NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Grand Entertainment by the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Black Crook."

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

When the *Bee* warned its readers a few weeks ago that a secret combination had been formed between Gov. Warmoth and certain influential citizens hitherto regarded as Democrats, looking to the perpetuation of his power in this State, it was stoutly denied by the organ of this class of the community, although the denial only proved the truth of our assertion. The New Orleans *Times* demanded the production of proof, and sought to stigmatize us as "calumniators" because we refused to comply with its demand. Of course if there had been no ground for the statement we made, the *Times* could have afforded to treat it as one not worthy of attention. One of the reasons for declining to bring forward the evidence upon which we had based our conclusion was that the parties to the arrangement would themselves be forced ere long to make it public, and thus relieve us from the odium which attaches now-a-days to the detection and exposure of the dark ways of political intriguers. And our prudence has been signally justified by the developments made at the Greeley Ratification meeting, held at Baton Rouge, on Saturday last. These developments also verify our assertion that Governor Warmoth wielded altogether too strong an influence in the town of Baton Rouge, than was beneficial for the people of Louisiana.

We have some comments to make on the resolutions adopted and speeches made at this Baton Rouge meeting and shall begin with the address of the Chairman, Mr. Fergus Gardere, who, we greatly regret, gave to these Warmoth Democrats the benefit of his presence and cooperation. Mr. Gardere is a citizen much esteemed in Louisiana and his name deservedly carries weight. For that reason we would rather he had withheld his sanction from a movement which we believe is fraught with mischief to the people, having for its principal object the continuance in power of Governor Warmoth and his vile associates and the condonation of the offences committed by our own citizens in sharing with him the profits of his speculations and countenancing the misdemeanors and crimes of which he has been guilty.

Mr. Gardere speaks of a party in the State styling itself "Liberal Republican" and urges the Democrats and Reformers to forego their prejudices and to place their forces in the formation and support of a State ticket at the ensuing election. He adds:

"Let the test for selection be *honesty and capacity*. With such men as standard-bearers, offering unquestionable *moral guarantees*, inspiring with confidence the hearts of all the conservative classes of the community, commanding the respect of our adversaries, we can enter the political arena assured of success."

Mr. Gardere, however, does not tell us who these "Liberal Republicans" are, and as they constitute a new political party in Louisiana, it becomes necessary that we should be informed on this subject before we can judge as to the "moral guarantees" which standard-bearers, taken from their ranks, can give to the voters. Well, the chief of the Liberal Republicans is no less a man than the prime mover in all the corrupt schemes of legislation which have made his administration of our State affairs so oppressive upon our people. Gov. Warmoth is the leader of this party. His associates are men who have faithfully stood by for four years and shared the plunder which he has obtained while in office and helped him to debauch and destroy the virtue of our people. There is for instance Francis J. Herron, a man who is a defaulter to the United States Government and a corporator in some of the most grinding monopolies ever attempted to be established in any country—monopolies obtained from the Legislature by the employment of means proper means. There is Mortimer Carr, the convenient tool of Warmoth, who has claimed to represent DeSoto parish in the lower House of the General Assembly for several sessions without having a domicil in that parish, or being known to its inhabitants—a self-elected representative. That man is known by his participation in legislative schemes and measures of those who came to the State with nothing but a "carpet-bag." There is Dewees who is chiefly known to the annals of Louisiana by the records of our police offices, and pictures in the Rogues Gallery. There are a number of others, and we vainly look among them for those who answer to Mr. Gardere's conditions of honesty and capacity.

How such persons can give to the voters "moral guarantees" is something we should like Mr. Gardere to explain. The names of Warmoth's followers are odious to the community, as having been generally connected with legislation obtained by the use of bribes in money or in shares of stock in the monopolies established. The names of these schemes must be known to Mr. Gardere, if the facts connected with their passage through the Legislature be not, for the press of the State has rung for four years with the infamy attaching to them.

Mr. Gardere recommends that the National Democratic party ratify the nominations made at Cincinnati, but we have no room in this issue to make the comments we desire on this subject, and we also defer our remarks on the speeches of Messrs. Fogan and Herron, at Baton Rouge, which confirm our belief that a combination with Governor Warmoth existed between him and certain Democrats prior to the late State Convention.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—The time has arrived for the summer hegira of our citizens. Among others who have left the city within a few days is William T. Hepp, Esq., of the mercantile house of A. Kochersperger & Co. Mr. Hepp goes to France via New York. Yesterday Edward Bermudez left for New York, where he will take steamer for Havre. On the 12th (to-morrow) William C. C. Claiborne, Esq., with his wife and daughter, sail for Southampton and Hamburg per steamer Saxonia. By the same steamship Thomas Layton, Esq., President of the Southern Bank, with his wife and daughter, proceeds on a tour of a few months in Europe.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. It sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—try it—Sold by dealers everywhere. 1jeod

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

The Plant Trade.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 9, 1872.

Editors New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen.—We are largely in produce and foreign fruit trade handling from Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. We have an idea that your city should command this trade, having the river running by our doors and the large and beautiful steamboats as a low rate of freight, would it not be wise for your large trade. We think do all in our power to change the channel of trade and give them the benefit of our trade and give the West the benefit of the cheap and [illegible] 16 lb. pounds 4.00; [illegible] 13 lb. [illegible] 3.00; [illegible] to-day. Our cotton, dried apples, dried and produce handled in your city, we will do all we can to encourage the river trade and make it permanent, if possible. We may meet your views, and you may find the inclosed prices current useful, and if they can refer to any business men in this city, we can give them the best of references.

Yours truly, MARTIN & CO.

Andy Johnson positively declines to be a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Tennessee, but will accept Tennessee District.

The best Harris now refer to give "Dolly Varden." 5jeod

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A grand meeting of the Democracy of New Orleans will be held at the National Theatre, on next Wednesday evening, May 15, at seven o'clock, P. M. Messrs. James B. Eustis, Eugene Wagaman, Edward Booth, P. A. Ducros, H. C. Miller and H. J. Groyer are announced as speakers on this occasion. The ladies of the city are cordially invited and urged to grace the meeting with their presence. Seats will be reserved for them, and a committee of the Young Men's Democratic Association will be in attendance to wait upon them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Shakespeare Club had a splendid audience and gave an excellent performance at the Varieties, last night.

A fete champetre, for the benefit of the Emanuel (Episcopal) Parish, commenced at the Carrollton Gardens tonight. We acknowledge complimentary tickets.

Some one stole between two and three hundred dollars last night from the money till of the Cosmopolitan Saloon, on Royal street, kept by Mr. L. Chaplin.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 143—76 males and 67 females; 85 white, 41 blacks, 16 mulattoes and 1 not stated.

In making his rounds, at about two o'clock yesterday morning, Corporal Hearsey found the dry goods shop of Mrs. O'Keate, No. 847 Marazine street, open and a sack containing about $100 worth of articles ready to be removed, by whatever burglar had unlocked the street door.

Sebastian Maesst was killed by a kick from a mule, received in the stomach, at the corner of Magazine and Pleasant streets, on Sunday night. The mule was his own and he was feeding or cleaning the animal at the time.

Melchior Pittman, a native of Switzerland, aged about thirty-four years, was found dead, yesterday morning, from a pistol shot wound, in the rear of the premises of Mr. C. Krost, at the City Park, in whose employ he had been as a laborer. The circumstances of the case go to prove that he shot himself with a revolver, intending to commit suicide.

Entertainment to Complete the Confederate Tomb at Greenwood Cemetery.—A theatrical entertainment, with a ball and supper, will be given at the Varieties Theatre tonight, under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana, who are engaged in erecting the tomb at Greenwood Cemetery, for the remains of the Confederate soldiers, who died in the city when prisoners of war. The financial condition of the Association, and the object for which it was organized by the completion of the Tomb, has been fully explained through the Press, by the ladies themselves. The entertainment will be "Victorine; or, I'll Sleep on It," in which Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear for the last time this season here, and the Varieties company will perform with her. We hope to see a crowded house, for a remembrance of our departed braves is a sacred duty.

Casualties at the Fire Yesterday—One Death.—At the fire on Marais street, yesterday morning, Joseph Haite, a Creole, twenty years of age, born in the parish of Lafayette, received an injury from which he died, in about two hours. The young gentleman was standing on the sidewalk, near his residence on Marais street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, when fire engines Nos. 6 and 14 came against each other, and the pole of the latter struck him in the breast, mortally wounding him internally.

Mr. Dan Hutchinson, a member of Fire Co. No. 7, fell from the house No. 223 when the firemen were trying to save it, and was severely bruised.

Fourth District Court—The Title Acquired by Confiscation.—The following decision has been rendered by Judge Théard, in the case of the heirs of John Slidell vs. F. Huppenbauer:

This is a petitory action brought by the plaintiffs to recover certain real estate belonging to them, as the heirs of John Slidell. The defendant denies their ownership, and plead that he has purchased the property at the United States Marshal's sale thereof, made on the 23d May, 1865, orderby of the United States District Court, in this city, under a decree rendered in February, and signed in March of the same year.

The suit is based on the assumption that a life estate only could be confiscated under the joint resolution passed by Congress (Statutes at Large, 1862, p. 627) in explanation of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862.

And the defence rests on the distinction made by Mr. Hendricks, between rebels' property and enemies' property. In other words, he contends that the property of John Slidell was confiscated and sold as enemies' property, and that therefore it was not limited to a mere life estate.

The defence appears to me untenable. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bigelow vs. Forrest, has very correctly decided, in my humble judgment, that the act of July 1862, to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, had for other purposes, and the joint resolution of the same date explanatory of it, are to be construed together.

Under the two thus construed, all that could be sold by virtue of a decree of condemnation and order of sale under the act, was a right to the property seized, terminating with the life of the person for whose offence it was seized.

The question is not whether Congress could have treated the citizens of the Southern States as enemies of war, and what might have been done in the way of confiscating their property, as enemies' property; but what Congress did actually mean by the enactment of the resolution explanatory thereof, of the 17th July, 1862.

It would be absurd to contend that, under the war power, Congress had not the right to order the seizure, and sale of the fee simple of all enemies' real estate. The act of 1862 shows on its face that it was to suppress the rebellion and confiscate rebels' property. The citizens of the Southern States were treated as rebels, and not as enemies of war, except as to their lives. Although the rebellion has been crushed more than seven years ago, they are yet treated as rebels by the privation of their political rights.

The distinction which the defendant seeks to lay down, although existing in theory, does not exist in fact. A rebel may at the same time be an enemy and be dealt with as such in time of war. But the Government has not made that distinction. On the contrary, the joint resolution, explanatory of the act of Congress, declares that not only punishment, but all proceedings thereunder shall not be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the defender beyond his natural life.

The Supreme Court of the United States has construed the language of the resolution as controlling the meaning of the act and limiting its operation to the life of the offender. This interpretation is in strict conformity with Art. 3, Sec. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, and is the only rational one.

But it strikes me, also, that the real estate in the dispute herein could not be considered as enemies' property for another reason, even if Congress had thought proper to make the distinction, which is not the fact, as I have shown.

It is an historical fact that the late war between the States of this Union ended on the 9th of April, 1865, by the surrender at Appomattox, under General Lee. How can it then be said that Slidell's real estate was sold as enemies' property? Peace was restored prior to the 23d of May, 1865, which is the day on which the adjudication to the defendant took place. The right to treat Slidell as an enemy was at an end. He was then treated as a rebel, who was punished after the cessation of hostilities. The conclusion is irresistible; his property was sold as rebels' property, and consequently conveyed no other title to the defendant but a mere life estate, a title terminating with John Slidell's life.

For these reasons let there be judgment for the plaintiffs as prayed for.

An Extensive Fire in the Second District.—At about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire, which commenced in the stable, No. 220 Marais street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, owned by Mr. Leman and occupied by Mr. A. Bassott, destroyed that building and several others in the same neighborhood, the whole loss being estimated at about $20,000. The other buildings consumed were as follows: One-story frame cottage, unoccupied, belonging to Mr. Leman. Insured, but amount not known.

The adjoining house, No. 218 Marais street, belonging to Mr. Leman and occupied by Mr. Antoine as an oyster shop. Insured—amount not known.

The adjoining one-story frame cottage, numbers 204 and 206 Marais street, owned by Mr. Norval Beschus and occupied by several colored families. No insurance.

The one-story brick house, No. 208 Marais street, owned by Mr. Fuentes and occupied by Mr. Lopez. Insured—amount not known.

The house and kitchen, numbers 189 and 191 St. Philip street, owned and occupied by Mrs. D. Colligny. Insured—amount not known.

The kitchen building of the premises No. 187 St. Philip street, owned and occupied by Mr. P. Valentine. Insured—amount not known.

Also the kitchen of the house, No. 185 St. Philip street, owned and occupied by Paul Vaughn. Insured—amount not known.

The fire, the police report, is attributed to incendiarism. We have witnessed a considerable time before the engines got to play on it, as no water was to be had until a supply was thrown into the gutters from the river by the pump on a tug boat.

First District Court—Monday, May 13.—The Grand Jury reported bills of indictment against Vincente Ordeg, alias [illegible], for murder; [illegible] for the murder of [illegible]. Allowed to leave bond—capital offence. Also, against [illegible] for the murder of [illegible], on board a schooner, at the Fingerpier, on the 30th ult.

The following prisoners pleaded a bill, and charged in the Grand Jury indictment, to wit:

The following judgments were passed:

Upon motion, the indictment for forgery against [illegible] was quashed.

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Charles [illegible] for slander, a bail was fixed at $[illegible].

Mike Jordan was tried for the alleged larceny of a silver-plated pitcher, the property of Mrs. Debola, and was acquitted.

Nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Edward Butler, charged with robbery and the prisoner was discharged.

A rule to quash an indictment against A. J. Davern and Charles Montalda, the former constable and the latter deputy constable of the Third Justice's Court, accused of misdemeanor in office, was dismissed.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Washington, May 8.—In the Senate, today, Mr. Kellogg (Rep., La.) called up the bill providing that the Presidential election in Louisiana shall be held on the same day with the State election, the first Monday in November. He said the object of the bill was to avoid the trouble and expense of two elections in succession.

Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) said that an additional advantage of the change would be that the Presidential election would get the benefit of the protection not provided by law for the State election.

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) said that Mr. Morton's statement was an admission that his bill was designed to enable Congress to control by indirection the Presidential election in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Morton denied that he had admitted any such thing, and asked Mr. Trumbull whether he wanted the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana renewed, and the Presidential election held under such circumstances that it could be controlled by the Ku-Klux? If he did, he might fitly oppose this bill; but if he was in favor of an honest election he ought to support it.

A Violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull said Mr. Morton had stated that the object of the bill was to place the election under the protection of an act of Congress, and he asked where Congress got authority to interfere with a Presidential election in the face of the express provision of the Constitution that it is to be held in each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct. He knew what the protection spoken of by Mr. Morton might mean. It might be the protection afforded by a suspension of the habeas corpus and the presence of military power. He was in favor of an honest election by a free people, and for that reason he was opposed to unconstitutional Congressional supervision.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Trumbull was in favor of an honest election, but opposed to the means by which it could be secured; like the man who was in favor of the Maine Liquor Law but "against the enforcement. (Laughter.) The Senator knew that the election law to which he objected so strongly was merely provided for the presence at the polls of two inspectors, one of each party, to see that the ballots were fairly cast and counted.

Mr. Trumbull—Does not the Senator know that, beyond that, you may do as you did in the city of New York—send the escaped convicts from the penitentiary to arrest voters?

Mr. Morton—I have heard that said before, but I have never heard it proved, and I don't believe it.

Recalling the Scenes of 1871.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) suggested that as Mr. Morton had sought to remind the Senate of the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana, it might be well to recall also the scenes of 1871, when the Federal authorities interfered in the quarrels of the party of which the Senator (Morton) was a distinguished ornament, and settled them by force of arms.

Mr. Morton—There were some disturbances in Louisiana last fall and during the winter, but I believe the authors of them have now joined the ranks of the Senator's (Bayard's) friends.

Mr. Bayard—If the Senator means that, my answer is that he must be very ignorant of what my political affiliations are, or else very reckless in his charges.

Mr. Morton—If we are to infer anything from the Senator's remark, it is that those who have gone into the Liberal movement are not his political friends. We know what hopes have been held out to those who went to Cincinnati that the Democrats would father their little ante-room and adopt their candidate. The Senator from Delaware now declares that, but we shall know better in a few weeks what the Democracy will do.

Senator Bayard's Rebuke to Morton.

Mr. Bayard—The Senator from Indiana will probably be wiser before he is much older than he is now. By that time he may know what the position of the great Democratic party, for which I make no pretence to speak is, and what that great organization intends to do for the benefit of this country; but he cannot know it until the accredited representatives of the party have spoken. Perhaps he will have learned, too, by that time to appreciate the motives of a political opponent whose object in legislating is not that laws shall be made to benefit by indirection or otherwise the party to which he is attached, but that laws shall be made that shall conserve the liberties of all the people, whether they are his political opponents or his political friends.

That Suppressed Telegram.

Mr. Blair opposed the bill, and with reference to the New Orleans troubles in 1868, said it was well known that the riot conspiracy of last fall—a majority of the Cantons being required. The Catholic Cantons all voted against it.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 13.—The students who were imprisoned for desecrating Castelar's statue have received orders to leave the Spanish Colonies.

Havana, May 13.—The Acting Captain General has received orders from Madrid to pardon the students charged with the desecration of Castelar's grave last November. The students were released from prison this morning, the prisoners dark taken off of them, and they were placed on board the iron-clad Sarragossa, where they will remain until an opportunity arrives for them to go to Spain. The students are well treated; their families are with them on board the Saragossa. The city is tranquil.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, May 13.—Gen. Cavallos occupied Camargo, one hundred and twenty miles from here, to-day, to which place the telegraph is re-established.

The roads leading from this city throughout the greater part of the State of Nuevo Leon are now free for travel, and business gives evidence of revival.

Gen. Trevino's revolutionists are reported in the southern part of the State of Nuevo Leon, marching in force towards the State of Coahuila, but they are not in sufficient numbers to oppose the Government forces on any extent.

On account of the number of stragglers from the revolutionists, a decree has been issued by the Government to disarm them, and that none but those having passports be allowed to proceed towards Monterey or insurrectionary districts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelope bears the word "confidential." At the time of the reception of the documents the Senate went into executive session when they were read. It appears that the desire of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with the provision that the United States shall not regard as other a neutral, the neutral will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or damages arising from the failure to observe neutral duties, and it is known that great Britain will agree to the proposed new article and that both governments have made up their minds to let the treaty go into operation if the Senate will consent to the suspension of all the claims in order that the Executive acting upon their advice might pursue the negotiations, so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments. There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents involving the merits of the question.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and accompanying papers were ordered to be printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is no question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

Washington, May 13.—The Court of Claims was adjourned until next Monday. All important cases were adjourned. Several cases go over at the option of the claimants, because the proofs are incomplete.

Washington, May 13.—SENATE.—A communication of commerce has been ordered upon the House amendment refunding the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

Mr. Goldthwaite's bill for bridging the rivers emptying in Mobile Bay passed.

The Election law and Ku-Klux bill were argued to the last minute over the Senate was led into executive session at 5 o'clock, and when it resumed [illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE.—In political economy, under after Mr. Kasson's amendment [illegible] several propositions were made in the House [illegible] Cox's proposition to repeal the Ku-Klux bill was rejected. Mr. Worthington moved to amend the Senate bill so as to repeal the Ku-Klux act and several provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to the Militia, Insurrection and Forcible Resistance of the Laws. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 12.—The Municipal Council of Paris have voted in favor of the construction of sewerage throughout the city.

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone made his promised explanation of the manuscript regarding indirect claims and the position taken by the Government.

The House was full; the galleries crowded, and Mr. Disraeli, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said that in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on the statement he was about to make, he would bring a formal motion for the adjournment of the House.

After alluding in terms of praise to the forbearance shown by Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence his narrative of the negotiations from the 19th of January, when it was known to him the claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case.

Her Majesty's Government protested on the 25th of February, that indirect claims were not within scope of the treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party to the treaty.

Secretary Fish replied, in April, that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question; the issue of Mr. Fish's dispatches were good continued.

In the meantime, a communication was received from Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, suggesting another course, which would be favorable to Englishmen and America. This was the interchange of notes, setting forth the new terms and conditions wherein both would agree to proceed to arbitration.

We accepted this suggestion, continued Mr. Gladstone, and carried on a correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wednesday, the 8th instant, President Grant submitted a proposition to the United States Senate; on Thursday, we ascertained that the proposition was not satisfactory to the Senate. It was understood that if we would proceed to arbitration, the Senate would be willing to accept the treaty, omitting the clause for consequential damages. Yesterday, the Senate adjourned, except possibly from Lake Superior, and telegram on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

New York, May 13.—The majority of the Spanish Consuls, in this city, have left for Spanish Canada. The Rev. Dr. Hillyer, the Treasurer, reported the receipts of the year at $66,000, against $280,000 the previous year. The Treasury was a debt representing $70,000 until a few days ago, when a balance of $80,000 was received.

Dr. Hall gave a gratifying account of Mr. Greeley's condition, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said that in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on the statement he was about to make, he would bring a formal motion for the adjournment of the House.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Two mountain [illegible] Chickamauga and Chase counties, were swept by a tornado. On Friday, all day, the smoke was so dense that the sun was obscured. The efforts of 150 men, alone saved the village of Chickamauga.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—The propeller Chicago, from Chicago, laden with flour and general merchandise, sank in the lake this morning about 30 miles from Buffalo. The crew were saved.

Over one hundred vessels are in sight of the harbor bound by an impenetrable fog of ice from the upper lakes.

Cincinnati, May 12.—Mr. Dennison's knit-ting mill burned. Loss, $70,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 13.—Money 5@6 ⅌ cent, on call loans. Sterling 9¾. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Government quiet and strong—new 6s of 1881 113¾@113⅞; 5s of 1865 113¼@113⅝; 10s 113⅝@113¾; new 113⅝@113⅞; 10s 113¼@113⅝; 10-40s 110⅞. State Bonds dull and nominally unchanged.

New York, May 13.—Cotton steady; receipts 1,000 bales; sales 1,000; middlings 19 1-16c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000; stock 200,000 bales.

Mobile, May 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19c; receipts 300 bales; sales 300; stock 17,000.

Galveston, May 13.—Cotton steady; receipts 39 bales; sales 200; stock 6[illegible] bales.

New York, May 13.—Cotton market quiet; sales 419 bales Uplands, at 19¾c; Orleans 20¼c.

Futures—Sales to-day 8700 bales, on the basis of Low Middling for May, 19 7-16; June, 19 11-16; July, 20@20 1-16; August, 20 13-16; September, 20 15-16; October, 20 15-16@20 15-16; November, 20@20 1-16; December, 15.

Cincinnati, May 13.—Cotton—demand light but holders firm; low middling 20¼c.

St. Louis, May 13.—Cotton dull and prices nominal.

Louisville, May 13.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Manufactured light. Sales 75 hhds. Hemp quiet. Cotton stronger, prices unchanged—middling 20½c.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, May 12—6 P. M.—Wind E., light.

Arrived: At 3 A. M. steamship Lavaca, Gedney, master, from Cedar Keys, to Post & Holt.

No departures.

FROM SOUTH WEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Wind E., light.

Arrived: Schooner Angeline, Ward, master, 6 days from Sisalam, with draft to A. Colcrook. No departures.

[Private Dispatches.]

Carlisle, Pa., May 13.—The South Mountain forests in burning.

Scranton, Pa., May 13.—An explosion of Fire Damp collapsed third three persons.

New York, May 13.—The ship Constitution, from Bremen, had 17 Zouave Commissaries, out of 41 [illegible], with the passengers, [illegible] 18 [illegible].

The City Abbie Clifford, of Stockton, Maine, sailed from Rockland for Montevideo, Capt. Clifford, the mate, steward, and a seaman, died of yellow fever, and the captain and two seamen others were sick, but recovered. After the death of the captain's wife navigated the brig, and brought her safe to port.

Several of the [illegible] have agreed to pay carpenters their prices per day for eight hours work.

An action is pending against Chief Detective Whitney for assault, assertion and false imprisonment.

Mr. Hall's libel suit agst every steamer leaving that port carries forty many Spaniards.

Liverpool, May 13.—Cotton sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales American, of which were for export and speculation: Uplands 10¼d., Orleans 11¼d.

London, May 13.—Noon.—Cotton 9d. 5-32d. [illegible] 1872.

Liverpool, May 13.—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; sales to-day 12,000 bales, 2000 which are for speculation and export: Uplands 10¼d.; Orleans 11¼d. Breadstuffs firm.

Paris, 12.—Noon.—Rentes 54.70.

(Reuter's Dispatches.)

London, Sunday, May 12.—Communications have been exchanged between the Cabinet of Washington and Madrid, last week, in relation to the Washington treaty and the Geneva arbitration. The United States seem to be undecided upon position of a favorite character.

It is hoped, however, that President Grant will not withdraw his candidacy, approve, a modification of the treaty, as were the sentiment numbers to oppose the Government in any extent.

On account of the number of stragglers from the revolutionists, a decree has been issued by the Government to disarm them, and that none but those having passports be allowed to proceed towards Monterey or insurrectionary districts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelope bears the word "confidential." At the time of the reception of the documents the Senate went into executive session when they were read. It appears that the desire of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with the provision that the United States shall not regard as other a neutral, the neutral will make no complaints for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or damages arising from the failure to observe neutral duties, and it is known that great Britain will agree to the proposed new article and that both governments have made up their minds to let the treaty go into operation if the Senate will consent to the suspension of all the claims in order that the Executive acting upon their advice might pursue the negotiations, so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments. There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents involving the merits of the question.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and accompanying papers were ordered to be printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is no question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

Washington, May 13.—The Court of Claims was adjourned until next Monday. All important cases were adjourned. Several cases go over at the option of the claimants, because the proofs are incomplete.

Washington, May 13.—SENATE.—A communication of commerce has been ordered upon the House amendment refunding the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

Mr. Goldthwaite's bill for bridging the rivers emptying in Mobile Bay passed.

The Election law and Ku-Klux bill were argued to the last minute over the Senate was led into executive session at 5 o'clock, and when it resumed [illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE.—In political economy, under after Mr. Kasson's amendment [illegible] several propositions were made in the House [illegible] Cox's proposition to repeal the Ku-Klux bill was rejected. Mr. Worthington moved to amend the Senate bill so as to repeal the Ku-Klux act and several provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to the Militia, Insurrection and Forcible Resistance of the Laws. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 13, 1872.

The demand for discounts been on hands and on the street was fair, but there was no very great pressure, and street rates have not yet, any marked change. We quote 10@12 per cent. on the [illegible] paper, with and without collateral, and 1[illegible]@15 for single name. Mortgage paper ranges 10@12 per cent. on the best, which is A1 and [illegible] if for good and second class.

Gold opened at 113⅝@113¾, (same as the opening rates in both markets. The gold market ranged 113⅝@113¾ and closed at 113⅝, bonds 113⅝@113¾. 10,000 [illegible] 113⅝@113¾, 5000 and $12,000 at 113⅝, and $[illegible] at 113⅝.

Rates reported in Silver. It is still quoted at 109@109½ for American half dollars, and 104@[illegible] cents, [illegible] in gold for Mexican dollars.

The market for Sterling Exchange was limited and rates were lower, giving way in sympathy with the money of London. We quote Sterling Exchange, Prime, of which Prime sets at 109¾, good bills of leading at 109 and 2,000 At 108 of [illegible] and clean at [illegible] in London, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]