NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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For 1, or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 00 per square.

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A transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bu y Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

THE FRUITLESSNESS OF ELECTIONS IN LOUISIANA.

The telegraph announces that Congress has refused to seat Mr. Michael Ryan, who was elected to membership in that body from the Red river district of this State, and has given the seat to Mr. Newsham, who was Mr. Ryan's competitor. This is what the Radical leaders call justice, and Louisiana is left without a single representative in Congress entitled to say that he was sent there by the voters of the district whose interests he undertakes to protect. Of what use, then, to hold elections while such a spirit prevails among the leaders of the dominant party? Had we not better decline to take any part in such proceedings, and thus preserve our self-respect? The refusal to seat Mr. Ryan is the plainest possible indication that no Southern man will be permitted to take part in the legislation of the country unless he has sold himself body and soul to the Radical factionists. Mr. Ryan was a consistent "Union man" all through the war. He announced his principles at the outset of the struggle and never wavered. Even Gen. Banks has been compelled to testify to that fact. What then is Mr. Ryan's fault? Simply—that he is not a Radical and holds his soul to be his own. For such the leaders at Washington have no use. To obtain favor with them you must bow the knee to the Radical Baal and then possibly they may be *generous* enough to allow you to gather the crumbs that fall from their bountiful board.

We suppose that no Democrat will hereafter attempt to enter Congress as a Representative from Louisiana until the Republican leaders have been dethroned. If we can carry on local elections, good and well; let us do the best we can for home interests. But for national representation it is useless to think of it, unless we are prepared to send to Washington the kind of men who are in favor in that corrupt and fated atmosphere.

Tyrolean Alpine Concert Troupe at the Bismarck on Friday night, and four following nights.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,068

SPILLMANN'S TROMBA.—An announcement in our advertising columns sets forth the number of premiums awarded to Mr. Spillmann, 68 Baronne street, at the State Fair held last month, for the various musical instruments of which he is the maker. These certify to the excellence of Mr. Spillmann's work, to which we direct the attention of all persons in need of such articles.

Warbling and choruses by the Tyrolean Troupe on Friday and four following nights, at the Bismarck.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Council.—A full Board present last night, Mayor Flanders in the chair.

In response to inquiries from the Mayor, the City Attorney reported that the city, in liquidating the floating debt, was not obliged to recognize warrants issued without authority of law or in disregard of legal prohibitions, and that it was the duty of the Mayor to approve a partial statement of the debt, for the reason that payment should not be delayed to vigilant creditors, because dilatory creditors did not make their appearance. The correspondence was referred.

The Administrator of Accounts submitted his nominations for subordinates in his department, and the appointments were confirmed.

In regard to the matter of exempting from taxation properties occupied by military order, or by the military authorities, during the war, for the periods they were so occupied, Mr. Bonzano reported that such an exemption was interdicted by the Constitution of 1868, and that the remedy of the owners of such properties was to apply to the Federal Government for relief. Subject laid over for consideration.

A resolution was over to submit to arbitration the claims involved in the suits of Daniel Mulligan and John J. Rust against the city, for damages as contractors.

A report was made that the claim of the *Commercial Bulletin* for the profits which would accrue to its proprietors during the two months of its contract with the city, which had not expired when the printing was taken from them by the present Council, could not be entertained.

A report, however, also, adverse to the proposition of J. B. Chandler and others, to establish a park in the Sixth District, formerly Jefferson City, because they ask, although the park is to be for their private advantage, to be exempted from taxation thereon and to close and include in the park parts of several streets.

The committee appointed to induce the Chattanooga, Jackson and Pontchartrain railroad companies to establish their depots at the New Basin and thence run to the river on a track common to all reported that a meeting was called for Saturday, when the only company represented was the Pontchartrain, and that at a second meeting appointed for yesterday none of the roads were represented. The committee was granted additional time for negotiation.

Seventeen dollars a month to supply the St. Vincent Infant Asylum with fuel and forage was appropriated.

A petition for a bonus for the material of the side walks on Royal street, between Canal and St. Philip streets, was referred.

G. W. C. Campbell claimed $3600 for injuries he received by falling through a covered wooden side walk, for loss of time and for medical attendance. Referred.

A petition from the St. Anna Asylum to be placed on the roll of city beneficiaries was referred to the Mayor.

A claim from ex-Mayor Conway, upon the contingent fund, for $3250, was referred.

A petition from citizens on the Gentilly Road for permission to organize an independent fire company was referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

An ordinance appropriating $3500 to assist Protective Fire Company No. 2, to procure a steamer and apparatus, was read once and laid over.

The Board adjourned soon after.

The Louisiana Petroleum and Sulphur Mine Company—Executive vs. Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company.—The decision on this case, which we briefly noticed yesterday, was rendered by Associate Justice Howe, of the Supreme Court. We now give a more extended notice of the case:

On the 5th Oct., 1865, Hilaire Escobas and Pierre Anse Lowell entered into an agreement in writing with J. W. Mallett, by which it was stipulated that the latter should have the entire, absolute and undivided control of all petroleum, mineral oil, or other similar products existing beneath the surface of the land "owned by the former, in Calcasieu parish, and described in the first article of the agreement, and "the right to bore, dig and mine for said petroleum or similar product, to extract the same, to prepare it for market by refining or otherwise, to transport, sell and dispose of said petroleum in any way he might see fit, and in general to have and to enjoy all the mineral rights of the parties of the first part, [Escobas and Lowell], in and with reference to said land. The above rights and privileges to continue for the term of ten years from the date of the execution of this contract."

The defendants went to work under their contract of Oct. 5th, 1865, the forfeiture of which was extended from Dec. 31st, 1866 to Dec. 31st, 1868. Mallett having transferred his rights to them on the 1st June, 1866. They bored one well to the depth of 1230 feet, but failed to discover petroleum in "workable quantity" as specified in the agreement. At the depth, however, of about four hundred feet they penetrated a bed of chrystalized sulphur of remarkable thickness, and this discovery appears to be the cause of this controversy, which is virtually an action to recover the land on the allegations that defendants were seduced into making a fruitless effort to bore works to the extent agreed, so as to procure oil or petroleum, that the work had to be discontinued, and were not conducted so as to avoid the forfeiture of the lease.

The defendants answered by denying generally the allegations of petitioners, except as to the terms of the contract, and made a reconventional demand for damages. Here the plaintiffs filed a supplemental petition, alleging that after the commencement of this suit, 11th August, 1868, and during the time of the filing of the supplemental petition, the defendants had ceased all work and had abandoned the works and left the premises, and this was met by a general demurral and a further reconventional demand for damages.

The 10th article in the contract reads:

"In the event that the said party of the second part, his agents or assigns shall not before the 31st of December, 1866, make experimental borings on said land, and obtain oil in workable quantity, all rights of the said party of the second part, his agents or assigns to the said land, and this contract shall cease, without any claim on the part of the said party of the second part, his agents or assigns to demand a restoration of any portion of the above stipulated payment of $30,000, but in the event that oil or petroleum shall be found upon said land prior to said 31st day of December, 1866, all said rights shall continue for the full term of ten years."

It appears by the record that the parties claim that the forfeiture of the right to the *sulphur* should be determined in this controversy, the defendants claiming the whole of it and the plaintiffs making a similar exclusive claim on their part. The judge a quo (Judge Theard) arrived at the conclusion that the non-compliance with the condition imposed on the defendants is to be considered as a passive violation of the contract, and that putting is more was in indispensable to maintain the action. Beyond this, he was of the opinion that the defendants had not violated their agreement, and that they were entitled on principles of equity to one-half the net profits of the prospective sulphur-mining. The prayer of plaintiffs for possession was therefore rejected as well as the reconventional demand of the defendants; and a judgment rendered decreeing the defendants entitled to the exclusive control of the digging and boring of all mines on the property leased, including the sulphur lately discovered, and the plaintiff entitled to one-half the net profits arising from the digging of said mines, etc., etc.

Both parties complain of this judgment. The plaintiffs have appealed, and the defendants have taken a counter-prayer that it be amended in their favor so as to give them all the sulphur during the remainder of the ten years, half of it thereafter in perpetuity and their damages in reconvention.

Judge Howe says:—"We find the first agreement void. First, a right to mine for petroleum and similar products (and whether this included the right to mine for sulphur we are not called on to determine); and, second, in the event of successful mining, a right for ten years from the date of the agreement to one-half the gross products. The tenth article of the agreement which we have quoted repels the idea of a lease absolute, unconditional lease of the property for ten years. On the contrary, if the search for petroleum was unsuccessful up to Dec. 31st, 1866, all the rights of the party of the second part were to cease, and they did cease, for the plaintiffs up to that time was unsuccessful. If on the 1st January, 1867, the plaintiffs had demanded possession of their lands, it can hardly be imagined that the defendants would have resisted the demand or would have claimed that they must first be put in *mora*. Defendants are put in default by demanding that they do something that in a legal sense they ought to do and can do."

"Now, on the 4th January, 1867," continues Judge Howe, "another agreement is made, by which plaintiffs entered into two obligations, the one absolute, the other conditional. They said, in effect, to the defendants: 'The agreement with Mallet, of which you are transferees, is forfeited, but we now propose to waive that forfeiture. Up to the 31st December, 1866, the waiver is absolute. But beyond that time we will create a conditional obligation. Its condition shall be suspensive, and, so far as you are concerned, protective. We agree *not to do* a certain thing provided you do something which lies entirely in your volition. If you will continue unmolestedly to mine for petroleum which already exists.'

"This construction," says Judge Howe, "disposes of the case, in the negative, of the question whether a formal petition in the third clause was necessary. . . . It would in this case be therefore, . . . a vain thing for the plaintiffs to have demanded that which the defendants the doing of some- do, and the doing of more was conse- sary, or rather legally impossible. It is therefore ordered that the judgment appealed from be avoided and reversed, and that plaintiffs have judgment as prayed for, for possession of the lands described in their petition, that a writ of possession issue in due time therefor, and that the defendants pay the costs of both courts."

W. B. Kountz and Elliott and L. Levique attorneys for plaintiffs, and A. St. and H. N. Ogden and J. D. Hill attorneys for defendants.

The Old and New Board of Assessors.—In the Sixth District Court, the old Board of Assessors having applied to enjoin the new Board from proceeding to copy the assessment rolls, and a rule for contempt having been taken against the new Board for disobedience to the injunction, Judge Cooley decided that no contempt had been shown, and the rule was discharged.

Sixth District Court.—*The Jackson Railroad Case.*—In the case of G. T. Beauregard and others against H. S. McComb and others commenced in this court by injunction, the papers have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court, by consent of counsel. Jno. W. Freeman for plaintiff, and Hays & New for defendants.

Fifth District Court.—In this court, Col. Louis Forest, clerk, is busily engaged in making out the papers in relation to the claims of veterans for bounties. One hundred and fifteen applications have been filed up to this date, under the supervision of a committee of the Veteran Association.

Eighth District Court.—The Board of School Directors.—Yesterday morning came up the case of the new Board of School Directors upon a motion to dissolve the injunction sued out by them against the old Board. The ground urged for the dissolution of the injunction was that the petition alleged no cause of action. The case was submitted.

A. M. Voorhies, Esq., appeared for the old Board, and Messrs. Geo. S. Lacey and A. K. Attocha for the new Board.

State of Louisiana ex rel. Celina Delery, vs. Register of Conveyances et al.—The relator seeks to obtain a writ of mandamus commanding Register of Conveyances to cancel and erase a certain contract or agreement recorded in the Conveyance office, and Joseph Elliott with whom the relator entered into the lease or contract, is made a party to these proceedings.

Judge Dibble concludes his decision of the case as follows:

"It could be made to appear that the agreement or contract was null, as by the consenting act of both parties thereto, or by a decree of court, then the Register might be required by a party to make the mandamus. There is even no allegation or proof in this case that the Register ever refused to cancel that agreement. From these considerations it is clear that the writ ought not to issue.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the peremptory writ of mandamus prayed for be refused, and the petition of the relator dismissed, at his cost."

The property in the plaintiffs' petition now occupied by the slaughter-houses of the Butchers' Association.

Miss Mizri Leitner, the celebrated Tyrolean prima donna at the Bismarck on Friday and following nights.

From the Parishes.

NATCHITOCHES.—The *Times* says:

THE CROPS.—Reports from the plantations indicates a very fair prospect for the crops, both of corn and cotton. The season is somewhat backward, however.

ST. MARY.—The *Planters' Banner* reports the sale of the fine Chatsworth estate to Colonel J. B. Price, of the firm of Price, Hine & Tupper, of New Orleans, to Sollander Williston, of St. Louis, for $150,000, one-third cash.

The sale includes three thousand acres of land, and of it nearly two hundred is fine dwelling house handsomely finished and furnished, a large number of first-class cottages, and all the stock, horses, cattle, mules, carts, plows and movable property on the plantation, one of the largest sugar mills and most powerful engines in St. Mary, and now in its prime year; sugar house, stables, cabins, out houses, fences, ditches, bridges, all in fine condition, most of the work new, broad fields of cane and corn, and good stands of each crop. The Chatsworth estate has a rich soil, a fine location, a forest of the finest cypress in the parish.

IBERIA.—The editor of the *Planters' Banner* has been visiting the salt mines, on Petite Anse Island, and thus speaks of it:

THE SALT PIT.—Last Monday evening we went down into the salt pit, in the very bowels of Petite Anse Island, in company with Capt. Lombard, Mr. John Marsh, and Mr. Sampson, of New Orleans.

We stood on a platform about six feet square, suspended by two much manilla ropes. This rope and platform are worked by a steam engine. Standing on the platform, the signal given, we dropped down the depth of eighty feet, through fifty-six eight feet of solid rock salt, in half a minute. Here we were about sixty feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, in the heart of a salt mine.

From the platform, the chamber extended two hundred feet west, and a hundred and fifty feet east, making a continuous chamber three hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-five to thirty feet wide, and seventy feet high. The miners were at work. They have worked twenty-two months, and can soon make room for fifty hands. These men are getting out about six tons of salt daily—two tons each.

The following dispatch reach New Orleans on Monday last.

New Iberia, La., May 23.—An atrocious murder was committed on Sunday in Vermillion parish. Two peaceable citizens were shot dead by a party of cattle stock thieves—one being instantly killed and the other severely wounded. The murdered man is named Williams, a storekeeper. The residence of St. Landry was excited on the subject, and the Sheriff and a posse have gone in search of the murderers.

RAPIDES.—The *Democrat* reports corn, cotton and cane doing well in Rapides. That parish has more cane in cultivation at this time than at any other period since the war.

The Faith of the Democratic Party.

We are well aware of the utter contempt with which opposition to the XVth Amendment is treated by the whole Republican party, and by some of the time serving Democratic journals. We are better aware, also, of the overwhelming strength of the principles of government advocated by the Democratic party in the minds of its youth and manhood. And beyond these, we know the logical vigor, and the irresistible power of these first principles of truth and justice, which underlie the very basis of society itself. Upon all these well defined doctrines and elements, we place all confidence for the successful continuance of the integrity of constitutional liberty throughout the United States. It will be observed that the last newspapers wanted at once stick to the conviction that the triumph of the Republicans in determining the ballot-box by the infusion of negro suffrage, is only a temporary one, that the true mode of dealing with the subject is never to agree to its finality, but to wage war upon their opinion, and our advice. Let the South, and the North too, but particularly the South, say that we do consider the so-called Amendments of the Constitution, which are not one of them voluntary expressions of public sentiment, any longer than the Democracy obtain the majority. We will force them strike out the Constitute to Santiago de Cuba, on the ground of insulting treatment of Consul Phillips, who had to flee to escape assassination.

Mr. Banks, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, assured the House that his committee had had the fact, under consideration and would report on the subject very soon.

Mr. Sargent argued that Congressional resolves were useless in view of the inefficiency of the United States Navy, which had not in Cuban waters more than one vessel, the number of vessels, guns or men that the Spaniards had.

Mr. Daves repudiated the idea of weakness of the navy, and reflected on the management of it.

Mr. Garfield denounced Mr. Phillips as an unworthy person, asserting that he had acted in a very unpatriotic manner in regard to the death of his predecessor Gen. Steadman, who had died in his (Phillips') arms. He had refused a requisition for his body unless he would receive the same benefits as the dead Steadman and had accompanied for his efforts, including $1000 in gold, which he had taken possession of; even intimating that Gen. Steadman may have been made way with.

Mr. Cox denounced the administration for having removed ships of war from Havana to St. Domingo, and described it as a jobbing administration from the beginning to the end.

The discussion continued for two hours and was pretty lively and exciting. Finally the amendment was rejected. The feeling, notwithstanding Mr. Garfield's disclosures, was decidedly averse to Spanish authority in Cuba.

Senator Harris introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to deepen and maintain a depth of 22 feet over the bar through Pass-à-l'Outre and Southwest Pass. The money to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. Harris expects early and favorable action on this bill.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have agreed to report the Southern Transcontinental bill. It will be recommitted and ordered printed. The programme seems to be, the Senate will pass Kellogg's bill; the House will substitute the Transcontinental; the Senate will non-concur, when a Committee of Conference will report a bill compromising the conflicting interests.

Washington, May 24.—Commissioner Delano decides that where a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff and cigars has a portion of his business carried on in a distinct factory in a separate building from the principal, separate bonds and tax will be required in each case.

Surgeon A. Pinckney and Assistant Surgeon Grier and Shippen have been ordered to duty to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

The Cabinet considered Fenian matters all day, and after adjournment the President's proclamation was issued.

Admiral Rowan reports the "Severn" at Havana, May 16th. Nothing of particular importance to communicate. The "Severn" remains at Key West and the Matlocket at Pensacola. The "Dominga" is now a large number of Spanish vessels at Havana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The President's Proclamation Concerning the Fenian Invaders.

Another Decision by Mr. Delano.

Activity Among Fenian Leaders.

Railroad Collision in Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE.

Espartero Accepts the Crown if Elected by the Cortes.

A Family Murdered in England.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 24.—Accounts from Sault Ste. Marie, Montpelier and Buffalo report the pressure and activity of steamers; supposed to be Fenians.

Washington, May 24.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day nearly half a million of dollars.

Gen. Schenck has returned from his trip to Ohio.

Gen. Marston, of New Hampshire, has been nominated for Governor of Idaho.

The Bureau Howard Corruption Investigation Committee examined Gen. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

The Conference Committee on the bill to-day agreed to the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment have agreed upon a report which was signed by Senators Stewart and Edmunds, and Representatives Washburn and Davis. Senator Stockton and Representative Beer, declining to sign. The principal amendments are in the 1st, 2nd and 21st sections, and they do not alter the general sense of the bill, but make more explicit that portion of the 15th section authorizing the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to prevent violation or to enforce the execution of the act. It is unconstitutional to authorize the use of such forces to aid the judiciary authorities in enforcing the act.

The phraseology of the 22nd section is somewhat changed, but the general intention of the original section remains. This section permits the removal of cases in the courts in relation to writs of *quo warranto*. The new sections are added explanatory of and to simplify the bill.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that it has come to his knowledge that several illegal military enterprises are on foot within the United States, with a view to carry on the same against the people and District of Canada. That the Executive of Queen Victoria with whom the United States are at peace. The President therefore admonishes all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the jurisdiction of the same, against such, countenancing, abetting or taking part in any such unlawful proceedings, and warns all persons that in committing such illegal acts that they forfeit all claim to the protection of the Government or to its interference in their behalf to screen them from the consequences of their own acts. And he enjoins all officers of the United States to employ all lawful authorities and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

SENATE.—Mr. Harlan delivered a speech in support of the bill to sell the Osage Indian Lands in Kansas, and defending the settlers on those lands from the accusations of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, that they were robbers and marauders.

Consolidated Railroad Appropriation bill was resumed and an amendment to appropriate $450,000 in aid of the Louisville Canal was debated, but was finally withdrawn.

An amendment to prohibit the admission of any pardon or amnesty as evidence in the Court of Claims in support of the loyalty of claimant was debated.

The Conference Committee's report on the bill to enforce the 15th amendment was adopted.

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The revenue cutter Lincoln, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to the Zeland Islands with provisions for the inhabitants who are supposed to be in a destitute condition. A revenue agent will be sent out in the Lincoln to take charge of the Islands.

The new section in the Conference bill provides that the burden of proof in cases of alleged illegal voting shall be thrown upon the accused. In other words that the accused shall prove his innocence.

Washington, May 24.—Mr. Ferry asked leave to present memorials from citizens of the Dominican Republic protesting against annexation.

Mr. Pogeroy objected, and permission was refused on the ground that the petitions, except by unanimous consent, can be received only from citizens of the United States.

Mr. Harlan spoke on the bill for the sale of the Osage Indian lands.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up.

HOUSE.—Lynch's bill for the revival of American shipping has been discussed all the morning, and at one o'clock was defeated by yeas 87, nays 95.

Washington, May 24.—Gen. Jordan, of the Cuban army, dined with the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs, by invitation of Representative Mann, of Maryland, who is a member of the House Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Buffalo, May 24.—There is some activity among the Fenian leaders, and men are being quietly concentrated at rendezvous here. It is impossible to say at this time where the invasion will be made. The point first attempted may be a blind. It is thought that the frontier is lined with men. It is reported that the United states steamer has taken a position at Fort Erie, Canada, in order to protect the Welland Canal.

Boston, May 24.—Four thousand red men, supposed to be Fenians, left on northern trains yesterday afternoon and evening.

Rochester, N. Y., May 24.—A car-load of Fenians passed north last night.

New York, May 24.—The steamer Alhamonia takes out a quarter of a million in treasure to Europe.

Galena, Ill., May 24.—The timber between here and St. John's River is burning, and the destruction is very great.

New York, May 24.—The Canadian army in Fort Abercrombie will be allowed to be removed to that Government desires it. Secretary Fish having informed Secretary Boutwell that the relations between the two Governments are friendly.

Norfolk, May 24.—The steamship Lumden, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, returned to-day with fire in her bunkers. Cargo unnamed. She is now discharging her coal.

New York, May 24.—In the Prospect Park tournament to-day, Dr. O. A. Fox, Knight of the Crescent Division, won the first prize. Horace Bailey, Knight of Virginia, the second, and Jas. W. Walsh, of the Empire City of Columbia, the third. Attendance immense.

New York, May 24.—Sugar firm; Porto Rico 9¾@10¼c; Muscovado 9@10c; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c. No. 12, Dutch standard, 9¾@9¾c. Tallow steady at 9@9¼c.

Hamilton, C. W., May 24.—A train of Pullman cars, with the Boston Board of Trade on board, passed over the Great Western Railway, going 30 miles per hour. A train of the continental morning paper is published on the train.

Lancaster, Pa., May 24.—The Philadelphia Express train going East this morning collided with an emigrant train. One employé was killed and several emigrants were hurt. The accident was caused by misplaced switch.

Memphis, May 24.—METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The report declaring the action of Mr. Smithson, Treasurer of the Conference, in borrowing funds in this charge in Eric stock, a wild Wall street speculation, elicited a long debate. No action.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, May 24.—*El Tiempo*, a newspaper, states that the Duke Montpensier is annoyed at the course his adherents have taken, and demands that his candidature be pressed upon the people by congratulations of the Cortes, otherwise he will withdraw and publish a statement and make a complete exposition of the acts of those parties who made overtures to him.

It is now said that Espartero has agreed to accept the crown if the Cortes will elect him.

Liverpool, May 24.—An explosion occurred on the bark Asterias off Lands End, killing the Captain, a sailor and nearly destroying the vessel.

Florence, May 24.—The Chamber voted the budget by a large majority. The estimated expenses are over seven hundred millions of Lires.

London, May 24.—A family of five persons was murdered a few miles from this city last night. Peculiar features of the case go to have been married to-day—supposed to have some connection with the affair. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

London, May 24.—The rejected body of the lady of the murdered family has disappeared. Suspicions are very strong against Ives.

Paris, May 24.—Ollivier declines to sanction the Plebiscitum Committee as a permanent body.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 24.—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands 10⅞ a 11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, one-third of which were for export and speculation. Breadstuffs and Provisions firmer. Naval stores quiet.

London, May 24.—Evening.—Consols 93¾. 5-20s 89¾. Sugar declining both on the spot and afloat.

Paris, May 24.—Bourse opened dull. Rentes 74.57.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 24.—Noon.—Stocks steady. Governments weak. 5-20s, of 1862, 111¼; Gold steady 11⅛. Exchange and Money unchanged. Tennessee 6s, ex coupon, 69¾, new, 55¾; Virginia 6s, ex coupon, new, 61½; assessed, 61½; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Louisiana 6s, old, 67¾, new, 75; sixes, 66; consols, 75¾; 8s, 91 asked; Alabama 5s, 70½, 5s, 75; Georgia 6s, 87; 7s, 95; North Carolina 6s, old, 47¾, new, 36; South Carolina 7s, old 95 asked, new 80.

New York, May 24.—Noon.—Flour more active. Wheat is better. Corn is better. Pork quiet—mess $20 50@20 62½. Lard dull—steam rendered 16 bbls 16c. Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales; middling uplands 22¾c; middling Orleans 23¼c. Spirits of Turpentine dull, 39¾@40c. Rosin dull $2 10 @2 15 for strained. Freight dull.

New York, May 24.—Evening.—Money very easy throughout the day. Call loans 5@6 per cent. Gold opened quiet, but became firm on the day, advanced, closing strong at 11⅛@11⅛. Government closing strong at the close with few offered. 5-20s of 1862, 111¾; 64s, 110¾; 65s, 111¾; new 5-20s, 107¾ and the 118¾; 10-40s, 102¾. Southern securities quiet but firm. Louisiana 6s, old, 75¾, levee 6s, 75¾; Tennessee 6s, 60¾; new, 55¾; Virginia 6s, 60¾; new, 61½; North 7s, old, 96; new, 95¾. Stocks excited by reports from Washington, but there was a general improvement. Closing strong.

New York, May 24.—Cotton market dull; sales to-day 1000 bales; middling uplands 23c, and middling Orleans 23¼c. Flour a shade firmer. State $4 05@5 85. Western $4 60@6 25; Southern steadier at $5 85@9 50. Whiskey steady. Corn firmer; new mixed Western $1 07@1 07½. Pork firmer at $20 75@20. Lard firm; kettle rendered 16¾@16¾c. Rice steady; Carolina 6¾@7¾c. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights quiet.

Norfolk, May 24.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 20¾c. Sales 40 bales; receipts 192; exports coastwise 233 bales; stock 7755 bales.

Baltimore, May 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 23¾c. Receipts 3?5; stock 3235 bales.

Boston, May 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 23¾c. Sales 300 bales; receipts 73; stock on hand 5000 bales.

Philadelphia, May 24.—The Presbyterian Assembly passed a resolution testing to Synods the boundaries of Presbyteries, the Assemblies fixing the boundaries of Synods.

Harre, May 24.—Cotton closed quiet; très-ordinaire on the spot 1.30; low middling afloat 1.28¾.

Galveston, May 24.—Cotton dull. Good ordinary 19¾@19¾c; gold; sales 300 bales; receipts 447 bales; exports coastwise 95 bales; stock 27,307 bales.

Mobile, May 24.—Cotton dull and nominal. Middlings 21¾c; sales 600 bales; receipts 324; exports. New Orleans 65; coastwise 83; stock on hand 36,209.

Savannah, May 24.—No cotton offered. Middlings 21¾c; sales 30 bales; receipts 638; stock on hand 34,810 bales.

Charleston, May 24.—Cotton market dull; middlings 21¾c; sales 10 bales; receipts 400; stock on hand 9?? bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, May 24.—Passed up—Belle Lee at 9 A. M., Dove—Louisville at 10 last night; Virginia, 11 A. M.; Alaska 12 M.; Natchez, 6 P. M. River falling. Heavy rains this afternoon.

Memphis, May 24.—Weather cloudy and stormy. River falling fast. Up—Louisiana.

Memphis, May 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 488 bales; exports 318.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind E. E., very light.

Arrived—schooner Lizzie Lynk, Edenmaster, 7 days from Utilla, with fruit to J. Machoba & Co. Brig Ecore, McComb, master, 6 days from Batton Ferry, with railroad iron to master.

No departures.

FROM PASS-À-L'OUTRE.

Pass-à-Loutre, May 24.—6 P. M.—Wind S. E., light.

Arrived—steamship Lavaca, Schellenger, master, at 1 P. M., from Havana via Florida ports, with sugar and passengers to T. W. Perkins & Co.

Sailed—bark Estandal and brig Maria.

HAY.—119 bales ordinary Western sold at 65¢; 75 prime at 70¢. 75 choice at 80¢, and 100 do. at 90¢ ₱ ton.

LARD.—Is quiet but firm. Tierces are quoted at 19@19¼c; kegs 19@19¾c ₱ lb. 50 kegs kettle-rendered sold at 19c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Western is selling at 18¾@19c; Northern 20@21c ₱ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The demand is good and holders are asking higher prices and the market is bare of supplies. Choice is quoted at 8¾@9c; prime to good 7¾@8c; ordinary 6¾@7¼c ₱ lb.

WOOL.—Receipts are more liberal and are principally Lake. They sell readily at 29@29½c ₱ lb. 4000 lbs sold a day or two since not reported at the latter price.

CORN MEAL.—Continues scarce; it is in request and prices are firm. Choice, kiln-dried commands $3 75@3 ₱ bbl.

ESCULENTS.—Western Potatoes are dull and nominal at 50c@$2 ₱ bbl. New Louisiana Potatoes are selling at $4 50@5, and Louisiana Onions at $2 50@3 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $6, and Turkeys at $2 ₱ dozen. Eggs continue plenty and dull at 16@17c ₱ dozen.

BUTTER.—The stock of new Butter is quite liberal. The demand is good and prices are steady at 34@35c ₱ lb for choice yellow Western, and 40@42c for Goshen.

CHEESE.—New Western Cheese is in good request at full prices. We quote factory at 17@18c; Reserve at 15@16c, and English dairy at 20@22c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Is scarce and in request at 10¾ @10¾c ₱ lb for prime rendered.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet and steady. Stock, all told, about 10,500 bags. We quote prime gold duty paid at 17¾@18c; good 16¾@17¼c; fair 16¾@16¾c ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Pale Rosin is in request for shipment West, but the lower grades are dull. We quote: Common $1 80; No. 2 at $2 00; No. 1 at $2 25@2 50; and pale at $3@3 ½ ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine dull at 47½@47¾c ₱ gallon.

PEAS.—Cow Peas are scarce and firm at $6 ₱ bushel for round lots. Black-eyed Peas are selling at $5 ₱ bushel.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 25, 1870.

Arrived yesterday: 222 Texas Beeves, 103 Calves and Yearlings, no Texas Beeves, 111 Calves and Yearlings, 30 Beeves and 30 Calves by Levee and Railroad; also, 107 Texas Beeves, 477 Calves and Yearlings, 202 Hogs, 1109 Sheep and 30 Mules.

Texas Beeves, choice ₱ head	45 00	@ 50 00
Texas Beeves 1st quality, ₱ head	37 50	@ 40 00
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ₱ head	30 00	@ 35 00
Texas Beeves 3d quality, ₱ head	16 00	@ 18 00
Cows ₱ head	25 00	@ 30 00
Texas Beef ₱ gross	7 50	@ 8 00
Beef, 1st quality ₱ gross	7 00	@ 7 50
Beef, 2d quality ₱ gross	6 00	@ 6 50
Sheep, 1st quality ₱ head	6 00	@ 7 00
Sheep, 2d quality ₱ head	4 00	@ 5 00
Hogs, ₱ head	80 00	@ 90 00
Hogs, ₱ 100 lbs	6 00	@ 6 50
Texas Calves, with cows, ₱ ₱ head	30 00	@ 40 00
Calves, ₱ head	15 00	@ 20 00
Goats, ₱ head	4 00	@ 5 00

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1870.

The Money market continues unchanged. All notes, secured by unquestionable collaterals, and A1 business paper without collaterals, are quoted at 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ month.