Auction Sales—This Day.

LEWIS FIGUEROA will sell, at 4 o'clock, at 197 Common street—Furniture, etc.

J. M. WETMORE will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, 76 Carondelet street—Furniture.

S. of T. Meetings This Evening.

PERICLES DIVISION, No. 1, at the new Temperance Hall, 86 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 8, F. T. B. in their new hall, Annunciation street, between Felicity and Erato streets, at 8 o'clock.

JEFFERSON DIVISION, No. 10, at 8, at Gretna.

OCEAN TEMPLE of Honor No. 2, in Maigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

COTTON.—By the telegraphic intelligence which is in our paper this morning, the arrival of the steamship Cambria has brought accounts of an advance.

MR. RENSHAW AND THE CONTRACT SYSTEM. The late hour when the Council adjourned, prevents us from doing justice to this subject. On to-morrow we shall put in juxta position each allegation and the proof.

STATE AUDITOR.—Louis Bordelon, the present efficient and acceptable incumbent, it will be seen, by a reference to the advertising columns, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Bordelon is a native of Opelousas, of French descent, and of American education. His amenity of manners, general information, and correct business habits, have made him extremely popular as Auditor, and it will take a fast man to beat him.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. Simonds will read, this evening, a lecture on the sanitary condition of New Orleans, as illustrated by its mortuary statistics. Dr. S. will show, by various comparisons, the excessive waste of human life in New Orleans, and that the city has thereby suffered an annual loss of over ten millions of dollars. The city authorities, the members of the Municipal and General Councils, and of the Board of Health, and all who are interested in the welfare of the city, should attend.

We acknowledge the receipt of St. Louis papers of the 19th from the officers of the steamer Saligna.

In our midst there is any one deserves credit as a human benefactor, it is Dr. Sherman, for the invention of his truss, and his devotion to the application of it, there being in the shoulder of disease some more annoying and aggravating, and more attended with as serious consequences as strangulated hernia. The horrors of hydrophobia are not equal to it, and heaven knows they are distressing enough to witness. How many poor creatures have died of intense suffering who might now be alive and well, had they made timely application of Sherman's patent truss. Its benefits have become proverbial, and none should be without it. As conclusive proof, we refer our readers to letters to Dr. S., in another column.

SPLENDID GOODS.—The advertisement of Mr. W. P. Woodlief, No. 13 Chartres street, in our columns to-day, is well worthy of the attention of both ladies and gentlemen desirous to supply themselves from a richly varied and magnificent assortment. Mr. Woodlief understands the tastes and wants of our people in all useful and ornamental apparel, as well as any of our merchants, and his stock is always up with the times.

FROM HAVANA.—By the bark Ellen Maria, Capt. Billabee, we received last night the *Faro Industrial de la Habana* of the 20th inst.

JEFFERSON CITY.—Mr. J. F. Laizer was elected Mayor of *Jefferson City* on Monday last.

The Courier of last evening announces the arrival of Gen. Lopez in this city.

The River Railroad to Jackson, Miss., is meeting with great favor in some parts of the country. In a conversation yesterday, with an intelligent gentleman from Baton Rouge, we learned that the friends of the road expect a subscription list of something like $100,000 in East Baton Rouge and its Western sister. That *will* do.

STEAMBOAT SUNK ON THE DELAWARE.—On the night of the 20th instant, the steamboat Ohio, on the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, sunk on the Delaware by coming in collision with the steamboat Stockton. Four passengers were drowned. The rest escaped with loss of baggage.

FIFTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.—We have seen, in the hands of Messrs. Adams & Co., a fifty dollar gold piece, coined in California, at the Assay Mint, in charge of Augustus Humbert, assayer. It is octagonal in shape, with the American eagle stamped on one side, and a representation of the God of Day on the reverse. It is a handsome piece of money, and will, no doubt, have a much better circulation than the little gold dollar pieces. [Baltimore Patriot.

Does the last sentence assure us that we shall have more of them?

NEGRO MAN SHOT.—An untoward circumstance occurred near Raccourci, in this State, on Sunday, the 18th. A negro man belonging to Mr. Carmouche, was shot by a white man through mistake. The circumstances are thus reported in the Point Coupee Echo: "The white man was in search of a runaway slave of his employer, and meeting Mr. Carmouche's negro in the road ordered him to stop, he says the negro refused to do so, and he shot him. The negro, it appears, had a pass from his master at the time. The white man was taken before Justice Bozeman, and discharged on giving bail for $500."

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Cheraw*, May 20. The cool, backward weather everywhere complained of, has been succeeded by a few days of unusually warm weather, and as there has been no rain for some time, most vegetation wears a parched appearance. So far as we can learn, the stands of cotton and corn are fair, and though backward now, with a favorable season we may calculate upon a good yield. If the present drought should continue much longer, the oat crop, which was greatly injured by the freshets, will be very poor. [Gazette.

MRS. Mary Hamilton, the widow of Alexander Hamilton, whose memory is so intimately connected with the most important epoch in the history of our country, departed this life on the 8th inst., in the 92d year of her age. She died as she had lived for nearly three quarters of a century—a consistent and unwavering Christian, and at peace with all on earth. In her death the poor have lost a friend that they will find it difficult to replace. Mrs. Hamilton was a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

CAPE COD ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON.—The Cape Cedders living in Boston and vicinity, have formed an association which has for its object the promotion among all natives of Cape Cod, or their descendants, the virtues of "temperance, industry, sincerity, good humor, charity, the social affections and generous sentiments."

THE VALUE OF INTEGRITY.—The New York Sunday Dispatch argues that integrity ought to be the basis of credit, and that our business relations ought to lead as near to the accomplishment of that state of things as possible. The writer is an enthusiast, and ultra in his views regarding obligations and a proper sense of them. He hopes to see the time when all have to resort to the forcible collection of debt are abolished.—No, we ask his pardon; he hopes that such a time will arrive—not that he may see it. He reasons well and truly on the incomparable value of integrity, and shows how fast a friend it really is, as follows:

"If misplaced confidence, a flood, or any other casualty, has stripped him of his possessions, we know that he has left an unbending integrity, an unwavering purpose to do what is honest, just and right. These are rich treasures, which no fire can consume, no flood sweep away. Integrity of character and capacity in his particular business will retain for him his friends, give him influence, and furnish him with pecuniary aid."

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—A dispatch from Boston, of the 19th, mentions that the Legislature have appointed a committee, selected from both houses, to make arrangements for the reception of the President, in the event of his Excellency visiting Boston.

AGASSIZIEN LECTURES.—This distinguished naturalist is now delivering a course of lectures in Cincinnati. The Times, in giving the notes of his second lecture, concludes with this paragraph:

"What Galileo's discoveries in Astronomical Science were to the Roman Church, Geology is to the hard-shelled Protestants of this day—but luckily, perhaps, the spirit of the age does not permit so serious a test of the sincerity of investigation, as in former times. Men and women will believe what they know—what they see demonstrated, before they will yield credit to any theoretic system of theology based on constructions of the literal text, which violate physical truth."

The Magnolia Grandi-Flora.

Last summer we promised the editor of the Gloucester News, Mass., who is an enthusiastic botanist, that we would send him, this spring, living specimens of this magnificent flower. The specimens were selected from the garden of Judge McCaleb, and were sealed up in a tin box. From the following account in the News, it seems that flowers may be preserved for some time in a vessel hermetically sealed. These flowers were gathered on the first of May, and on the ninth one of them was in a perfect state. The tree does not, in size and form, resemble the horse-chestnut of New England. The description of Nuttall is perhaps a little exaggerated. Elliot, in his Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, describes it thus: "This magnificent tree is almost too well known to need description. It rises some times sixty, seventy or eighty feet in heighth, with a naked, smooth, columnar stem; and the head, when not injured by accident, is always regularly pyramidal." The best description of the Southern Flora is to be found in the travels of William Bartram, who, during the years 1773, '4, '5 and '6, travelled on foot from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The Indians—"the generous and true sons of liberty," as he calls them—have been driven from these magnificent forests; but the groves of magnolias still remain, and have gathered new beauty and power from the flight of years. The first magnolia grove we ever saw, was, doubtless, the one which he so poetically apostrophized three-quarters of a century ago, on the banks of the Alatamaha!

"SOUTHERN MAGNOLIAS.—We are much indebted to the kind remembrance of the editors of the New Orleans Crescent, who have forwarded, according to promise, a tin box containing specimens of a splendid variety of the Southern Magnolia, which we received Friday, the 9th inst. We regret to inform our friends of the Crescent, that from a want of support to the heavy buds, the jar, and probably the careless handling of expressmen, all of the flowers were broken at the receptacle, and three of the four were completely withered. But the other, which had not been broken long, was in a perfect state of preservation, the interior petals being of a snowy whiteness, and the lower parts of the clustered stamens tinged with a beautiful carmine; but the flower had entirely lost its fragrance. In full bloom its diameter would exceed six inches. The leaves were nearly eight inches in length and two in breadth. In the absence of authority, we presume it to be the variety Grandi-Flora, the glory of Southern forests. Nuttall states that he has seen one of these trees with a smooth shaft of about ninety feet before sending out any considerable branches—a statement we have always regarded with considerable suspicion—our impression being that the tree, in respect to size and form, is not unlike our Horse Chesnut. Will not the editors of the Crescent inform us in this matter; and occasionally treat their exchanges and readers with descriptions of the numerous flowers that grow in such luxuriance at the South?"

THE REMOVAL OF THE COURTS.—A few days since we suggested the propriety of placing two of the courts in the large rooms of the Municipal Hall. In conversation with many members of the bar, they objected to the *separation* of the courts; but all concur in the wish to move the courts up town, nearer to the portion of the city occupied by the lawyers. But there is another better reason for the move: it is to bring the courts nearer the centre of business. Now the courts are more than half a mile from the postoffice, and still further from the business part of the city. Thus a long walk, and loss of time, are entailed on lawyers, jurors, witnesses and clients. The present building is old and dilapidated. It has been suggested that the large building, known as the Merchants' Bank, opposite Lafayette Square, shall be leased. This would accommodate four of the courts. The Municipal Hall would hold two more, and thus the courts, though on different sides of the square, would be near enough to obviate the objection to the separation. We call the attention of the General Council to the subject. That there must be some change, is admitted by every one; but what that change shall be, is now a matter for fair discussion.

EMPLOYMENT OF COUNSEL BY THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Delta poured out its vials of wrath on the Fillmore Cabinet, for retaining Mr. Benjamin in the prosecution of the Cardenas trials. But we hope it will continue to escape the notice of the thunderer, that the Administration have retained Rufus Choate, to assist in the prosecution of the abductors of Shadrach. For if it was such an act of despotic oppression to employ Mr. Benjamin, in New Orleans, it is equally heinous to employ Mr. Choate in Boston. What a rabid abolitionist Mr. Fillmore must be. It is really very ill-natured in Mr. Fillmore, thus to deprive the oppressed and down-trodden South, of the opportunity to talk any more about this singling out Quitman and his friends, as victims.

"Let's wait a while,
Says Sleepy-head."—*Mother Goose.*

Mr. Woodward, the South Carolina Representative, in his late speech, made use of the following language, which we take from the Mobile Herald:

"Of the course of South Carolina, he spoke without authority, and could give no positive information. He had no doubt, however, that she will secede; but when, will depend on the progress of aggression in Congress and the sympathy of other Southern States. She expected between this and the time for holding her convention, that such new aggressions would be made as to bring to her side other, if not all, the Southern States; but whether this should happen or not, the result was not the less sure."

Immediate secession is evidently not the order of the day. Carolina wants backing.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON ROAD.—The people of the last city do not consider the construction of the road as beneficial to New Orleans. On the contrary, they expect the *whole* of the trade. The News says: "The people embraced in this section of country are obliged now to give to New Orleans, by a circuitous navigation of 1500 miles, their exporting and importing trade. It is probably larger than that of the same population any where in the Union. The Memphis Railroad will pour the whole of this trade into Charleston."

The Commerce of the Lakes.

The Pennsylvania Statesman, in a long and carefully prepared editorial, endeavors to show to the citizens of Philadelphia the importance of establishing a connection with the Lakes. We make one or two extracts from the mass of statistics.

The following table, compiled from authentic sources, shows the exports and imports at the most important points on the Lakes, as far back as 1846: Buffalo, $48,989,116; Cleveland, $12,559,110; Erie, $3,673,246; Chicago, $3,927,150. The import and export commerce at each of these ports has greatly increased since that year. The estimated trade of the port of Erie, for the year 1850, was about $15,000,000. That of Buffalo, exclusive of Black Rock and Tonawanda, reached, in 1850, the extraordinary sum of $70,180,705. Of this amount, more than $22,000,000 was received at Buffalo by the Lakes from the West, and over $47,000,000 from the East, by canal and railroads. In the year 1848, the commerce of the port of Buffalo, as now on file in the Topographical Bureau at Washington, was $69,140,062, showing an increase in two years of $10,040,643. This shows the commerce of the Lakes, at Buffalo alone, exclusive of the numerous other ports on the south of Lake Erie, at which, for many years, a large and increasing business has been done. It is also exclusive of the passenger trade, which, in 1846, yielded $1,250,000, and for 1850 is estimated at $1,500,000.

There is another view of the subject, which, perhaps, more strongly demonstrates the rapid growth, the present importance and future promise of the Lake commerce. The following statistics of the arrivals and departures of Lake vessels at and from the port of Buffalo, in 1850, are as reliable as they are startling. The number of foreign vessels from foreign ports was 473; clearances of foreign vessels for foreign ports, 466; American vessels from foreign ports, 156; clearances of American vessels for foreign ports, 192. The coasting trade exhibits the following: arrivals at Buffalo, 4558; clearances, 3599. To give some idea of the magnitude of the trade, we contrast the exports and imports at Buffalo, for the years 1847 and 1850, with those of Philadelphia. At Philadelphia, in 1847, the exports and imports amounted to $20,571,846, and at Buffalo, to $62,287,818—a difference in favor of Buffalo of $41,715,972. In 1850, the Philadelphia imports and exports reached the sum of $16,567,760; at Buffalo they were swollen to $70,180,705—a difference in favor of Buffalo of the enormous sum of $53,612,945.

Col. Rene Paul and Mr. John Robb, two of the oldest residents in St. Louis, died there on the 20th instant.

From Texas.

By the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we have papers from Galveston to the 23d instant, inclusive.

The claims of the candidates for Governor, with reference to their views relative to the payment of the State debts are being discussed warmly.

We annex three items.

Storm in Wharton County.—The Tribune of the 19th inst. says the Court-house in Wharton county—a new frame building—was blown down during the recent storm. The sugar-house of Col. Horton was also partly destroyed—no lives lost.

A man calling himself Dr. W. Edwards alleged that $3790 were recently stolen from him in San Antonio, and $500 reward offered for its recovery. The citizens suspected the statement, and investigating the matter, concluded that he was an impostor. They immediately furnished him with marching orders and a passport.

From the San Antonio Western Texan, 15th inst.

Great Train for El Paso—The True Route for Chihuahua found out at last—Santa Fe Traders—Shortest Route Discovered.

It almost over burdens our minds with joy to inform the world that our predictions in reference to the great route to Santa Fe and the Pacific world have at last proved true. Many of the most heavy and responsible Chihuahua traders have selected this route, which any one with half an eye can see is the shortest and best. We noticed the departure of the Government train last week. To-day we notice the departure of twenty large mule wagons, belonging to J. M. McGoffin, of El Paso, (a gentleman long and well-known as a wealthy merchant of Mexico.) This train is under the charge of Sr. Valdes—one ox team carrying provisions to the Paso; nineteen mule teams of Marciano Varelo and W. T. Smith, of El Paso; eight large teams loaded with goods for the Mexican Boundary Commission; four for a gentleman named C. W. White, of El Paso; seven mule teams of A. Daguerre, loaded also with goods for Mr. White, who is one of the most enterprising merchants in that vicinity; forty-six ox teams belonging to Lewis & Groesbeeck, of this place, a portion of which are laden with goods for J. W. McGoffin and Isaac Lightner, of El Paso, and a portion laden for McNight & McCutchan, of Santa Fe, all of whom are well known to the mercantile world.

The Methodist Church Case in New York.

A large number of readers will read with eager interest the opening of the proceedings in the suit at the instance of the Methodist Church South for its rights in the valuable "Book Concern." The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the evening of the 19th, has this well-stated report of the opening:

The United States Circuit Court room was thronged at an early hour this morning with persons desirous of hearing the argument in the controversy between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Among them we noticed several clergymen of various denominations, and the gallery was occupied by a number of ladies. Judges Nelson and Betts took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, and the counsel for the parties soon made their appearance at the bar. Southern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Early, Pierce, Smith; Northern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Scott, Durbin, Peck, Kennady.

The title of the cause is Henry R. Bascom and others *vs.* George Lane and others, and the complaint is filed in equity for the purpose of enforcing a division of the funds of the Methodist Book Concern. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, and Daniel D. Lord, Esq., of this city, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Webster, who is also engaged on the same side, being absent. For the defendants, appeared the Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and George Wood, Esq., of this city. Hon. Thomas Ewing was also present, he being counsel for defendants in a similar suit against the branch Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati.

Daniel Lord opened the case with a brief detail of the general facts and circumstances of the case. The subject of this controversy is what is denominated "the Book Concern" in the city of New York, the funds of which amount to $750,000. In the early history of the Methodist denomination, the press was resorted to by Mr. Wesley, for the purpose of disseminating a religious literature.

The nucleus of the establishment in this country was in Philadelphia, whence it was soon after removed to New York. It became ultimately a concern of great magnitude.

In 1836, their building was burned down, but was soon rebuilt, and the concern gradually increased in its operations until it reached its present large extent. The profits of the fund were devoted to making up a provision for superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, etc.

The affairs of this denomination are governed by what are called annual conferences and a general conference. In 1784 there was but one annual conference, but afterwards, and for a long period of time, there were seven. The conferences consisted of all the preachers who "travelled" a particular circuit. In 1844 there were 32 or 33 annual conferences. The general system of the Methodist clergy is to itinerate from one church to another. Many of these were unable to pay their ministers, and the conferences provided for them as far as they could. When their conferences were too poor to provide for them, a deficiency of course occurred, and it was to supply this deficiency, in part, that the surplus funds of the Book Concern were appropriated. In 1808, the power of the General Conference became so absolute, that the more conservative members of the denomination began to fear that it would be dangerous, as it might even alter the doctrines of the church, and a change was then made in its organization, providing that it should be composed of delegates, instead of all the preachers, and a number of restrictions were imposed.

Among other things, they were restricted from diverting the surplus funds of the Book Concern to any other purpose than the support of superannuated preachers, etc.

A great question will arise in this case as to the effect of this restrictive rule. It grew out of the subject of slavery. The Methodist denomination at an early period took high ground on temperance and slavery. They excluded from membership any one who bought and sold human beings, for the purpose of enslaving them, and these provisions were found to be so impracticable that they were rescinded at the next General Conference, and the matter was left to the legislation of the various States in which their members resided. About the year 1836, the agitation of abolition began very seriously to disturb the Methodist Church.

The bishops and the conservative clergy endeavored to soothe the agitation. But in 1844 the matter became critical and decisive, and a state of things then occurred which necessarily led to a separation of this church into two parts. A minister named Harding had been complained of as possessing slaves, and the Baltimore Conference suspended him, although it was impossible for him to manumit them under the laws of Maryland. He appealed to the General Conference, and that body confirmed the suspension. Another difficulty occurred in the case of Bishop Andrews in Georgia, who had two slaves, both of whom it was impossible for him to manumit. The abolition spirit was up, however, and it was determined to attack him.

Without trying him, they passed a resolution that he should suspend his episcopal functions until he manumitted his slaves.

These things convinced the Southern members of the church that it was unprofitable for them to go on in connection with their Northern brethren. They presented a document to the General Conference of 1844, protesting against the action taken in the cases of Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Mr. Harding, and declaring that if it was persisted in, the Methodist Society in the South would be extinct. Sixteen Southern Conferences elected delegates to a Conference of the Methodist Church, South, held at Louisville, in 1845, and they resolved to organize themselves into a Church independent of the North. They appointed commissioners to meet commissioners of the Church North, and arrange a plan of separation. But the Northern body had, in the meantime, been overtaken by constitutional scruples, and refused to recognize the action of the Louisville Conference, notwithstanding that it had been held at their own suggestion.

The Louisville Conference adopted the whole creed and discipline of the Methodist Church as it had existed in this country since 1784, and did not change a single doctrine. The Southern claimants to their share of the profits of the Book Concern are therefore just as orthodox as they ever were, and just as much entitled to their proportion in the fund which has been accumulated by the joint exertions of their fathers and husbands.

Mr. Lord then read the complaint. After which Mr. Johnson, (a son of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, we believe,) read a portion of the answer, and Mr. E. L. Fancher concluded the reading of the same. The reading of the application was dispensed with.

Mr. Lord here stated that Bishop Bascom having died since the bringing of the suit, he had obtained a consent from the defendants to substitute the name of the Rev. William A. Smith as one of the plaintiffs, and an order of the Court making such substitution, was accordingly made.

Mr. Lord commenced his argument by stating that Emory's History, the Book of Discipline, the printed journals of the Conference prior to 1848, the manuscript journals of the Conference prior to 1840, and other documents, were to be introduced as evidence, by agreement between the parties.

He then read extracts from the Book of Discipline of 1840, page 198; Dr. Emory's History, under the year 1800; the Articles of Religion; the Six Restrictive Articles; Wesley's Letter to Dr. Coke, Mr. Francis Asbury and the brethren in North America, etc., and had not finished reading the authorities upon which his argument is to be founded when we left.

CHOLERA IN LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last, says that seven deaths by cholera occurred in that vicinity during the week.

From Jamaica.

We have Jamaica papers to the 13th inst. These papers arrived here, via New York, to which port they went in the mail of the steamship Prometheus. Most of our intelligence from Jamaica is received in this way. The New York Commercial Advertiser has thoroughly sifted the mail:

The British mail steamship Conway, with the mails of April 17, arrived at Kingston on the 10th instant. Among the passengers were a number of Cornish miners, who are to be engaged in some mining operation, under the direction of Mr. Montgomery Martin, known as author of several works in the West Indies.

The cholera has made its re-appearance in the Parish of Hanover. At Mountain Valley there had been five deaths on the 5th instant, and seven patients remained who were not expected to survive. At Cascade there had been two deaths, and at Retreat one; at Great Valley one case had occurred, which was likely to prove fatal. At Mountain Valley the people were so terrified that they had refused to bury the dead. The Governor had directed one of his medical staff to proceed immediately from Spanishtown to the district.

A letter from Lucea, dated May 5, says: Riley's estate has been visited with several very severe cases during the last two weeks, and despite medical attendance and a healthy locality, six persons have been interred during that period.

The Customs' Tonnage Duty bill has passed both branches of the Colonial Legislature, and received the assent of the Governor. The bill reimposes the duty of 2s. 6d. per ton on vessels entering the several ports of the island, until the 10th October ensuing, when that rate will be reduced to 2s. per ton. The bill will remain in force for seven years.

The duty on Cavendish and unmanufactured tobacco has been reduced to one penny per pound.

In the Assembly, on the 12th instant, bills were introduced to raise a loan of £200,000 on the island, and £350,000 in Great Britain, and for the reduction of the island debt. They were read twice and committed.

Notice was given, the same day, that a grant would be asked for the maintenance and education of an African Prince, who had been taken from a slave vessel, and was then on the island. The object of it, it was stated, was to educate the man and return him to his own country, there to disseminate information relative to the island, with a view, probably of obtaining a supply of voluntary laborers.

The Falmouth papers say that the estates in that vicinity are suffering severely for want of rain, and injury to the crops was feared. On some of the properties it was difficult to procure water for the stock, the pastures were literally parched, and the cane-fields in a deplorable condition. In Falmouth the weather was deplorably hot, and the atmosphere was loaded with clouds of dust, and the disagreeable malaria from surrounding marshes, which it was feared would be the cause of disease and death.

Abuses in Emigrant Packet Ships.

There is no living being who is not interested in ascertaining how much truth there is in the following article. Human nature revolts at the brutality which, we fear, is here but faintly shadowed. The tremendous flood of immigration, a subsidence of which we have no cause to look for soon, calls for a most rigid observance of the laws by all captains, and other officers of vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants. The powers given by the laws to these officers are ample enough to admit the practice of cruelty under them, but violations of law committed to the prejudice of the most humble immigrant ought to be followed by full and summary punishment.

Where is Vere Foster, who so humanely interested himself here a few months ago?

From the New York Sun, May 19.

In the Dublin Nation, of May 3d, we find an article on emigration, in which a strange tale is told of some of the experiences of an Irish gentleman named Foster, brother to Sir Frederick Foster, and connected with the Foster who was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. This Mr. Foster, having heard much of the hardships and treatment to which Irish emigrants were exposed, resolved to see for himself, and in October last disguised his rank, took passage at Liverpool in the steerage of one of the American packet ships, and "roughed it" during the trip. Mr. Foster gives a fearful description of the scenes he saw enacted on board, and of what he himself suffered. His letter to Lord Hobart has been brought under the attention of the British Parliament, and on motion of Mr. McCullagh, has been printed. Lord Hobart has also laid a copy of the letter before the Emigration Commissioners, for their action.

The Nation states that Mr. Foster was so severely beaten by the mate of the vessel, that he has since been so seriously ill at New York, that he could not prosecute the officers of the ship for their barbarous conduct. If Mr. Foster is still in New York, we hope he will place the matter before our law courts. If he has all the cause of complaint that his letter prefers, he will have full justice done him, and deserve the thanks of his countrymen both at home and in this country. His charges are, that the Captain, Mate and Surgeon of the vessel, were guilty of brutal conduct towards himself and others of the passengers; that the provisions and water were not served out in the quantities or manner prescribed by law, and that scarcely any attention was paid to the health and comfort of the passengers. He also states that the officers and doctor scarcely addressed any of the passengers without pouring forth blasphemous oaths and threats of violence. We will not give the name of the ship, or the name of the Captain and officers, until we find out if Mr. Foster is still in New York and intends to prosecute.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1851.—The Association of Superintendents of the Insane Asylums throughout the country, are now holding their annual session in this city. Dr. J. Ray, of Rhode Island, Vice President, occupied the chair in the absence of Dr. L. V. Bell, the newly elected President. Dr. Kirkbridge was elected Secretary. Among the members present is Dr. John Fonerden, of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. Delegates are also present from all parts of the United States, and one from the Quebec Hospital.

The debates are highly interesting, though some awful pictures are given of the condition of the incurable insane in New England, when boarded out to those contracting to take charge of them at the lowest rate.

During the past forty-eight hours, the Marshal's police arrested 125 prisoners, principally of disorderly characters, and persons whose conduct induces the belief that they were lounging about the streets for no good purpose. The frequent acts of incendiaries, particularly on Saturday and Sunday nights, led to additional measures of precaution, and seems, in this instance, to have been effectual, as no fire, lit by design, occurred.

Mr. Faas, an ingenious German of this city, commenced on Monday the exhibition of an automaton Tyrolean band of instrumental performers. They are as large as life, and the inventor has succeeded in rendering their movements perfectly natural, while the music performed is admirable. They can be arranged to perform any piece of music in a shorter time than a living band can be drilled into a new overture or march. The figures are nine in number, two being flute players, one clarionette, three brass horns, two trumpets and one tap-drummer. It has cost the inventor ten years of study and labor.

THE FRENCH AT HONOLULA—*Causes of the Difficulty.*—The present state of affairs between the Hawaiian kingdom and France, has resulted from a refusal on the part of the former to accede to a demand of the latter in reference to the introduction of wines and brandy. In the treaty with France and England, it is expressly stipulated that on wines and spirituous liquors the duties shall be optional with the Hawaiian Government, provided it shall not amount to a prohibition. The Government laid a duty of five dollars a gallon upon wine and liquors, ale and beer included. Upon a proper representation to and by the British Government, these duties upon ale and beer were refunded, upon the ground that they were neither wines nor spirituous liquors, and therefore were not contemplated by that clause of the treaty. Thereupon the French claimed that their wines and brandies should be admitted under the clause establishing an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. and also the refunding of the excess which had been collected. Both these demands have been strenuously refused compliance with.

The French had sent in their ultimatum, and given until the 20th of March for the Government to accede or refuse. Much excitement, in consequence, prevailed at the latest dates. The King's Palace was closely guarded, Governmental papers and funds removed to a place of safety, and other steps precautionary taken. This is an unfortunate condition of things, and if pushed further, or longer persisted in, must prove detrimental not only to the business and prosperity of the islands, but especially to our commerce.

EXAMINATION OF THE CUBAN INVADERS AT NEW YORK.—Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, charged the Grand Jury of New York, in the case of those men who were arrested a short time since, on suspicion of being concerned in an expedition against Cuba. We find the following synopsis in the Journal of Commerce:

"After referring in detail to the different sections of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, and particularly to the 6th section of said act, which prohibits the beginning, setting on foot, providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on against the territory of any colony, district, etc., with whom the United States are at peace, he spoke also of the difficulty of obtaining legal proof in such cases, and alluded to the trial of the leaders of the former Cuban expedition in New Orleans, where, although the fact was notorious that such an enterprise had been attempted, no convictions were had. Any person had the right, *as an individual*, to go to a foreign power and tender his services there, and must bear the consequences which such an act might entail, but he had no right here, under the act, to begin, set on foot and provide the means, etc., for such an expedition. We should feel ourselves much agrieved, were Cuba a powerful nation, to attempt thus to interfere with our own internal policy, or even England, on the ground that we were oppressed, to attempt by an armed force, to reinstate any particular party to what they might consider their rights. His Honor stated that he would not commit himself on the construction of the act in question, but would hold his opinion in reserve to be determined hereafter, as cases might arise."

We find in the Columbia South Carolinian a long letter from Mr. W. W. Boyce to the President of the late States Rights Convention. It is a clear and conclusive, and at the same time a calm exposition of the evils of secession. He sets forth formally twelve distinct arguments against it, and concludes as follows:

Secession, separate nationality, with all its burthens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the past, it is no security for the future. It is only a magnificent sacrifice of the present, without in anywise gaining the future. We are told, however, that it is resistance, and that we must not submit to the late action of Congress. Now I would like to know which one of these measures we resist by secession. It is not the prohibition of slave marts in the District of Columbia.

It is not the purchase of the Texas territory. It is certainly not the admission of California. Which aggressions then do we resist by secession? These are all the recent aggressions which we resist now by secession. Secession, gallant as may be the spirit which prompts it, is only a new form of submission.

For the various reasons I have stated, I object, in as strong terms as I can, to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place, of which I have no idea, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness, I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the Great God in our blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction.

I remain, with great respect, etc., W. W. BOYCE.

FROM HONDURAS.—The New York Tribune has received files of Honduras papers to the 26th ult. There is little news. The subject of a new Constitution had been engaging public attention for the last three or four weeks—and on the 7th several propositions were adopted and passed as the basis on which it is to be framed.

Complaints are made of the present system of steamer communication. The steamer Conway arrived at Belize on Sunday, 20th, and sailed again in a few hours, barely giving time to the merchants and others in town to answer their correspondence. The cause of her detention was waiting for the trans-Atlantic steamer, which did not arrive at St. Thomas until five days after her time.

Some excitement had been occasioned by an alleged case of smuggling on board the American brig Bristol, at the port of Belize. Two casks of brandy were found on board, and one only was on the manifest.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—We mentioned yesterday that nearly two million of dollars were, on Friday and a part of Saturday, paid out at the Treasury Department, on account of the indemnity awarded under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by the late Board of Commissioners to claimants against Mexico. The arrangements for disbursing this large sum of money were, we understand, confided by the Secretary to Mr. George Harrington, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Considering that more than one hundred individuals presented themselves as recipients, and that the utmost care was required in the transaction of this business, it was well said, by a gentleman of large experience in money matters, that no banking-house ever acted with more promptness, expedition, and efficiency.

There are suspended claims, which must necessarily be met as circumstances shall hereafter require. [Republic.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ALA.—Captain James Abercrombie, one of the most distinguished sons of Alabama, has accepted the nomination of the Clayton Convention for Congress. His letter is an admirable one, and is thus characterized by the Journal on the spot:

"It is a plain, sensible, well-written document. It will be perceived, on its perusal, that the author is for the Union, and a Constitutional Union, *for sustaining the Compromise acts of the last Congress.* The Captain is now fairly in the field. He has many warm and ardent friends, both those who are for the Union, and those who go for dissolving it for causes that now exist."

FROM CARDENAS.—Captain Aldrich, of the brig Patriot, at this port from Cardenas, states that while in port and when he left, great excitement prevailed among the inhabitants in consequence of the expectation of the landing of another party of invaders. Strong guards were kept on the wharves each night, and no person was permitted to land from or go on board any vessel after dark. The conversation and acts of every American was strictly watched by the authorities. Every thing was in readiness to repel an attack should one be made upon the town. [Bristol Phœnix.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PROPELLER FRANKLIN. We find the following communicated to New York by telegraph from the Provinces:

Halifax, Saturday, May 17.—The non-arrival of the steam propeller Franklin at her usual time from New Cumberland, gave much uneasiness during the week. To-day intelligence was received here of her total loss on the north side of Ferry Land Narrows, Isle de Byre, five hours out from St. Johns. She struck about 2 A. M., it being very foggy at the time. Captain Corbyn cannot account for the accident, as he had been steering for two hours S. S. W. and S. W. previous to striking. She sank in thirty feet water, with her weather rail under. Very little will be saved. Fortunately, no lives were lost. A partial insurance had been effected. The passengers and mails from the wrecked vessel reached here to-day.

THE LOCUSTS HAVE COME!—The event has justified Dr. Smith's prediction exactly. Yesterday, morning, May 18th, the general resurrection commenced, and we learn that field and forest are now rife with them in every direction as far as heard from. Dr. Smith has shown us quite a considerable box full of the large perfect insects. They are also in our own garden. Some of these *early risers* made their appearance in warm, confined situations several days ago; but the grand march out of Egypt commenced yesterday morning. [Baltimore Patriot, 19th inst.

Going North.

Our friends are requested to call and leave their Measure with us for their supply of *FALL* and *WINTER CLOTHING.*

Persons visiting the North this season can have their Clothing ready for them upon their arrival in New York, by leaving their Measure with us, and every article shall be made in the latest style of workmanship, and if not satisfactory, not to be taken.

One of our partners will soon leave for New York, and will pay his personal attention to orders intrusted to him.

Our friends visiting New York will find our house 128 Fulton street.

my9 1m 2dp MONTROSS & STILWELL.

Death from Hernia

Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARKANSAS, May 3, 1851.

"*Mr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: The Truss you fitted on my son last winter, (I think it was in January,) has done better than I expected it would. As far as we can judge from questioning the boy, the rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him lately, and thinks there is no use in his wearing the Truss any longer, but thinks it would be best for him to have another bottle of the Wash, to make the cure permanent.

"Will you be so kind as to write and inform me what I had better do. You took down a description of his case in your book; by referring to it, you may remember all the circumstances, and be able to advise me what course to pursue.

"I remain yours, etc., HENRY T. SMITH."

TO ALL RUPTURED!

The boy John alluded to in the following letter, was ruptured, according to Mr. Coleman's account, in 1840, by a fall from a horse. The first two years he paid little attention to it; consequently, it became large and painful, and a Truss was resorted to as a means of relief. Not much benefit was derived from it, as it let the rupture down when exercising. He was then considered unfit for hard labor, and became almost useless. Mr. Coleman called in, said he had read my advertisement, and called in to see if I could do anything for a boy who had been badly ruptured for ten years. I inquired the particulars of the case; he gave them. I replied I thought I could; if he would bring the boy, I would examine him and tell him what could be done. He brought the boy. I applied the Patent Truss, gave him the Wash, directions, etc. The following letter shows the result:

"JACKSON, MISS., May 7, 1851.

"*Dr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: About two months ago, I had you apply on my boy John your Patent Truss, which has operated so well that I have concluded to send the other two boys, of which I spoke at the time you fitted John. Mr. Atkins, the bearer of this, has them under his charge, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both healthy negroes, and my confidence of having them permanently cured is grounded upon what I have seen and heard, and from what my neighbors said about your Truss and mode of treatment. If you think it best