Auction Sales—This Day.

J. B. Blache & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Clothing, Hats, Caps and Shirts.

J. M. Wetherby will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Furniture.

Wm. F. Scott will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Dryades, between Erato and Thalia streets—Furniture.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

Union Division No. [illegible], at Crystal Fount Hall, 203 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

Louisiana Division No. [illegible], at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

Opelousas, Attakapas and NewOrleans Railroad.

☞ The Permanent Committee on the Opelousas, Attakapas and New Orleans Railroad are requested to attend punctually, at the Lyceum Hall, at 11 A. M., THIS MORNING.
JOHN BURNS, Secretary. MAUNSEL WHITE, President.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, arrived here yesterday morning, 5th inst., from New York and Havana. She brings news from the Isthmus, California, Panama, Oregon, Chili, and the Sandwich Islands, for which we refer our readers to the First Page.

JUDGE MOORE'S SPEECH.—Owing to a press of matter, we are compelled to defer the publication of Judge Moore's speech, at the Railway Convention, until to-morrow.

The Board of School Directors met last night, and transacted a good deal of business. They elected Mr. Henry Barnard Superintendent. This gentleman has been highly recommended as one of the very best educationists in the Union. He has been for several years the State Superintendent of the Public Schools of Connecticut, which are the best in the world.

THE HOBOKEN RIOT.—Large numbers visited the scenes of this disgraceful riot on the day after its occurrence. The proper authorities are proceeding with the Coroner's inquests, and other examinations, which will last some days.

Mr. E. W. Wiley, 57 Camp street, agent for Dodge & Co.'s Express, has our thanks for latest California papers.

We are indebted to the steamer Missouri for latest St. Louis papers.

Dodge & Co.'s Express brought us a number of New York and Boston papers yesterday. The favor is esteemed none the less that we had previously had them by mail.

A new and important discovery has recently been made on the Bridgewater Mountain, New Jersey, of a mineral paint, which bids fair to supersede all others now in use. It has been, says the New York papers, thoroughly tested as a fire and weather proof article, and has been selected by the authorities to paint the public buildings at Governor's Island. There is an immense body of the mineral; and from its position, thirty miles from New York city, it can be introduced to all our Southern ports, and sold at a low price. We hope the company will appoint an agent in this city. From the description of its qualities it must come into general use.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—We understand that this fashionable Theatre is about to be opened for a short summer season, under the management of M'lle Marie Duret, who has entered into an arrangement with M'lle Hilariot, Mons. Mangin, etc. Ballet and Vaudeville, will be the chief attractions. This being the only theatre that will be open, we trust that M'lle Duret will meet with the support and encouragement which her spirit and enterprise so well deserve.

SALE OF CLOTHING, ETC.—The attention of the trade is called to the sale of white and colored Shirts, Boots and Shoes, and an assortment of Clothing, which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, by J. B. Blache, 77 Chartres street.

Bunce advertises very fairly—the proof, we suppose, will be in trying one of his seven dollar Drabs for a five-dollar bill.

GREEN TURTLE.—The remainder of that Turtle will be served up to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the Shades, in the way of Soup, Stewed Flippers, Steaks, etc.

The sixty-third Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, in Maryland, assembled on the morning of the 28th ult. in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. The bishop was present, and the attendance of the clergy and laity was large.

NAVAL MOVEMENT.—The steamer Vixen left Hampton Roads on the 26th ult. for Havana.

The trial of Scott, one of the Shadrach rescuers, is going on in Boston. John P. Hale is conducting the defence. After considerable argument by counsel, the following questions were put before qualifying the jurymen:

1. Have you formed or expressed an opinion against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law?

2. Would such doubts prevent you from finding a verdict of guilty, if the Court should instruct you that the law is constitutional?

3. Do you hold any opinion in regard to the Fugitive Law, which would prevent you from finding a verdict, if the facts are proved against the accused, and the Court should instruct you that the law is constitutional?

After satisfactorily responding to the above questions, a jury was empanelled, eight of whom are residents of Boston, two of Chelsea, and two of Charleston. The first thirteen counts charge the prisoner with aiding Shadrach to escape, stated in in different ways. The last three of resisting an officer of the United States.

THE CANAL ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—The reckless conduct of twelve New York Senators in resigning their trusts, that the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal might be defeated, caused a special election in their districts, which was held on the 27th of last month. Nearly all (if not all) of the recreant Senators were candidates for re-election. All of them are democrats, and have been opposed by whigs who favor the enlargement as a measure of great public importance. The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 28th gives partial returns, enough to show that a sufficient number of the recusant Senators are allowed to stay at home to secure the Canal Bill against another such *escapade*.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—A great portion of the machinery of this vessel has arrived at the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool. She will be thoroughly ready for sea at about the end of June. Extensive improvements in her cabin, and other departments, have been made.

WASHINGTON, May 27—*California Land Titles*.—The Board of Commissioners to adjust California land titles has been completed, by the appointment of John C. Spencer, of New York, and John F. Thornton, of Alabama, commissioners, in place of the members who declined. The Board now consists of Messrs. Spencer, Thornton, and Harland, of Kentucky. It is understood that Dr. Chas. W. Davis, a gallant officer who served under Gen. Wool in Mexico, as staff quartermaster, has been offered the secretaryship. He is every way qualified for the post. He is every way qualified for the post. The Board will organize in this city. The rumor of a change having been made in the chief clerkship of the Navy Department, is without foundation of course. [Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEAVY COTTON FAILURES.—By the Canada's news we are informed that Victor Ponts, a heavy cotton importer in London, had failed. His liabilities are set down at two hundred thousand pounds sterling. A cotton house in Liverpool, also, has temporarily stopped.

FROM CIENFUEGOS.—The brig Oleron, Capt. Pendleton, which arrived at New York on the 28th ult., from Cienfuegos, reported that while his vessel was lying at the latter port, on the 6th ult., at six P. M., as the ship Margaret Webster was beating up the harbor, she was fired into from the fort. The first ball passed the stern, and the second took effect on the bend, near the main chains. The ship was then brought to anchor, and remained there a night. In the morning the Captain visited town, to have the matter investigated.

LATER FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—By the Cherokee we have dates from Hobart Town to the 18th of January.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in opposition to the transportation system. A congress was to be held at Melbourne, at which the whole of the colonies were to be represented.

The intelligence from Sydney is unimportant. The people were choosing delegates to the anti-convict congress, and a great deal of excitement was caused by some local elections. The importance of steam communication between the colonies and India, China and California, is engaging the attention of the newspapers. A healthy tone pervades the public mind in regard to political matters.

The colonists have addressed a strong remonstrance to the Queen against the longer continuance of the colonies as penal settlements.

The special election in Massachusetts, for three Representatives in Congress, resulted in the election of Robert Rantoul, free-soil democrat, Benjamin Thompson, and John Z. Goodrich, whigs.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

New York Markets.

LARGE FIRE IN BANGOR.

First Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Thursday, June 5.—Markets extremely dull to-day. Cotton has been unsettled by the accounts brought by the Asia, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. For Provisions there has been but little inquiry, and prices nominal. Mess Pork is quoted at fourteen dollars seventy-five cents per barrel, with but few transactions.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bangor, Maine, reports a destructive fire as having occurred in that city, by which two foundries, a large lumber establishment, saw mills, etc., and about twenty other buildings have been destroyed. The amount of loss is not yet fully ascertained, but it is known to be great, and only partially insured.

Second Dispatch.

MARYLAND--NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 5.—The popular election, held to pass upon the State Constitution formed by the recent Convention, has resulted in the adoption of that instrument by a majority of about fifteen thousand votes.

Third Dispatch.

OHIO RIVER--STEAMBOATS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 5.—The river at Cincinnati is now at a stand. The steamboats Belle Key and General Lafayette left here to-day for New Orleans.

Fourth Dispatch.

STEAMBOATS--RIVER--WEATHER

VICKSBURG, Thursday Evening, June 5.—The following steamboats have passed this place, on their way to and from New Orleans, during the last twenty-four hours:

The Pontiac, bound down, at 7 last evening.
The Sarah, bound down, at 11 last evening.
The Harry Hill, bound down, at 3-30 to-day.
The Columbus, bound up, 6-30 P. M., yesterday.
The Storm, bound up, at 7 P. M., yesterday.
The Bostona, bound up, at 10 45, this morning.
The Iroquois, bound up, at 11 30, this morning.
The Gen. Scott, bound up, at 6 this afternoon.

Opelousas Railroad Convention.

At seven o'clock last evening, the adjourned meeting of the Convention took place. Maunsel White, Esq., in the Chair.

The following names were read by Mr. King, of St. Landry, as the names of the Permanent Committee, on the Opelousas, Attakapas, and New Orleans Railroad:

Second Municipality—M. M. Cohen and J. W. Stanton.
First Municipality—M. O. H. Norton and J. B. Bellocq.
Third Municipality—B. H. Payne and A. Lesseps.
Algiers—R. F. Nichols and L. Bernard.
Gretna—S. Bennett.
Jefferson—B. Boisson and C. Forsbey.
St. Charles—Ambroise Lanfear and Judge Labranche.
Ascension—D. F. Kenner and John Thebaut.
Lafayette—A. Mouton and Joaquin Revillion.
St. Landry—E. H. Martin and J. C. Anderson.
St. Martin—Alex. Declouet and John Moore.
St. Mary—F. D. Richardson and J. B. Murphy.
Terrebonne—J. G. Potts and J. H. Hannah.
Lafourche—Geo. P. Guion and A. Collins.

This committee was agreed to, and the names ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Peter Conrey, jr., came forward, and said he was happy to have it in his power to speak to the earnestness and zeal of the delegations from Orleans, and as something had been said about their interest, he had great pleasure in offering the following resolutions. They were agreed to, at a meeting of the delegates held that morning, and he had been requested to present them:

Resolved, That the delegates from New Orleans, Lafayette, Algiers, and Gretna, have heard with great gratification, the manifestations of zeal evinced by the delegates from the other parishes represented in this Convention.

2. That the delegations from the above named parishes will meet those from the distant parishes in the true spirit of this enterprise, and will cordially co-operate with them in promoting the objects of this Convention.

3. That the delegates from Orleans, Algiers, and Gretna, doubt not but that the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, will fully and faithfully sustain their representatives, in pledging them, as we now do, to a generous and equitable contribution towards the construction of the Opelousas, Attakapas, and New Orleans Railroad.

These resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hannah proposed, that as it was probable the route through the Parish of Terrebonne would leave the town of Houma seven miles south, that the Permanent Committee be instructed to consider the propriety of making a branch road from the trunk line to that town.

Mr. B. H. Payne moved the adoption of the resolution, arguing that a branch running up to Houma would be profitable, as a horse car could run upon it, and it would secure an unanimous action through the parish in favor of the line. The resolution was adopted.

A general cry here took place for Col. Payne, and that gentleman came forward and briefly addressed the Convention, feeling proud that his efforts in this work had produced so splendid a demonstration as that before him, which promised to build the line of railroad without further trouble. He was cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Lawrence addressed the Convention on a general improvement of the State of Louisiana, and read a resolution, which was not acted upon. He was cheered.

Mr. Glendy Burke moved the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are evidences throughout the Southern States of an awaking spirit of enterprise in the construction of railroads; and whereas New Orleans, from her position and connections, is deeply interested in the promotion of these roads, and their concentration upon points which shall intersect with the roads now in projection from our midst; it is

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and Western States, setting out with all the facts and statistics they can gather, the various railroad projections in which these States have a direct and immediate interest, and the hearty co-operation which New Orleans and Louisiana is prepared to extend to them all, and inviting the people of these States to meet us in Convention, in the City of New Orleans, on the first Monday in January next, in order to an exchange of views and opinions, and, if possible, a concentration of unity of effort in the extension of our railroad system.

Resolved, That the committee have authority, during the ensuing summer and fall, to represent the views of New Orleans in these matters, in any of the States it may be in their power to visit, and that the agencies of the press, in behalf of the Convention, be respectfully solicited.

He said that for the purpose of keeping the prosperity of the South, some great system of railway enterprise should be adopted, and he moved these resolutions that something should be done, during the next sitting of the State's Legislature, towards preparing for giving support to some great system of internal railway communication.

Mr. DeBow seconded the resolutions in a speech upon the importance of railway communication, and he alluded with pride to the spirit and enterprise of the present Convention.

He believed that, like Rome, New Orleans could not be made nor saved in a day; that we should not cut ourselves off from the sympathies of the South and the West; that our movements must be on a gigantic scale, to be commensurate with our duties and our dangers. We must send out our emissaries, like Mobile, Boston, and New York, into all the interior States; that we had pledged them aid and capital; that two or three millions were nothing; if twenty millions were necessary, we must give it. Mr. DeBow proceeded at length to illustrate and defend the resolutions, and concluded that if New Orleans must at last fall, unhappily, let it be said that she "foremost fighting fell."

Mr. Payne thought that a special notice of Texas should be made in those resolutions, as he knew, from communications he had received, that the people of Texas were willing to meet the line at any point in their own State and carry it forward:

Judge Moore then moved that the following resolution be added to the series, which was carried:

Resolved, That the said committee be required to correspond with the authorities of Texas, for the purpose of inviting that State to direct her public works so as to meet the extension of the NewOrleans, Opelousas and Attakapas Railroad.

The whole series of resolutions were then put to the Convention, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Martin was called on to address the Convention, but declined.

Mr. Sever then rose, at the call of a few members, and addressed the delegates energetically for a considerable time, praising the enterprise, and lauding the zeal of the people in railway movements. He was much cheered.

Dr. J. L. Hawkins, of St. Mary, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this Convention do earnestly recommend the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to enact such laws, in its next session, as will submit the question of taxation for the building of railroads to the people of the different parishes interested in their construction.

Mr. Martin moved that the proceedings of the Convention be printed in pamphlet form, which was carried.

Mr. King proposed that thanks be voted to the preliminary committee for their exertions in carrying out so efficiently the arrangements for the Convention, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the President, which was carried with applause, and Mr. White responded briefly.

Thanks were voted to the Council for the use of the room, to the Gas Company for the use of the gas, and to the Press, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Cohen then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, which was carried.

Methodist Church Case in New York.

SEVENTH DAY.

The court-room was again crowded this morning, though not quite so densely as yesterday.

Mr. Choate resumed his argument by saying that if on review of the Conference of 1782, the Court should be of opinion that it has been clearly established as an historical fact that it was *ab origine* clothed with absolute power, it then becomes a question whether the General Representative Body of 1808 was meant by its constituents to be clothed with the power of dividing the church. He could discern no trace of intention to confer such power.

The language of its constitution was simply "it shall have power to make needful rules and regulations for the church." However broad and comprehensive the terms in which this body was originated, it must be construed *secundum materiam*. Is the power to dismember a body to be implied in the power to make rules and regulations for its government and guidance?

Mr. Choate here alluded to the case in the 1st of Peter's, cited by Mr. Johnson, and argued that there was no analogy whatever between the powers of the Federal Government and those of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He cited a passage from the second volume of Bangs' History, page 229, to sustain his view of the powers of conference, and argued that they were restricted from dividing the church. They were prohibited from changing the articles of religion, and was it to be supposed that they were designed to have the power to dismember the church?

So much for the law of 1808. Now what has occurred since then, affecting this subject? Only three things, the Canada case, the action of the Conference of 1844 and of that of 1848. As to the Canada case, it could not be considered to have much to do with the Methodist Church in the United States. Mr. Wesley had severed his connexion with the old church of England with reluctance, and it was only from the most absolute necessity that he granted to the Methodists of this country the privilege of forming an independent church. The resolutions of any body of American ministers could not, *proprio vigore*, have any control over their Canadian brethren.

The tie was only conventional. He cited a case in the 2d of Denio to show that two churches, entirely independent of each other, may form a league of union without mingling together, and may dissolve that connexion without schism. The connexion between the Canadian and the American churches was just such a union as this, and the act of [illegible] treaty of compact clearly shows this to have been their deliberate opinion. He submitted that no fair legal or historical inquirer could doubt that this view of the Canada case was correct.

In regard to the proceedings of 1844, the Conference of that year was composed of delegates elected in the ordinary way, without any special reference to the division of the church. There is not a particle of evidence that in their preparatory studies, in their Annual Conferences, or in the instructions of their constituency, they were all prepared for such a solemn and important act. The Conference of 1848 was composed of men who had cooled from the angry discussions of the previous meetings. Public opinion had ripened, and their action was more deliberate, and entitled to some consideration.

Mr. Choate examined the case of —— *vs.* Armstrong, 7 Ben. Monroe's Rep. 507, which had been cited by Mr. Lord for the plaintiffs.

He next proceeded to the discussion of the point that these plaintiffs, having voluntarily abandoned the organization of the Methodist Church, have forfeited their right to any proportion of the funds of the Book Concern. It was the original plan of that institution to appropriate its profits to what in law must be termed a charitable use. From 1796 to the present day that has been the law under which it has been conducted. The beneficiaries of this use are the superannuated and worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans, as we say, remaining in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The right of these beneficiaries is not, as these plaintiffs claim, a perfect right. It is a right which is inchoated by coming within the *designatio personarum*, and only maintained by continuing to be comprised in the class specified as beneficiaries. The argument of the plaintiffs, that the ministers, by selling the books, acquire a legal property in the profits, is mere theory of socialism, and no importance could be attached to it in this court. It was an argument which every laborer might urge to claim an interest in the goods of his employer.

The only argument of the plaintiffs which he was able to appreciate, was that the old church is gone, and two new ones founded on its site. In their view the ship had struck upon the rocks and gone to pieces, and every man is to seize a plank, or whatever he can take hold of. They profess to treat this fund as a species of joint stock company, and argue that it is dissolved by mutual consent, and that all the members are entitled to come in for their share.

This is the theory set up by them in their argument—but the whole frame of their bill of complaint contradicts and refutes the assertion. In that they constantly treat the defendants as belonging to the old Methodist Church *eo nomine*.

The plaintiffs have established no legal or equitable right to the funds they claim. The General Conference did all that it could for them. It recommended to the Annual Conferences to annul the sixth restrictive rule, but they declined to accede. This Court is not in the habit of looking to the consequences of its judgments, but it will administer the law strictly. Aside from his mere professional duty in this case, he might be permitted to say that there was nothing a good man and a patriot should so much desire this day, as a reunion of the whole Methodist Church. He had no means of judging with accuracy of its probability, but he hoped for it, and believed it still possible, if the Court should refuse the prayer of the complainants.

There were thousands of Southern Methodists still in the bosom of the old church in Maryland, in Kentucky, in Western Virginia, in Arkansas, and in Texas, and their constant desire was that this secession might yet be healed, and the glorious fabric of Methodism in the United States preserved in its former unity.

Mr. Choate spoke upwards of two hours this morning, and was followed by

George Wood, Esq., who said that so much time had already been occupied in this case by the opening counsel on both sides, in sifting the evidence, that he should endeavor to condense his argument into as narrow a space as possible. It was important on the threshold of discussion, to understand the present issue between these parties. The plaintiffs claim a portion of these funds relative to the proportion of those who have gone off from this Church South.

The question now is, whether that separation entitles them to receive a *pro rata* share in the funds of the Book Concern. It certainly is a most unfortunate controversy. If there is any subject which should be kept out of dispute and marked emphatically with the spirit of peace, it is a religious subject. The moral influence of such contests is bad on the rising generation, and he would venture to say the M. E. Church will soon discover its effects among them. But there was another unfortunate aspect peculiar to this particular controversy. The Methodist Church has been the pioneer of religion in this country, so that this may almost be said to be a national question. And at this time, when danger has arisen of a severance of the unity in this Government, it is to be regretted that the Southern members of this church have not waited with a little more patience for the amicable arrangement which there was every probability of being effected. The counsel for the plaintiffs had taken grounds which in his judgment were entirely fallacious. They claim that they have a vested right, and that on the separation of the church, like the dissolution of a partnership, the members have a right to a *pro rata* share of the funds.

He referred to the Maysville case, and said he thought he should be able to show that decision was altogether erroneous.

These plaintiffs had no vested right. They did not possess the power of alienation. They have no right except as they answer the description of beneficiaries. He cited a case in the 7th of Vesey's Reports, and Luke *vs.* Fuller, in the 9th of New Hampshire Reports. If these plaintiffs had been tenants in common in this fund, they would have power to dispose of their interest, but no one would be so absurd as to claim such a power for them here. The fact was, the law gave them no rights except as beneficiaries under the specific limitations of a charitable use. He cited Vidal *vs.* Girard's Executors, 2 Howard 195; Beal *vs.* Fox, 4 Georgia Rep., 404; Burns' Executors *vs.* Smith, 7 Vermont Rep.; Morgan *vs.* Yates, 3 Barbour's Ch. Rep., 242; the case of the Garden Street Church, 7 Paige, 78; Shotwell *vs.* Mott, 2 Sanford Ch. Rep. 46.

The question might be raised whether this law of charitable uses had not been repealed in this State under the Revised Statutes. That it had been in force and was still in force in all the States of the Union, even where the statute of Elizabeth was not adopted, was well settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case in the 2d of Howard to which he had referred, but he was obliged in candor to admit that the doctrine had been assailed in this State by some of the dozen Supreme Courts created under the new Constitution, and he would therefore examine the point with the permission of the Court at greater length than would otherwise have seemed necessary.

He then read the chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to trusts, and argued that it was solely designed to abolish private trusts, and those only which affected real estate. Public trusts, and private trusts of personal property were still governed by the law of charitable uses.

Having cited Thellusson's will case, he continued—The court will find in this case all the elements which I have considered as existing in charitable uses. You have the founders who have taken up the fund, and enlarged it from three or four thousand dollars, to about seven or eight hundred thousand. All have contributed to the charitable fund, some by labor, and they are all to be considered as founders of this charity. You have, in the next place, the trustees who are brought before this court, as parties defendants to this suit.

Mr. Wood then stated the nature of the incorporation of this body, and referred to the case of Decor *vs.* Hendrickson, and the opinion of Chief Justice Ewing; also to Shelford on Charitable Uses, 712; Macguer *vs.* Airin, 2d Pennsylvania Rep., 4 Johnson's Chancery Rep., 573, and illustrated his views, by supposing that a body of mechanics, masons, for instance, in New York, should enter into a subscription of $5 each, to be put into the hands of trustees, that a religious society should be formed, and that the profits should be distributed among superannuated members, would that not be a charitable institution? He referred to 4 Johnson Reports, Livingston *vs.* ——, and 7 Vermont Reports, p. 246, 7 Ben. Monroe, Rep. 611, 618, and 621. I, therefore, submit, that the view taken on the other side, that the beneficiaries have a right to this property, as tenants in common, is not tenable.

The learned gentleman continued to urge, at considerable length, his views upon the court, that the church was not legally divided by the General Conference, without the occurrence of the Annual Conferences, and that there was no conduct on the part of the defendants which justified the separation. There was no complaint that this society are abolitionists, and I do not use the phrase in disrespect, they have not undertaken to interfere with slavery to abolish it—to abolish it in the church; they have simply carried out those views in which the brethren of the South have always concurred—views of a practical character, which were well calculated to serve the church, both North and South. At the early history of this church, there was a disposition to abolish slavery, but it was subsequently abandoned; they gave up all such pretences; they came to the resolution to let it alone; to leave the States to themselves, and to deal with it as was necessary for the administration of the affairs of the church.

Mr. Wood then referred to the fact, that up to the time of Dr. Andrew, no bishop ever held slaves. Two-thirds of the bishops have been taken from the Southern States, and yet not one of them ever held a slave. Ancient usage is the common law of the church, and I think it is conclusive evidence that there has been one doctrine acted upon—to elect no man to a bishopric who was a slaveholder. As to abstract questions of slavery, Mr. Wood referred to the manufacturing classes of England, who, he said, are in a worse condition than our slaves of the South; yet these men would not be [illegible] land for this [illegible] of the manufacturing classes of England and the serfs of Russia. Mr. Wood continued to support his views by illustrations, and cited several other authorities. At the adjournment of the court, he had not concluded his argument.

EIGHTH DAY.

There were comparatively few spectators in court this morning. Mr. Wood resumed his argument.

He said that, if he had not been so much exhausted, yesterday, he should have claimed the indulgence of the court for half-an-hour longer, and would then have completed what he had to say. He should not occupy much of their time this morning. He would proceed to state the grounds of objection to any assumption of power, on the part of the Conference, to divide the church or its property. These funds were not the funds of the M. E. Church, but the funds of the specified beneficiaries. The church merely had the management, and the funds must go strictly to those who were pointed out by the terms of the charity.

He cited the case of the Attorney General *vs.* Wilson, 18 Vesey 519; Shelford on Mortmain 701.

He thought the Canada case had no reference to the subject. The Canada Methodists were not a constituent branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the alliance was merely a temporary one. They were a mere appendage, and it was perfectly competent to sever the connection at any moment, under the principles enunciated in the case of Miller *vs.* Griebel, 2 Denio.

The case cited by the counsel for plaintiffs, in 1 Peters 542, had no analogy to the subject of this controversy. If it had been a question as to the exercise of power on the part of the General Conference in erecting a new Annual Conference within the limits of its jurisdiction, there would have been some application. But here was a case of the erection of an independent, foreign conference, as it were. Would it be claimed that the Federal Government had power to erect foreign States out of its Territories?

The only ground on which this separation and division of property could have been legally effected was by compromise, and even then the sanction of a Court of Equity would be required. He cited, in this point, Shelford on Mortmain 608; Attorney General *vs.* The Merchant Tailors' Company, 7 Vesey; Black *vs.* Ligan, Harper's (S. C.) Rep. 215; and Attorney General *vs.* Warren, in Swanston's Reports.

He would venture to say that, if a little more time, and a little more patience, had been exercised, this compromise would have been effected. But there always seemed to be an unfortunate haste in the differences in religious bodies. In this connection, he read from the opinion of Chief Justice Ewing, in the controversy among the Society of Friends.

If this suit was now out of the way, he believed that the whole difficulty would be amicably settled in eighteen months. There was some excuse to be made for the Southern gentlemen. They had been irritated by the abolitionism which had taken possession of the minds of so many infatuated men in the North. But the great body of the church which he represented could not justly have abolition sentiments imputed to them. Nine-tenths of the disputes in the world were settled by compromise, and surely religious controversies ought not to be the only exception.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson then commenced the closing argument for the plaintiffs.

I propose, said he, to consider this case under four general heads. The first, is the power of the General Conference of 1844, to adopt the plan of division of the 8th of June of that year. The second, the construction of that plan; which, as I shall maintain, is that the division of the church was made to depend exclusively on the decision of the Conferences in the States where slavery exists. And that the change of the sixth restrictive article was made to depend exclusively on the decision of the Conferences, considering the church at that time as one body. Third, that by force of the division of the church, if that division should be made by the decision of the Annual Conferences, the property of the church is to be divided upon equitable principles between the two fragments, without regard to any change of the sixth restrictive rule. Fourth, that admitting that the General Conference had not power to authorize the plan of separation, or if that plan was not carried out, a state of things still exists, which entitles the plaintiffs to the prayer of their bill. These points are all perfectly simple. They require no depth of learning to determine, and no great ability to argue. And if the decision depended on these considerations alone, I should feel no solicitude other than the ordinary considerations of counsel.

But a deeper anxiety oppresses me when I remember the origin of this dispute. I lose sight of the dollars and cents which it involves, and for a moment I forget the immediate interests of my clients. There are questions so vitally important to the very existence of this very estimable denomination of Christians, so material to the quiet of the public mind, and possibly to the very existence of the form of government under which we live, that I fear the discharge of my duty will be impeded by the weight of the responsibility imposed upon me. The heart of the entire nation has been feverishly palpitating, and is still palpitating, for fear that through the very cause from which this dispute springs, unless by the good sense and patriotism of the people, and all the authorities, State and national, it is prevented, the glory and peace for which we have become the envy of the world, may be substituted by wretchedness, civil war and bloodshed. Nor is it too much to say that the fearful state of the public mind is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the very controversy now before us, and I hope that the decision of this court will lay down such principles as will tend to appease public alarm, as well as settle the particular dispute.

It will be my endeavor, so far as my ability may extend, to assist the court in coming to this happy result.

What was the M. E. Church of the United States in 1844? An association of men claiming its origin from the organization in 1784. In 1802, the powers of the General Conferences which convened from that time down to 1844, were delegated and defined. The power to change must exist somewhere by the nature of things, and it is contended for the plaintiffs it existed in the General Conference. Mr. Johnson gave an eloquent account of the origin of Methodism in England, and laid particular stress upon Mr. Wesley's constant vigilance in preventing any conflict between his followers and the political institutions of his country.

He showed that Wesley's power was absolute over the church, that he delegated this sovereign power to the General Conferences of the Methodists, organized in this country by his request, after the declaration of independence from the Government of Great Britain. From 1796 down to 1808, not an indication is given that the Conference was not clothed with the entire sovereign power of the church. At that time the flock had become so numerous that it was necessary to leave some of the shepherds at home, and it was resolved that the General Conferences, thereafter, should be composed of delegates, instead of the whole body of preachers.

He argued that the power to create, implied the power to destroy. The General Conference of 1844, was in the full possession of sovereign power, and had judiciously exercised it, in authorizing the separation of the church, when it became apparent that the existence of Methodism, in thirteen States of the Union, was so hazarded, that its destruction was considered inevitable unless the change was made.

In speaking of the absolute power of the General Conference, he said it was in fact an aristocracy of preachers. The laity had no voice, and they had submitted to it for many years, acting on the maxim—

> "For forms of government let fools contest,
> That which is best administered is best."

But they gradually found the government of their church was not always "best administered," and there seemed to be a disposition to insist upon a participation of the laity in the Conferences of the church, which would, he thought, be greatly to its advantage.

This was mentioned incidentally, of course, and seemed to be highly approved by the audience, many of whom were undoubtedly Methodist laymen.

Mr. Johnson's eloquence attracted numbers, and shortly after he commenced speaking the court-room was densely crowded. We were so deeply interested, that we regretted the necessity of leaving before he concluded.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner Spedden upon the body of Michael Murphy, about 24 years of age, who was found drowned in the Mississippi river, at the steamboat landing of the Second Municipality. The deceased was employed on board of the steamboat Delta, and it is supposed that during the night he sat upon the guards of the boat to sleep, and accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned.

A CONFLAGRATION.—Yesterday morning, at about a quarter before six o'clock, a fire was discovered in the shop of Mr. Moran, a carpenter, on Claiborne street, which unfortunately destroyed considerable property, and did damage to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000. Soon after the fire was seen, an alarm was made, and several of the Engines of the Fire Department were upon the spot, but for want of a ready supply of water, their usefulness was very much injured. In the mean time, on went the destructive element, with great rapidity, communicating in a short time from the shop to Mr. Moran's dwelling house, and then with two new two-story brick houses, belonging to Mr. Silvia, on Jackson street, which were all destroyed, and the property of the occupants, Mrs. Dollman and Mrs. Brady, much injured. A house belonging to Mr. P. Jones, and which adjoined the houses of Mr. Silvia, was also destroyed, as were a small row of houses belonging to Mr. Torr, on Claiborne street. The flames at one time were very threatening, and they appeared to jeopardise the Catholic Church, on Canal street, and other buildings, as they burnt with great fury above the tops of the highest houses in the neighborhood. The property is said not to be insured sufficiently to cover the damage.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—Yesterday James Donnald was brought before the Recorder and charged with throwing brickbats at D. J. Osborne, on Poydras street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. He was remanded till this day.

The Late Affray on the Levee.—Yesterday Jas. Hughes was brought up for the third time before the Recorder, on the charge of seriously assaulting a man, named Hendricks, on the Levee, on the 24th May. The case was proved by J. Palmer, and the particulars, as before reported, were again reiterated at great length. It was proved that both Hendricks and Palmer were employed on a steamboat where Hughes and several others were employed at work loading her. On the above day the parties fell out, and in the afternoon, as Hendricks and Palmer were going from a coffee-house to the boat, they were assaulted by a slung shot, which was used by Hughes, and struck Hendricks on the head, severely injuring him. Palmer was knocked down and had his arm broken. The Recorder sent Hughes for trial to the First District Court. The poor man Hendricks did not appear, as his injuries on the head are so great as to deprive him of reason. He is at present residing in a hotel on the Levee, and, unfortunately, is a raving maniac.

Vagrancy.—Patrick W. Christy was charged with being a vagrant. He was taken into custody at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, on the Levee, with a jemmy in his possession. He was sent to the First District Court for trial.

Breaches of the Peace.—John Toomey was fined $5 for breaking the peace of St. Charles street on Wednesday night. Hugh Fully, for a similar offence on St. John street, on the same night, was also fined $5; and John McGee, for neglecting to keep the peace on Girod street at 9 o'clock at night, and for assaulting the watchman, was mulct in a penalty of $10.

Swindling at a Mock-Auction.—Yesterday Lewis Simons, Meyer Abram, and another, were brought before Recorder Caldwell and charged with having swindled a Kentuckian from Fulton county, named William Boaz. It appears that on Wednesday he went into the auction store No. 14 New Levee, and saw a lot of watches for sale. One, said to be a gold watch worth $150, was put up, and Abram accosted the countryman who stood by, and persuaded him to purchase it for him, but not to give more than $50 for it, and when the sale was over he would give him $60. He did so, and afterwards gave $20 for four silver watches, for the buying of which he was to receive $4. The sale being over, Boaz wanted his money, but Abram decamped and did not pay. He then went away, taking the watches with him; and, finding they were nearly worthless, he made an affidavit against the auctioneer and his associates, who were arrested, and held to bail in $1000 each to appear for examination on Saturday.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Yesterday the proceedings in this court did not possess the slightest interest. Three affidavits were made in cases of assault, but they were mostly of a frivolous character.

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 all orders intrusted to him.

Our friends visiting New York will find our house 112 Fulton street.
m8 1m 2dp MONTROSS & STILWELL.

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 5 Rod Stores, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. a18 2pd

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.—Our cotton market has been in a singular and unnatural state this week. For some time past there has been such a general desire to sell, that the weekly decline in prices was unprecedented; but this week the conduct of holders in pressing sales was such that a crisis was inevitable. One great cause of the rapid decline in our market, indeed the principal cause, must be attributed to the orders received from shippers of cotton in the United States to sell, irrespective of price, but of course expecting, when such orders were given, 1½d to 2d per pound above our present rates, the practical effect of which was, that with perhaps 50,000 bales daily on sale, and only a demand for 3000 or 4000, it followed as a matter of course that almost each sale effected was at a decline upon the preceding one. As the reduction in price, so far from inducing buyers to take a large quantity, almost invariably had a contrary effect. The market has at length taken a turn. There are plenty of buyers, and no longer an impatience to sell. Prices of American descriptions, however, are still ¼d per pound lower than quoted in our last circular, although there is a recovery of ⅛d per pound upon sales made on Monday and Tuesday last.

Closing for Upland and Middling 5½ to 5⅝, fair 5¾, Mobile Middling 5⅝, Fair 6¼, New Orleans Middling 5¾, Fair 6½. [Hollingshead's Liverpool Circular, May 16 and 17.

CLERICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.—By the present Constitution of Virginia, clergymen of all denominations are disqualified from holding seats in the Legislature, or indeed any civil office. In the Convention now in session, we see that an abortive effort has been made to change all this. In giving the proceedings of Tuesday last, the Richmond Examiner states that "an effort was made to move the disqualification which now keeps ministers of the Gospel from office in Virginia; but the Convention very properly, and by a large majority, determined to preserve the provisions of the Constitution upon that point. Mr. Francis Scott, though himself a clergyman, made a very handsome and a very able speech against its removal."

A CONVENIENT ARTICLE.—A garment has been recently invented in France, which suggests itself as a most convenient article for gentlemen whose stock of linen is rather small. It is called the Revolver Shirt.

"By turning round a little, to the right or left it is made to display, in succession, the following round of fronts, viz: 1. A colored front. 2. A plain front. 3. A dress front. 4. A dishabille front. Thus admirably combining four shirts in one. Could anything be more economical."

Died:

On the afternoon of the 3d inst., at the residence of his grandfather, the Hon. Edward Turner, Franklin County, Miss., WM. E. T. GRIFFITH, late a member of the New Orleans Bar.

☞ A meeting of the members of the Bar will be held in the room of the Supreme Court, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Protection Hose Fire Company.

☞ Attend a called meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance to the Company....Punctual attendance is requested. By order. je5 JOS. F. RUSHA, Secretary.

Red Rover Hose Co. No. 16.

☞ The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at the Engine-house, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested....By order. je5 G. M. MADELINE, Secretary.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

☞ At the annual meeting of the above Association, held on the the 2d inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

V. BOULLMETT, President.
G. W. SHAW, First Vice President.
E. L. NIMMO, Second Vice President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
J. O. PIERSON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
First Municipality—H. Rier, P. Conniffe, J. Willis.
Second Municipality—G. Kurscheedt, L. C. Dillard, W. L. Giles.
Third Municipality—J. M. Vandergriff, B. O'Connell, C. W. Whitall.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:
G. W. Shaw..........P. Conniffe..........T. O. Harris.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE:
G. W. Harby..........J. Livingston..........J. J. Brown.

A true copy from the minutes:
je4 3t D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 c&Wtf

To Coast Passengers.

☞ On and after SATURDAY, 24th inst., the Fare by the Mail and Canal Line of steamers to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Biloxi, will be (as formerly in Summer) two dollars. my23 R. GEDDES, Agent.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.

☞ This well known establishment re-opens this day for the reception of visitors. During the spring alterations have been made in the gentlemen's department, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Attached to the premises are bathing houses, bowling alleys, billiard room, pistol gallery and stables.

—RATES OF BOARD—

By the day..........$2 00
By the week, for transient visitors..........12 50
By the month or season, at such rates as may be agreed on, predicated upon the number of rooms required, and length of time occupied, and at as low a price as any house on the Coast.

It is the determination of the undersigned to maintain the reputation of this house in all its departments, and no exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to its numerous patrons.

The mail boats Oregon, California, Florida, St. Charles and Mobile, to and from Mobile, stop at the Pass daily, as advertised.

Attached to the Hotel is an Academy, under the superintendence of R. H. McNair, Esq., of New Orleans.

The services of three resident Physicians, of well known reputation, can be obtained at all times.

R. H. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

☞ Letters and newspapers left at the offices of R. Geddes, Esq., Bank Place, and Mills Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, are forwarded daily.

Pass Christian, May 31, 1851. je2 tsl 2dp1m

House of Refuge, Municipality No. Two.

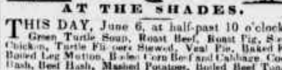
THE undersigned is authorized to receive Proposals or offers for the purchase of a TRACT OF LAND in or near the city, of not less than ten acres, and of easy access by some public conveyance, suitable for the site of a House of Refuge. J. A. MAYBIN,
President Board of Commissioners, 88 Common st.
New Orleans, June [illegible], 1851. je5 12t

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

Superfine Drab Beaver Hats at Five Dollars.

I AM now selling a superfine DRAB BEAVER HAT at the unusually low price of FIVE DOLLARS, which is equal in quality and beauty to any Seven Dollar Hat ever offered in this city. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves. C. D. BUNCE,
je6 3t 18 Royal street, next the Post-office.

LUNCH



AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 6, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Green Turtle Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Stewed Chicken, Turtle Flippers Stewed, Veal Pie, Baked Fish, Boiled Leg Mutton, Boiled Corn Beef and Cabbage, Codfish Hash, Beef Hash, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Beef Tongue, etc. etc.

☞ Champagne Punch, Pine Apple Julips, Sherry Cobblers, etc. etc. je6

HOUSES TO RENT, ETC.—To rent low from 1st July to 31st October, a pleasant two story HOUSE on Canal street, five minutes walk from the Post office.
ALSO,
TO HIRE—A likely Negro Girl, good general House Servant and Nurse.
Address Post-office, box F, No. 183. je6 3 2p*

SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET at East Pascagoula—Several convenient and pleasantly situated Houses, fronting on the Bay, with Wharf and Bath-house attached. Terms very reasonable. The advantages of East Pascagoula over the other summer resorts on the Lake shore is well known. For further particulars, address T & H. GILLUM, NewOrleans, or Loring's Post, on the premises. je6 1w*

TO PLANTERS.

FOR SALE—For one week—
150 BROOD SOWS;
20 BOARS;
40 SHOATS;
100 PIGS.
Of the best crosses of Berkshire, Chinese and Irish graziers, all raised within two miles of the city, and pronounced by judges the best lot of Brood Stock ever offered for sale in this market. Sold only on account of the present location being cut up by the extension of the streets in the rear of the city. Apply to JOHN T. HEATH, Havis street, corner of St. Mary, opposite the Second Municipality Work-house, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. je6 1w

SOUTHERN CHEMICAL WORKS, New Orleans, La.—MASSEY, MARCELINE & CO. offer for sale—Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Aqua Amonia, Copperas, etc., at Northern Prices and of guaranteed qualities. All orders to be sent to P. L. Massey, or to Converse & Co., corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas sts.
MASSEY, MARCELINE & CO.
P. L. MASSEY.
☞ All contracts for Southern Chemical Works, must be signed by P. L. Massey, to be valid. je6 1w

MOLASSES.

SUGAR-HOUSE and Re-boiled Molasses—A choice article, in barrels and half-barrels, for sale at the CRESCENT REFINERY.
je6 3t Nos. 131 and 133 Commerce street.

WINDOW GLASS—[illegible] Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than before sold in New Orleans. Builders, Glaziers and Dealers are invited to examine, and inquire the price before purchasing.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
n7 Corner of Magazine and [illegible]

BACON—100 casks and tierces Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
je6 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

RAISINS—250 whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by
je6 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

SOAP—200 boxes Olien Oxide, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

COFFEE—250 bags Rio, Havana and Java, for sale by
je6 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

LARD—75 bbls. and kegs No. 1, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF—TO CLOSE OUR BUSINESS SEASON.

☞ The undersigned respectfully inform the public that, desirous of bringing our business to an immediate close, now offer our large assortment of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

at less than the prices of importation, having to make considerable alterations in our present location. We would invite the attention of purchasers to an examination of our prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to close out the whole stock, before August. All goods on hand at present will be sold without the least reference to cost.

my23 1m 2dp M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO. 58 Canal and 8 Royal street.

Strangers

☞ Desiring Dry Goods, should visit

SIMPSON'S,
50 CANAL STREET.

The stock comprises every variety of PLANTATION, HOUSEHOLD, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

And as purchasers can supply themselves at prices guaranteed to average

25 Per Cent. Under the Usual Rates,

all should examine at this house previous to selecting.
je4 6tp C. M. SIMPSON'S, 50 Canal st.

BARGAINS,

☞ At 12 Camp street,

☞ The stock of

Choice Fancy Articles
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT
12 CAMP STREET,

will be sold very low, as the store is to be closed on the 1st of July for alterations.

☞ The FIXTURES and FURNITURE for sale. je6 2dp

THE ELECTRICAL FEBRIFUGE; or Speed's Fever Tonic.

☞ The greatest discovery of the age, by which

FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND GRADES,

from whatever cause produced, or wherever caused, can be effectually and permanently cured, in from

TWO TO TWENTY HOURS!

It is perfectly harmless—in most cases, its operation scarcely perceptible—and it is

WARRANTED TO PERFORM

just what it promises, of the directions are followed.

For a descriptive sheet, setting forth its merits, and containing references of the highest respectability, from planters, physicians, and distinguished men, all through the South, who have used, and thoroughly tested its properties, please call on us, or any of our numerous agents.

Price One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for Five Dollars. One bottle contains sufficient for from six to ten cases.

☞ Prepared only by A. KENDALL & CO., 72 Magazine st.
For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally.
☞ Communications promptly attended to. my23 4m 2dp

New Fresh Goods.

P. & E. REILLY & CO.

Corner of Canal and Royal streets,

Have just received, per steamships Georgia and Union, a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings;
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Bands;
Embroidered Swiss Mulles in Sets, Sacs and Morning Gowns;
Black Lace Mantillas and Scarfs;
Black Trimming Lace;
Great assortment of Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings;
Fine dotted Swiss Valenciennes Lace Squares;
Lace and Mull Cuffs and Collars;
Linen cambric and cord Handkerchiefs;
White Jaconet; Nainsook; Embroidered Swiss;
Plain and striped Cambrics and Swiss;
Fine colored Muslins and Lawns for 10½;
Fine French Organdies and Muslins;
Rich printed Linen Cambric, etc., etc.
☞ All to be sold at very reduced prices. my30 1m 2dp

NOTICE.

P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 13 Chartres street, offers from this day, Monday, May 26, his entire stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which will be replaced by every steamer, through his resident agent in New York. He would most respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, Merchants, Planters and Traders to a full examination of this stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.
my26 P. W. WOODLIEF, 13 Chartres st.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alfred Munroe & Co.

34 Magazine street.

☞ Would invite the particular attention of their friends and customers to their very extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. By late arrivals, we have received very large additions to our stock, and purchasers will be satisfied, by calling, that our assortment

IS NOT EQUALLED

BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.

COATS, suitable for Summer;

[illegible]

PANTALOONS, for Summer;

[illegible]

Summer VESTS—Beautiful assortment;

[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

[illegible]

GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc.

[illegible]

Also—A beautiful assortment of CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SILK, LINEN and FANCY HDKFS., etc., etc.

☞ Constantly on hand, all kinds of WINTER CLOTHING at unusually low prices.

☞ ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.
my16 6tp tf ALFRED MUNROE & CO. 34 Magazine street.

Superfine Shirts.

☞ We have just received, per ship Nicholas Biddle, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of SHIRTS.

Super Irish Linen Shirts;
Cotton, with Linen Bosom Shirts;
Fancy colored Linen Shirts;
Do. Do. French Chintz Shirts;

NORRIS & WAY'S,
Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 22 Camp, corner of Common street, under Hewlett's Hotel.

SICKLES & CO.

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, No. 40 and 42 Canal street, New Orleans—Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc.

would call the attention of Planters, Physicians and Dealers to the large and fresh assortment of articles in their line, now arriving and in store.

☞ PLANTATION and FAMILY MEDICINES put up with particular care, and warranted [illegible]

New Goods.

☞ The subscribers are in receipt, per steamship Union, a large and handsome stock of SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, of the newest styles and patterns. THOMPSON & NIXON,
mh22 2ptf 19 Camp street, opposite Hewlett's.

Gloves and Cravats.

THEO. A. JAMES & CO.

83 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Verandah Hotel,

☞ Have just received, per ship Charlemagne, direct from PARIS, a large assortment of

KID GLOVES,
made expressly for them by Jouvin.

☞ Also, a large and beautiful assortment of

CRAVATS,
which they will sell at reasonable prices. s 17

Fashionable Clothing.

No. 19 CAMP STREET,

Opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

☞ We are now in receipt of a complete Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, comprising every article necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe.
o28 2dp tf THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 19 Camp street.

BILOXI FIRE BRICKS.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, August 3, 1850.

At the request of Mr. Kendall we have given a trial to his Fire Bricks, which we melt iron, one of Mr. Kendall's bricks, with our best Scotch Fire Brick. The Scotch Brick melted, and slightly; Mr. Kendall's not in the least degree.
LEEDS & CO.

☞ We are now ready to supply sugar planters with our greatly improved FIRE BRICKS at $12. Orders left at Kendall, Yoe & Co.'s, or at our office, on the New Canal, will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM H. EAGER,
mh20 2dptf Agent of Biloxi Steam Brick Works.

ESCAPED from the Second Municipality Police Prison this morning, the slave of Mr. R. Moore. Said slave is a dark griff, has short black hair, [illegible] about 5 feet 8 inches high, [illegible] about 40 years.
New Orleans, May 30, 1851.
J. WORRELL, Warden.