achieved a reputation which the highest official honors of the republic might have illustrated, but could not have enhanced, laid low in death, as if, at the very outset of this political contest on which the nation is now entering, to teach the ambitious and aspiring the end of human pursuit and earthly honor. But, sir, I do not intend to dwell on that moral which is taught by the silent lips and closed eye of the illustrious dead, with a force such as no man ever spoke with; but I shall leave the event, with its silent and mute eloquence, to impress its own appropriate teachings on the heart.

In the long and eventful life of Mr. Clay, in the various positions which he occupied, in the many posts of public duty which he filled, in the many exhibitions which his history affords of untiring energy, of unsurpassed eloquence, and of devoted patriotism, it would be strange indeed if different minds as they dwell upon the subject were all to select the same incidents of his life as pre-eminently calculated to challenge admiration and respect.

Sir, my admiration—my affection for Mr. Clay—was won and secured many years since, even in my school-boy days—when his voice of counsel, encouragement, and sympathy was heard in the other hall of this Capitol in behalf of the struggling colonies of the Southern portion of this continent, who, in pursuit of their inalienable rights, in imitation of our own forefathers, had unfurled the banner of liberty, and, regardless of consequences, had gallantly dashed into that contest where "life is lost, or freedom won." And again, sir, when Greece, rich in the memories of the past, awoke from the slumber of ages of oppression and centuries of shame, and resolved

"To call her victims back, and conquer time and fate—"

there over the plains of that classic land, above the din of battle and the clash of arms, mingling with the shouts of the victors and the groans of the vanquished, were heard the thrilling and stirring notes of that same eloquence excited by a sympathy which knew no bounds, wide as the world, pleading the cause of Grecian liberty before the American Congress, as if to pay back to Greece the debt which every patriot and orator felt was her due. Sir, in the long and honorable career of the deceased, there are many events and circumstances upon which his friends and posterity will dwell with satisfaction and pride, but none which will preserve his memory with more unfailing lustre to future ages than the course he pursued in the Spanish-American and Greek revolutions.

Mr. Clemens—Mr. President, I should not have thought it necessary to add any thing to what has already been said, but for a request preferred by some of the friends of the deceased. I should have been content to mourn him in silence, and leave it to other tongues to pronounce his eulogy. What I have now to say shall be brief—very brief.

Mr. President, it is now less than three short years ago since I first entered this body. At that period it numbered among its members many of the most illustrious statesmen this republic has ever produced, or the world has ever known. Of the living it is not my purpose to speak; but in that brief period death has been busy here; and, as if to mark the feebleness of all human things, his arrows have been aimed at the highest, the mightiest of us all. First, died Calhoun. And well, sir, do I remember the deep feeling evinced on that occasion by him whose death has been announced here to-day, when he said: "I was his senior in years—in nothing else. In the course of nature I ought to have preceded him. It has been decreed otherwise; but I know I shall soon follow him." It was genius mourning over his younger brother, and too surely predicting his own approaching end.

He, too, sir, is now gone from among us, and left none like him behind. That voice, whose every tone was music, is hushed and still. That clear, bright eye is dim and lustreless, and that brain, where grew and flourished every quality which could adorn and dignify our nature, is cold as the clod that soon must cover it. A few hours have wrought a mighty change—a change for which a lingering illness had, indeed, in some degree prepared us, but which, nevertheless, will still fall upon the nation with crushing force. Many a sorrowing heart is now asking, as I did yesterday, when I heard the first sound of the funeral bell—

"And is he gone?—the pure of the purest,
The hand that upheld our bright banner the surest—
Is he gone from our struggles away?
But yesterday lending a people new life,
Cold, mute in the coffin to-day."

Mr. President, this is an occasion when eulogy must fail to perform its office. The long life which is now ended is a history of glorious deeds too mighty for the tongue of praise. It is in the hearts of his countrymen that his best epitaph must be written. It is in the admiration of a world that his renown must be recorded. In that deep love of his country which distinguished every period of his life he may not have been unrivalled. In loftiness of intellect he was not without his peers. The skill with which he touched every chord of the human heart may have been equalled. The iron will, the unbending firmness, the fearless courage which marked his character, may have been shared by others. But where shall we go to find all those qualities united, concentrated—blended into one brilliant whole—and shedding a lustre upon one single head, which does not dazzle the beholder only because it attracts his love and demands his worship?

I scarcely know, sir, how far it may be allowable, upon an occasion like this, to refer to party struggles which have left wounds not yet entirely healed. It may venture, however, to suggest, that it should be a source of consolation to his friends that he lived long enough to see the full accomplishment of the last great work of his life, and to witness the total disappearance of that sectional tempest which threatened to whelm the republic in ruins. Both the great parties of the country have agreed to stand upon the platform which he erected, and both of them have solemnly pledged themselves to maintain unimpaired the work of his hands. I doubt not the knowledge of this cheered him in his dying moments, and helped to steal away the pangs of dissolution.

Mr. President, if I knew anything more that I could say I would gladly utter it. To me he was something more than kind, and I am called upon to mingle a private with a public grief. I wish that I could do something to add to his fame. But he built for himself a monument of immortality, and left to his friends no task but that of soothing their own sorrow for his loss. We pay to him the tribute of our tears. More we have no power to bestow. Patriotism, honor, genius, courage, have all come to strew their garlands above his tomb; and well they may, for he was the peer of them all.

A New Claimant for Posthumous Fame.—A late number of Thomas D'Arcy McGee's Celt, published at Buffalo, N. Y., brings to notice a new claimant for posthumous fame. Mr. McGee states in his history of the early Irish settlers in America that Christopher Colles, an Irishman, who arrived in this country about the time Fulton was born, delivered in 1772, at Philadelphia, a series of lectures on the subject of Lock Navigation, and was the first person who suggested to the government of this State canals and improvements on the Ontario route. He was generally considered a visionary projector, and his plans were some times ridiculed, and frequently viewed with distrust. In 1784, 1785, 1786, and for several successive years, he petitioned the legislature of this State on the importance and practicability of uniting the western lakes to the Atlantic. He was, probably, the author of the letters, signed "Hibernians," on the same subject, which were published in New York about the beginning of this century. In 1774, he proposed to supply New York with water by aqueducts, such as now bring in the Croton, and of which he exhibited models at public lectures. During the last war he was the projector and attendant of the telegraph erected on Castle Clifton. He died in obscurity and poverty, while others were growing famous and wealthy upon the stolen ideas of his failing intellect.

The Famine in Germany.—The famine in the mountain districts of Southern Germany is yet unabated, and provisions scarce, and prices exorbitant. A letter to the New York Express, dated Prague, June 3, says:

Families formerly in easy circumstances are reduced to beggary and to severe sufferings from hunger. Bakers sell bread of rye and oat bran at high prices; people gather common grass along the public roads and highways, and moss in the woods, cook and eat it to appease their hunger and prevent starvation. Such are a few of the many glaring features of the famine, not in the least exaggerated but authenticated by the official reports of the local authorities to their respective Governments. Truly, the wrath of Gods upon us!

Spiritual Rappings.—The Misses Fox have been giving an exhibition of spiritual rappings at the Varieties Theatre in St. Louis. A wardrobe was placed on the stage, near the footlights, and the Foxes were placed in it. Mr. Field then requested the honor of a little chat with Benjamin Franklin and Shakespeare. The spirits of these distinguished individuals happened to be in an excellent humor, and they rapped away most lustily. Various other spirits afterwards signified their presence at the performance. Dr. Bland and another gentleman attempted to give their ideas on the subject of spirit rapping generally, but the democracy in the pit would not allow any lecturing, and the gentlemen were compelled to withdraw. The editor of the Union says the Misses Fox wore very long dresses, and he was under the impression that he discovered, once or twice, a convulsive movement of the feet. He suggests the propriety of having a committee of ladies appointed to ascertain what part the feet perform in the rappings.

DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING!
From and after this date the following rates of charges, perquisite of too three in proof, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked will be published month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 23, 1851.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1852.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher.

We cannot essentially modify our editorial of yesterday. We fully believe its leading statements and expressions of opinion to be entirely correct.

When the Delta announced that Mr. Thrasher had furnished it what has since proved to be a false and fictitious Cuban proclamation of independence, it did a thing which we thought ungenerous and unwise. It placed the life, limbs and property of an individual at the capricious mercy of a power, which it, itself, denounced as cruel, arbitrary and vindictive. It gave additional color to any suspicions which might might be entertained against him.

The object of the Delta, the target of a pitiless fusillade of denunciation and abuse, was probably to show that its responsibility originated in the representations of others. In this view, with a plain demonstration of the correctness of its statement of facts, it might have found some color of justification. But it is not denied by that journal that it acted with inconsiderate haste. It is not denied by it that it believed Mr. Thrasher was an ardent promoter of the same cause it claimed to have so much at heart. In this view, unless held up as a traitor to a good cause, Mr. Thrasher was entitled to some plainly just immunities. A member of a league has no right to vindicate himself by the utter ruin of a confederate. A thoroughly true man will not drag a friend before him, to receive the shot aimed at himself.

But Mr. Thrasher, to pass from an argument upon supposition, denies that he did send the document received and promulgated by the Delta, and that paper pronounces itself unqualifiedly satisfied with the denial. The amount of the matter then, is, that paper was most grossly deceived (as were thousands of persons) by an ingenius humbug, and that Mr. Thrasher's name was cunningly used to make the deceit successful. But at the time it gravely presented Mr. Thrasher's name as a warrant for its incorrect impressions; the mass of Cuban deceits and humbugs had grown to such a mountainous height, as to suggest reasonable doubt of all previously credited reports and apparent authorities.

It is true the property of Mr. Thrasher was only *sequestered* at the time of the appearance of the Delta's article; but it is no less true, that, after the appearance of that article, it was positively confiscated, and he, himself sentenced to a dreary captivity. The Delta rather plainly admits that its article was one of (if not *the*) leading causes of Mr. Thrasher's severe fate. It was an ill-timed, unwise, and (as the Delta itself says,) an "*inconsiderately*" published article. The reparation cannot repair the wrong, however inadvertent.

Of the firm and honest belief of the conductors of the Delta in the genuineness of a Cuban revolution, we have no doubt. The then proprietors and conductors proved their faith in a style satisfactory, if not convincing, to every Yankee. They subscribed largely, and lost their money in that faith. We have heretofore expressed our belief in the honesty of purpose which actuated the Delta in its course in reference to Cuba. Its self-interest in the Cuban cause was, at most, only like a ticket in an undrawn Havana lottery—more likely to draw a blank than anything else. If the conductors thought they were sure to draw a prize, then they were so far honest that they must have believed that the Cubanese were ripe for revolt, and all in a fever for freedom. Otherwise they never would have done what we know they did—throw away large sums, and force a sale of the office to aid an expedition of a few hundred men.

But all this is not germain to the matter. If Mr. Thrasher had really sent the proclamation referred to, he made a deposite of confidence which should have been fairly respected, and not prodigally scattered through the streets, or thrown passionately at his head. If he did not—if the document came in the least questionable shape—his eminently dangerous, and even fearfully terrible position should have claimed the extreme of consideration and forbearance for the friend of unfortunate Americans.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

Lafayette Square.—We have been repeatedly asked why, in the recent improvements which have been made in Lafayette Square, seats around the walks were not included. The Square affords one of the most delightful evening promenades in or about the city, and we concur in the general opinion that our city sulight afford to place seats in it.

The Explosion of the St. James.—We would call the attention of our citizens to the card of Capt. Clark, late commander of the steamer St. James, which will be found in another column. We ask for it a candid and impartial consideration, which we are confident it will receive.

The Regatta to-day.—A grand regatta by the Southern Yacht Club comes off at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. Three prizes are offered, for first, second, and third class boats, and fine sport is anticipated. Persons going down in the 3 o'clock cars will arrive in time to witness the start.

The Thrasher Dinner.—Subscribers to the Thrasher Dinner are requested to call at the City Hall and procure their tickets. Persons who are not subscribers can procure tickets by applying on or before Sunday, after which no tickets will be sold. The dinner will take place at the City Hotel on Monday evening next.

The Case of Captain Tessier.—The arrest of this gentleman, noticed in our report of yesterday, has, we are informed, done him great injustice. Several influential merchants called on us yesterday and informed us that during an acquaintance of many years standing with Capt. Tessier, he had sustained the character of an excellent seaman and a trustworthy man. We regret exceedingly that anything should have found its way into our columns calculated to do injustice to any worthy gentleman. It is the misfortune of the chronicles of daily events that they are often compelled to rely for information on third parties, and when those statements are backed by written affidavits on the records of a court, our position is rendered one of still greater safety. So far as we are enabled to remedy the injury inadvertently done, we do it most cheerfully.

We have received from the publisher the July number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register edited by Dr. Axson.

Freights.—A considerable advance in freights to New Orleans has taken place at St. Louis. The Evening Union of the 1st inst. says the steamer Illinois had engaged nearly a full cargo on the following terms: Flour, 35c; pork, 40c; bacon, lard, etc., 35c; hemp, cotton, hay, etc., 20c. per 100 lbs.; corn, 20c. per sack; tobacco, $3; and hemp, $5.

The Roger Williams.—The steamer Roger Williams, which a short time since was placed in the line between this place and Mobile, is now running between Philadelphia and Cape May.

Quick Passage.—The British bark St. George made the passage to Liverpool and back to this port in 76 days, with a full cargo each way.

Cholera.—The cholera has made its appearance at Davenport, Iowa, and several sudden deaths have occurred.

Arkansas River.—The Little Rock Whig of the 1st inst. says: "At this place the river is rising slowly, with about nine feet water in the channel. At Fort Smith, on Saturday last, it was in fine boating order, and rising."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the United N. O., Ohio, and People's Lines.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

Baton Rouge, July 8.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting to-day was rather a lame affair. There was but little enthusiasm manifested. Mr. Moise was very unwell, and made but a few remarks. He was followed by several other speakers, but their speeches were not very forcible.

Texas Correspondence of the Crescent.

Denison's Point, July 2, 1852.

Edit. Crescent—Having a short time to spare, I will devote it to your service, although I have nothing of peculiar interest to present. I came down to this very healthy and salubrious "Point" day before yesterday, from Indianola, on the J. L. Day. By-the-bye, she is a vessel that appears to be well adapted to this trade. She goes up to the Indianola and Port Lavaca wharves, thereby saving time and much expense in lightering. This is a very quiet and still little town; nothing appears inclined to "kick up" or keep up anything like a row or *row*, except "Old Ocean." It has a way, you know, of doing just as it pleases. It pleases to keep up a continual and perpetual roar—sometimes rolling up and lashing against the "Breakers," like it might be a little *ruffled*, sending forth a sweet and soothing lullaby, by which we enjoy some charming and refreshing sleep, fanned all the while by cool and delightful breezes—no mosquitoes—a counterpane feeling comfortable all night—too cool without it. We have fine bathing, fishing, fowling, etc.

This point is about eighteen miles south-east of Indianola, and attached to the main land by a peninsula, sixty or sixty-five miles long and from two to three miles wide. It is within a few hundred yards of the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Decrow, the founder of the town, has nearly completed a beautiful mansion, affording an extended and romantic view from the balcony adjoining on the top; the Gulf, prairies and bays are all spread out with fine effect. The town of Saluria is on the opposite side of the Pass, which is some two or two and a half miles wide. Saluria is on the northern point of Matagorda Island, which is about forty-five miles long and from three to five miles wide; it is commonly called St. Joseph's Island, but St. Joseph's lies immediately below Matagorda Island, with only a narrow pass between. The St. Joseph's Island is about twenty miles long. Between this point and Saluria is the Pass Cavalo, or Horse Pass, the entrance to Matagorda and Lavaca Bays. Lavaca Bay is an arm of the Matagorda Bay. Through this Pass the Bay of Santo Espiritu, or "the Bay of Spirits," is reached. It (Espiritu) connects with the Aransas Bay, forming a long extent of beautiful inland navigation for small vessels.

This peninsula and Matagorda Island are celebrated for raising the largest, sweetest and most delicious watermelons in the United States. Some 200 left here a day or two ago for Washington city.

The news of the whig nominations arrived at Indianola just previous to my leaving; did not create much excitement; did not give general satisfaction, especially the Vice President; think he ought have been from the great growing West. Both parties have given it the go-by.

At the time I left Indianola the cholera was still at its fatal work in the place, taking off from three to seven daily—some say more. Sixty-five or seventy have died of it, certain—some say a hundred, or a hundred and ten, or a hundred and fifteen, since it first made its appearance there. I think it will soon disappear, as the German immigrants are hastened off into the interior almost as soon as they arrive. They have afforded the most food for the plague. A sanitary committee has been appointed to have the town cleansed and purified, and all infecting causes removed. Just what they ought to have done long since. They labored under much difficulty, as the town is not incorporated. Had the citizens adopted these measures weeks ago, Indianola might now have been what she ought to be, one of the healthiest towns on the Bay. Unfortunately for her, she is now the reverse. San Antonio, Lavaca, Matagorda City, were all free from the pestilence at last accounts. There have been a few cases reported in Victoria. Seguin and New Braunfels.

Gen. P. F. Smith was still in Indianola. He has been out sailing, and paid a sailing or flying visit to Palacios, Matagorda City, this point and Saluria. I think he designs carrying three some days yet. Like a true soldier, he runs not from danger.

Have just heard that some sixty Camanche Indians came up to the Government train, between Fort Mcrrell and San Antonio, three or four days ago, and told the drivers or wagon masters that they (the Indians) did not want them to pass or travel that road, or way, any more, as they had not given the Government any permission so to do, nor had the Government paid them anything for the privilege of passing through their territory.

There were two Mexicans found dead at the Long or Twelve Mile "Motte," back of Corpus Christi, about the same time, supposed to be the work of Indians.

The remainder of the materials for the light-house now under way at this Pass, are locked for hourly, when it will be speedily completed.

Crops are said to be very fine in Western Texas.

Respectfully yours, etc. Occasional.

The Steamship Philadelphia—Rescues by the Cleveland.—We have already announced that the steamship Philadelphia was lying off Key West, and that the cholera was making fearful havoc among her passengers. A portion of the passengers arrived at Mobile on Tuesday last, in the pilot-boat Euphemia, and the Tribune has obtained the following information from L. A. Middleton, Esq., of Panama:

The Philadelphia departed from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. On the night of the 23d, two men were seized with cholera, and died; at sunrise next morning another died, after which the disease spread with rapidity, and became epidemic, and all classes of passengers were subjects of attack. It prevailed to a frightful extent.

On Sunday, 27th, 11 a. m., the Philadelphia anchored at quarantine in the Bay of Havana—having, in the interim, lost from cholera twenty-eight passengers. A few hours after, Captain McGowan was ordered by the authorities to take his ship outside the harbor. The anchor was then dropped immediately under the guns of the Moro, and permission given to coal there until seven o'clock, say about three hours. At about six, the steamship Empire City from New Orleans, hove in sight, when the Captain of the Peru ordered the Philadelphia to get under way without delay, which she did in forty minutes. Her course was then laid for Key West; and after anchoring there, the authorities refused to let the passengers land, but advised that the ship should go down to Sand Key, where every necessary, except coal, (there being none in port) would be furnished. The Philadelphia was accordingly soon anchored at Sand Key; and next morning the Eagle City, from Havana, made her appearance, and dropped anchor within one hundred yards. She refused, however, to receive on board any of the passengers, but during the confusion two men were smuggled aboard—soon after which she weighed anchor and proceeded on her way to New York. Captain McGowan then landed all the passengers free from disease—about 175 in number—on the Key, two of whom, having been seized with the epidemic, were sent on board again. At nine o'clock a. m. the propeller Peru was signaled, but refused to take off any of the passengers.

Thus circumstanced, Mr. Middleton and nineteen others chartered the pilot-boat Euphemia, (Capt. Carey, and sailed for this port on the 29th. They all arrived safely yesterday morn. Up to the time of their leaving Sand Key, forty-two of the passengers of the Philadelphia had died, and seventeen were down with the disease. Out of the whole number attacked, only two had recovered, and two out of the seven on the ship believed would recover.

The disease was the most virulent type of Asiatic cholera, generally terminating fatally within three to five hours after the attack. Two or three medical gentlemen were aboard, but with all their art they could do nothing in arresting the disease.

Mr. Middleton could recollect only a few of the names of the deceased—his trunk and papers, when we saw him, being absent of the Euphemia, which grounded near Cheoiaw Pass. He reports the following: Isaac Austin, Mississippi; P. H. Harwood, Raleigh, N. C.; H. H. Cook, Lancaster, Ky.; Thomas E. Ridley, Maury county, Tennessee; ——, Jackson, Tenn.; Ira Bordwell, U. S. Mail Agent, Philadelphia; Levi Wescoxson, Hart county, Ky. Mr. M. has, however, promised us full particulars for to-morrow's paper.

The news from California was without interest.

The following are the passengers who arrived on the Euphemia:

Lewis A Middleton, Panama; Wm. L. L. Pierce, Circleville; Fountain Bonham, Three Springs, Ky.; John Aldrich, Providence, R. I.; John W. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.; Wm. Noble, Shelby county, Ohio; John N. Noble, do.; Wm. Kerr, Hamilton county, Ohio; Isaac N. Hudson, New York city; David Wilson, Newcastle; A. Clark, California; A. McSorley, Delaware; Simon T. Goodwyn, New-Orleans; Samuel L. Wheeler, New York; Manuel Delgardo, France; J. P. Barrera, New-Orleans; Nicholas Dubenque, Panama; Louis Viard, France; Louis Gazette, do.; Adolphe Fossed, do.

Disasters on the Western Waters.—The St. Louis Republican has published a statement showing the total number of steamboats lost, and the recorded loss of life on them, from the beginning of steam navigation in the West up to the year 1852. Boats sunk 576; of which the total tonnage was 80,258, and total original cost $7,113,000. The above statistics refer only to boats sunk by snags and other obstructions. The total number of boats destroyed by fire is 161; total original cost $2,010,854. The total number of explosions is 296, and the recorded loss of life 1,449. The number of wounded 838. The supposed pecuniary loss is put down at about $2,800,000. Estimate of persons killed by 296 explosions, averaging 11 persons to each case, 2,200. Estimate of persons injured, averaging 2 to each case, 1,881. Supposed total killed and wounded, 4,180. The record of boats destroyed by collisions is somewhat incomplete. It comprises a list of 40 boats, whose original cost was $555,900.

A Wheels Family Poisoned.—The Mobile Tribune states that on Sunday evening last, a man named Prellove, residing at the corner of Maine and Hamilton streets, in that city, died very suddenly, and an inquiry revealed the fact that he had died from the effects of *nitric acid*. Mrs. Prellove, who was apparently well at the time of her husband's death, was taken sick soon after, and died during the night. A boy about ten years of age, died the next morning, and James Carroll, a brother-in-law of Prellove's, died the following evening. All the deaths were caused by *nitric acid*, which is supposed by some to have been administered. Various other rumors, though, are afloat. It is altogether a most mysterious affair, and a judicial investigation should be instituted.

The "Material Aid" Moving.—It is stated in New York that M. Pulszky, Kossuth's private secretary, who sailed for Europe in the Baltic, took with him a large portion of the "material aid" collected by his master in this country, with a view of investing it in British securities, subject to the Governor's control.

Cherokee Nation.—The Cherokee Advocate says the prospect for abundant crops in the nation is highly favorable. There will be more corn than has ever before been raised in one season.

An Editor Retired.—Walter B. Foster, for the last five years, one of the editors of the St. Louis Times, has retired. Wm. R. Price is now sole proprietor and editor of that paper.

An Old Pilot Dead.—Capt. Samuel Ayres, for 48 years a branch pilot in Boston harbor, died in that city on the 27th ult., in the 79th year of his age.

Death.—The Hon. John C. C. Sharp, Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Louisiana, died at Monroe on the 22d ult.

A committee of the city council of Memphis have reported that Mr. Lonland, the recently elected mayor, is ineligible to the office. The matter has not yet been decided, and it is creating considerable excitement.

Irish Re-Union.—A grand reunion of the Irish Confederates of '48, who are now in the State of New York was consummated in the city of New York on the evening of the 29th ult. A sumptuous "inauguration supper" was prepared for them at Tammany Hotel, at which Mr. Michael Crean presided, and during the evening, which was one of unalloyed pleasure to all present, eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Butler, Hogan, Coghlan, O'Shaughnessy, Sherlock and others.

The Fourth in Mobile.—Our Mobile friends celebrated the fourth on the fifth, and a considerable quantity of powder was consumed. Excursions out of town, however, seemed to be the order of the day, and a large number of both military and civic parties were made up. All enjoyed themselves to a great extent.

Another Mail Failure.—We have the pleasure of recording another total failure of the mails from beyond Mobile. We presume the old carts which are employed to transport the mails between that place and Montgomery, picked up as many passengers as they could carry, and as a matter of course, the mails were left behind. We are a great people, and we are doomed to be humbugged in some way or another. We have not the slightest idea that the contractor cares a straw for what we or any one else may say.

Very Knowing.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger devotes a large amount of space to the abuse of the Whig administration, because it does not raise the price of seamen's wages, in the navy, so that ships may not be detained in port for the want of crews. The Ledger will find out on inquiry, what almost every one in the country knows, that this is one of the matters to which Congress attends exclusively.

Mowing Machines.—Great difficulty has been experienced on Long Island in obtaining laborers to carry on the usual farming processes, and large fields of grass have every season remained unmown until the hay was nearly worthless. The farmers are now beginning to use mowing machines, and it is said with perfect success. A machine cuts down ten or twelve acres of grass a day, shearing off the tangled and prostrate grass with the same dispatch as if it stood upright.

The Ladies Get Wet.—The Boston Bee says: About one thousand ladies who went to Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., to attend the consecration of the new Cemetery, got thoroughly drenched in the remarkable shower that raged at that time. A friend, who was present, describes them as most sorry-looking creatures, straight, tall, slim, long faced affairs, looking as though they were ready to enter the Cemetery in another capacity than as spectators. It was utterly impossible for them to gain shelter, and thus for two long hours they were compelled to submit to the hydropathy of heaven. Beautiful bonnets, lean bonne silks, fastidiously starched muslins, new and rich de laines, all were soaked, undone, ruined. The sex, so brave in dress, so beautiful in color, in one short hour lost all its poetry, all its fine sentiment, all its delicious philosophy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Louisiana State Convention—*Baton Rouge, July 8.*—The Convention opened this morning with a prayer by Rev. T. Harrison. It was agreed to have one official reporter for the convention, by a vote of 81 ayes to 31 nays.

The eighth article of the Constitution was made the order of the day for Thursday.

The President announced the names of the chairmen of the standing committees, as follows:

Judiciary—Randell Hunt, chairman.
Impeachments and Removals—A. G. Carter.
General Provisions—A. B. Roman.
Revenue—R. B. Todd.
Schedules—J. R. King.
Education—B. G. Thibodeaux.
Elective Franchise—T. W. Collens.
Distribution Powers of Government—S. Herron.
Legislative Department—G. S. Guion.
Executive Department—Alexander Declouet.

The Convention then adjourned to attend the Democratic ratification meeting.

Native American Convention—*Baltimore, July 7.*—The Native American Convention, which assembled at Trenton, N. J., on the 5th inst., nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and George C. Washington, of Va., for the Vice Presidency.

Congressional—*Washington, July 7.*—The Senate today reported and ordered to be printed a bill for the better security of lives and property. It is believed that it will pass.

The House discussed the Deficiency bill, and numerous amendments were concurred in, including Underwood's invalid pension clause.

New Democratic Paper.—Two New York houses, with a capital of $40,000, are about starting a democratic paper in Washington. [Ex. Picayune.

New York Markets—*New York, Wednesday, July 8, a. m.*—There is no change in the Cotton market, the sales embracing 250 bales at nominal rates. Flour has sold at $4 12½@$4 18¾ ⅌ bbl. Mixed Corn 60@62c ⅌ bushel. Lard 10c. ⅌ lb. Hams 8½@9c ⅌ lb.

Death of Governor Calhoun—*St. Louis, July 7.*—Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, and party, have arrived at Kansas from Santa Fe. On the journey, the Governor was seized with an illness, which was aggravated by fatigue and exposure, and has proved fatal. His remains were interred with masonic honors.

Ohio Rivers—*Cincinnati, July 7.*—The river here is stationary. Markets quiet. Flour selling at $3 15@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Whiskey 19½c ⅌ gallon.

Pittsburgh, July 7.—The river has fallen to four feet in the ch. nnel, but is now slowly rising.

New York Markets—*New York, July 7.*—The Cotton market remains quiet and the rates unsettled—quotations nominal. Flour has been in fair request at $4 06¼ @ $4 12½ for State, and $4 18¾@$4 25 ⅌ bbl for Ohio brands. Corn firmer, with sales of mixed Western at 60@62c ⅌ bushel. Mess Pork steady at $19 12½@$19 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales of Lard at 10¼c ⅌ lb. [Evr. Delta.

City Intelligence.

Memory of Hon. Isaac T. Preston—*Meeting of the New Orleans Bar.*—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, the members of the New Orleans Bar met in the Supreme Court room in order to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the Hon. Isaac T. Preston, late a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and who was killed by the recent explosion of the steamer St. James. On motion of R. H. Dents, Esq., M. M. Cohen, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. John Claiborne appointed secretary.

Mr. Cohen, on taking his seat, returned thanks for the honor done him, in being thus called to preside. He had taken steps, he said, to inform Judge Rost—the only judge who had remained in the vicinity of New Orleans—and him he had expected to preside; but unavoidable circumstances had prevented it. On the non-attendance of Judge Rost, he had taken such further steps as he thought would have ensured the presiding of one better entitled than himself. He had (said Mr. Cohen) been taken by surprise, and was not prepared to do justice to the illustrious dead and to himself. But, to pay that tribute of regret which the merits of the deceased deserved, or to throw around his name that lustre of language which they merited, he would be equally unprepared with a week's notice. Deep feeling is not to be expressed by outward signs; or is language a fit instrument to render it manifest. The deceased was one whom we loved in life, and to whom we should render fitting honors when dead.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cohen's remarks, Attorney General Isaac Johnson came forward and offered a set of resolutions, which he preceded with some feeling remarks.

He said the intelligence of the disaster of the St. James, and of the death of the distinguished individual whom we now lament, fell upon our city unearthly as a dirge. It had touched a chord in the great heart of the profession that vibrated to their sorrow. They were there to lament the untimely end of a cherished friend, and one who was associated with them by the most intimate ties. On Saturday last, Judge P. had rendered his last decision in this room—the theatre of his distinctions and honors. He had stood here in the vigor of health, and in the prime of his power, but since then he had been hurried from among us by a most heart rending catastrophe. They had met to pay tribute to the exalted worth, and to do honor to the memory of one of their own brightest ornaments.

To the members of the bar properly belonged the duty of honoring the man who had claimed so much of their love and admiration, and there was a pleasure in the sorrow with which they announced the high respect which animated them all. Mr. Johnson did not wish to pronounce an eulogy, but he would testify to the amiability of character, kindness of disposition, and honesty of purpose, which had ever actuated the deceased, and which had commanded the respect and confidence of all. If throughout a long and eventful life he had erred, it was unintentional, and from the necessities and failings of humanity, and no man was more innocent of an intentional wrong. His heart had harbored no malice, but was a fit abode of the affections. The bar of Louisiana would not fail to embalm his memory.

Mr. Johnson concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

The last tribute which friends can pay to departed worth is to unite in the expression of their common sympathy, and recall to memory the virtues of him they will see no more. Such is the occasion of our present meeting. One of us, with whom we have been familiar for years, who has been the companion of the old and a bright and illustrious example to the young, has left us forever. The affliction to his family and friends was not alleviated by the sad consolation of ministering to his last wants on the quiet bed of death; but he has been torn from them by a sudden, terrible and ruthless blow, which overwhelms even grief, and leaves nothing but blank despair. After such a calamity, it becomes a solemn and mournful duty of the friends and associates of the departed to offer a public testimonial of their appreciation of his high qualities, not only as a just tribute to his worth, but in the hope that such an expression of their sympathy may in some slight degree console the grief of his family.

The life of our departed friend, Isaac T. Preston, from his youth to age, has been passed among us. He has exercised during his whole career a powerful influence over the public counsels. He has filled numerous high offices, and ever performed their duties with untiring zeal and energy, with honor to himself and profit to his country. He was distinguished in his career at the bar by an impressive and ingenious eloquence which seldom failed in effect, because it always bore the stamp of sincerity, and the vigor of a powerful and earnest character.

In all the private relations of life he was admirable. The most disinterested and generous of friends, and as a brother, a husband, and a father, he always brought to the domestic circle the warm gushings of a generous heart, shedding around him happiness and pleasure.

We deeply and sincerely sympathise with his family in their dreadful and deplorable loss, and we beg them to accept this expression of our regret.

We deplore the loss which the public has sustained in the eminent, distinguished and zealous magistrate, whose warm and generous impulses, if they sometimes led him aside from the exact letter of the law, were always attracted by what he believed to be the honest justice of the cause.

We respectfully request the Attorney General of the State to present this expression of our sympathies to the court of which the deceased formed a part and an ornament, and to ask that it be spread upon the minutes.

We respectfully invite the conductors of the press to give publicity to our resolutions.

Judge Larue then rose and said, that as a student of and former associate of Judge Preston, it might be expected that he was there to pronounce an eulogy. But here, within this bar, the theatre of his labors and of his triumphs—where his acts were known, he required no eulogy. The sorrowing heart was voiceless to make known that which most it felt. Judge Larue seemed deeply affected and sat down.

The Hon. A. M. Buchanan next came forward and said that he wished to pay his tribute to the memory of Judge P. He was the oldest student of Judge P. and had been his partner in the practice of the law. He could bear witness to his engaging simplicity and uniform urbanity in all the relations of life. But he had been cut off in the vigor of life by the destroyer—steam! To us, steam was a destroyer; though to others it was a creator and an agent of progress. He hoped from this sorrowful death would spring beneficial legislative results. This would call the attention of law givers to the evil. Such an illustrious example of the evil consequences of the bad management of this great agent had never before happened. Judge P. was its first great victim. This he hoped would awaken the legislature to the necessity of stringent enactments on the subject. He paid a flattering tribute to the private and domestic virtues of the illustrious deceased.

Mr. Whitaker then moved that the resolutions be published in the next volume of the Supreme Court Reports. Adopted.

Samuel C. Reid, Jr., Esq., moved that the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased. Adopted.

Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Judge M. M. Reynolds, moved that the members of the Bar wear crape 30 days.

Mr. P. S. Warfield moved as an amendment that the Supreme Court Room be shrouded in mourning during the same time. Adopted, and a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Whitaker, Warfield and Reynolds, were appointed to carry out the objects of the amendment to the last resolution.

On motion of Judge M. M. Reynolds, the meeting then adjourned.

Board of School Directors—*First District.*—This body met last evening, Judge Rawle in the chair.

Mr. Harris, chairman of a special committee on retrenchment, submitted a lengthy report and resolutions, the principal feature of which was a resolution to consolidate the Washington and Jackson schools, making six female and six male departments in the consolidated schools. Mr. Harris urged that this arrangement would not only effect a considerable saving, about $2100 per annum, but that the classes would be better arranged and the wants of the pupils better provided for.

Dr. Lindsay made some objections, and Mr. Cammerden thought the subject of too much importance to be acted on hastily. He offered a resolution, postponing the whole matter until the 15th instant. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Harris then asked to be discharged from further service with the Committee on Retrenchment. He said he had devoted much time in preparing his report, and if the Board did not see fit to act on that report, he did not wish to have any thing more to do with the subject.

Dr. Lindsay hoped the gentleman would withdraw his request. He was aware that he had labored zealously, but as the subject was one of great importance, he wanted more time.

On the question of accepting Mr. Harris's resignation as chairman of the committee, there were no ayes.

Dr Axson moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing the resolutions of Mr. Harris. The motion was carried. The Consolidation resolution was again postponed, and the others were read by the Secretary.

A resolution included in Mr. Harris's report, dispensing with the male teacher in the public schools after the 1st of September next, was taken up. A motion was made to postpone, which was supported by Mr. Carroll, on the ground that he wanted time to examine the question. It was postponed, as also was the resolution reducing the salaries of Teachers.

The resolution suggesting to the Council the propriety of and requesting that the Marshall and Franklin school houses be raised one story, was adopted, as was also one relative to the purchase of books and stationery.

Mr. Crickard wished some information from the Chairman of the Committee on School-