The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice of stopping. Prior he can be allowed to discontinue.
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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements not inserted in regular terms will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and an extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 9, 1850.

☞ Copies of the new city charter, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at this office.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE and SUPPLEMENT.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

CONSOLIDATION DEFEATED.

We append the result of the vote taken yesterday on the question of remitting the third Municipality into a single corporation. It will be seen that the project of consolidation has received its death blow. The First Municipality, it is true, gave a small majority, but the Third is a very large one for consolidation; but the Second, which is as the focus of the opposition, has gone against it by an overwhelming vote. The result has somewhat surprised us. We were neither prepared for so strong a demonstration in its favor by our Canal street, nor for the enormous vote against it above Canal boundary line. It is clear that the people of the Second Municipality are in deadly hostility to the measure, and are contented to abide by their present constitution. There is an absolute majority of 259 against consolidation, in the popular vote.

The Result.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

FOR CONSOLIDATION		AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.
1st Ward—	253	77
2d "	117	27
3d "	111	332
4th "	141	141
5th "	65	165
6th "	43	102
	730	945
	218	
Majority against consolidation		215

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

1st Ward—	59	293
2d "	114	183
3d "	177	320
4th "	111	365
5th "	155	303
6th "	187	275
7th "	250	350
	1053	2295
	1057	
Majority against consolidation		1242

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

1st Ward—	187	162
2d "	55	71
3d "	124	60
4th "	No election held.	Only one voter present
	366	293
	253	
Majority in favor of consolidation		73

RECAPITULATION OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY	730	945
SECOND "	1053	2295
THIRD "	366	293
	2149	3533
	1384	
Majority against consolidation		2149

OBSEQUIES OF MR. CALHOUN

A telegraphic despatch of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, dated Wednesday the 11 inst., says:

In Congress the day was devoted to the funeral obsequies of Mr Calhoun. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, but long before that hour the galleries, and every other portion of the Chamber was filled with crowds of eager spectators, and hundreds were turned away disappointed. At ten minutes past 12 o'clock the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers, proceeded to the Senate Chamber and took the seats assigned them. The judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Cabinet were in their places. The President was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The Diplomatic group, which was unusually resplendent, occupied seats near the centre of the Chamber. A large number of the officers of the Army and Navy, and other distinguished men, occupied seats in the lobbies. At 20 minutes after 12 the Senate, during the remains of the deceased, was brought into the Chamber, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, and followed by the relatives, the South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives, and Messrs. JAMES GLADSTONE, THOMAS FLOYD, JOHN ROGERS, C. C. JONES, WILLIAM PATTON, JOHN E. CAREW, EDWIN J. ROSS, E. B. WHITE, LEWIS GARDIN, C. J. KERSHAW and Michigan Wright as mourners. The corpse was placed near the desk in front of the Vice President, and after the performance of the Episcopal funeral service the Rev. C. M. Butler, the Chaplain of the Senate, prayed, the funeral service having taken the place of the 7th verse of the 5th Psalm. The procession was then formed—Senators MASON, CLAY, WEBSTER, CASS, KING and BERRIEN officiating as pallbearers. There were upwards of two hundred carriages in line of the procession, which moved to the Congressional Burial Ground, where the remains were deposited in awaiting their removal to South Carolina.

The public offices were all closed, and draped in mourning, and every mark of respect was shown to the memory of the illustrious dead.

INCENDIARISM.

The frequency of fires within the last few weeks, has created well founded suspicions amongst the community of the agency of design in their occurrence. On Friday last, there were 5 fires in one day, and on Sunday there were four more—two of them breaking out in broad daylight, and just about the time when the inmates were away from home, engaged in the novel office of visiting the Sabbath. But suspicion attributes it to certain, if, by the incendiarism, in the dense cold incendiary was perceived in the very act of executing his fiendish purpose. A street girl saw a white man jump over a fence adjoining her master's residence, on the Bonne Voir yard, pour something from a vial in a quantity of swings and lumber, and then ignite the prepared combustibles with a match. According to the circumstances, the miscreant, after seeing that the materials were in full blaze, deliberately walked away.

We have no doubt of the soul-harrowing truth of the story; and we are by little inclined to give on the belief that most of the fires which have recently occurred here, were the work of incendiaries. There is now in New-Orleans, Pickpockets in aggregate of less extent every week than a period when our city is the resort of an immense crowd of scoundrels as ever graced the Newgate calendar. These wretches are the arrow-fingers in the view of pilfering during the turmoil and confusion that follow. When our mercantile, they usually leave us for more congenial climes, and according to our experience, it is very few fires. It behoves the police to be particularly vigilant, and to use their utmost efforts to apprehend some of these gallows birds. Or a signal example would rid us of them for an indefinite period. We well remember that just prior to the execution of Tricorti, convicted some years ago of arson and burglary, the drowsy ear of night was constantly roused by the alarm-bell, and fires were such daily events, that the twenty hours which elapsed without one, was considered the execution to the rule. Tricorti was arrested in the act of detection, convicted and hanged. For upwards of six months our city enjoyed a complete exemption from the calamity of a conflagration. Only let us find an other Tricorti, and the evil-doers will witness a swift and sure illustration that will admonish them of the expediency of keeping their weeks out of danger.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 5, 1850

The steamer Cherokee arrived this morning from Chagres—bringing in freight $1,150,000 in gold, besides half a million amongst passengers. The Oregon at Panama, had brought San Francisco accounts to the 1st of March.

The Tennessee had arrived at Panama on the 12th March. Another very large fire had occurred at Chagres on the 23d March, by which the largest part of the town was reduced to ashes.

The dry season had set in in San Francisco, and the commencement of the digging had given an impetus to business. American Flour was commanding at San Francisco $10 per barrel. Cattle $20 per head. Lumber $175 to $180 per 1000. Pork $38 to $42. Mess Beef $12 to $15. Brandy $8 per cask. Gin $5.

Arrivals at San Francisco, ship Europa, from Philadelphia, on 7th February. Brig Jane Pierce, 12th February. The Copredon, Amazon do.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

The Cotton market is quiet, with sales of 600 bales. Middling Orleans, 12¾. Flour and Grain are unchanged. Provisions quiet. Sugar steady—2¾c. Other articles unchanged. Treasury Notes have advanced ½c. Sterling unchanged. The steamer Empire City, from Chagres, is below, coming up.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

Additional by the Europa.

☞ Wheat Corn 27s 6d yellow 26s to 26s 3d; best Canadian 31s. Baltimore 32s. Rice Coffee is dull at 40s to 42s. Porto Rico Sugar 30 to 39.

Provisions—Beef is steady, and rings full prices for mess, and in mitted demand, and declining. Lard declined 2d to 4s. Rice 19s 6d to 20s.

Tobacco unchanged, with no all sales. There is a good demand for Naval Stores.

There is to be a meeting of German Sovereigns at Dresden, in April, regarding the affairs of Germany, at which the Emperor of Austria, King of Hanover at Saxony are to be present.

A destructive inundation of the river Danube has occurred, doing immense injury to the towns of Ulm, Ratisbon and several others. Fifteen thousand inhabitants had taken refuge in the town of Ratisbon.

The negotiations regarding the Central Government of Germany, between the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia have been entirely discontinued.

BALTIMORE, April 7, 1850.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1850

At New York, today, the Cotton market was quiet, with no sales and prices nominal. Flour has advanced a cents. Corn advance one cent—yellow 57c. Coffee very dull. Lard, in bbls, dull. Tobacco unchanged. Government Stocks advancing—Treasury Notes 102 bonds 1 per cent premium. One million of dollars have been drawn out of the Sub Treasury to day, in part payment of the Mexican indemnity.

THE NEW ORLEANS NEWS LETTER.—The fourth number of this useful and excellent publication was placed on our desk yesterday. As most of our readers are aware, it is get up on a handsome sheet, and presents in a bird's-eye view all the action news of the world—political, commercial and miscellaneous. Two sides are devoted to this, affording a capital vehicle for correspondence, saving as it does to the writer the enumeration of many details which go to make up a letter really interesting. The state of commerce is which is given in the News Letter are written in spare and attractive, and reflects honor upon its Mr. J. C. Dickson & A. A. Livingston, the editors in charge of which, by the bye, is a very talented member of the reporterial corps. The review of the market is a most important feature with the merchants—its throughness, correct and reliable, and we can pay it no greater compliment.

An agent of the News Letter is now canvassing the city for subscribers, at the rate of two cents per three months, for which it is delivered every Saturday afternoon at their respective residences. Parties wishing to obtain the sheet can also leave their names with J. Wolf, or with J. B. Steel. Our commercial friends, we are glad to say, are sustaining the News Letter in a manner that has encouraged it.

ANNUAL REVIEW.—We are indebted to WM. C. CAMPBELL, publisher, for the March number of his magazine. The leading article is a survey of the slavery question, pointed in its style, and argumentative, and conclusive of it. Then follows a review on Surrey, and a lecture on Wordsworth, the same author, an analysis of Bunsen's profession of Nineteenth Century, Reflections, a sketch, Reads Poems, or a Tourist in Greece, Spain, the works of Edgar A. Poe, Congressional Summary, Critical Notices.

☞ The Washington *Republic*, alluding to Richard Clemens' recent predictions, the one fixing the "end" of the Union on next Saturday, or other week, concerning to postponed until Saturday week, revives a supposable, a very good story of an occurrence on the Mississippi river some years ago. There happened an accident at a certain place to a vessel descending the river, filled with freight and passengers. The other in command, came rushing into the cabin, exclaiming: "Gentlemen, save your lives—the boat will sink in five minutes!" Captain examined a pathetic traveler in all sincerity, and earnestness, "Can't you give us ten?"

THANKS AT WASHINGTON.—We take the following from the correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:—

We are to have another Report on the condition and resources of California, by William C. Jones, Esq., late Collector at San Francisco. Mr Jones went to California at Angelo, on business connected with private speculation and the affairs of Colonel Fremont, but, at the same time, with some Government agency, which devolves on him the duty of making a Report. It appears that the views of Mr. Jones, on the subject of land titles in California, are very different from those of Mr. T. B. King. Mr Jones considers large tracts of land as private property, and confirmed by Spanish grants, which Mr King claims as belonging to the Government of the United States. It is very certain that a wide field of speculation and litigation is opened in California on the subject of land titles. The whole land of San Francisco and of numerous other towns and cities that have been founded in California, are selling lots of land, and giving deeds to them, which undoubtedly belong to the United States, and the people of the country will never allow such titles to be disturbed. After a while the local authorities will set the good regent, or portions of it. There is now going on a process of *squatting* on the gold lands, which the people of California respect, and generally are confirming a fee simple in the property. Some of these places, which are thus reduced to private ownership by usage of the inhabitants, are very valuable.

Persons here, who recently left California, say Colonel Fremont's is the richest mine in the world. His gold mine he holds under some old Spanish grant. They say that the people of California—or rather those who will, after a few years, constitute the population of California—will never respect any such system for the regulation of the public land as Mr. King has recommended. They may respect it as long as it may suit their convenience, but they will regulate the subject with a sole regard to their own interests.

A negotiation is now going on between Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr Clayton in regard to the British protection in Central America, so far as it may interfere with the views of the United States in regard to the Oceanic Canal. Mr. Squiers' treaties with Nicaragua, Guatemala, and other States of Central America, are before the Senate for their ratification.

The Supreme Court will resume its session to-morrow.

The Speaker of the House is entirely exonerated from any blame in regard to his correction of the terms of Mr. Preston King's motion.—The Committee of the Whole will not be formed to report the California bill, but it can be suspended by various other propositions. A proposition of compromise, embracing a number of distinct measures, will be offered in the Committee, and be voted upon. Everything is certain, except the fact that California will be brought into the Union.

SINKING A SHAFT BY THE PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—A novel and interesting method, known as the Pneumatic process of forcing hollow cylinders into the earth by the pressure of the atmosphere, is about to be adopted in the navy yard, Brooklyn. The shaft for a well will be sunk on Monday next, near the Commander's house. It is 52 feet in length, and it is expected that the pile will descend in about five or six hours. The invention has excited great interest among the civil engineers, and a patent has recently been granted for it.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

BOSTON, Friday Evening, March 29.

Latest from Cape de Verd Islands.

Naval Intelligence—Report of California Bound Vessels, Whalers, Disasters, &c.—The brig Planet, Ryder, arrived at Salem to-day, from Port Praya, Cape de Verd Islands, which place she left on the 21st February. She brings very important naval and shipping intelligence from the African squadron; also a long list of California bound vessels, &c.

Captain Charles T. Brevoor, late of the brig Joseph Copenthwaite, condemned at Port Praya, and Richard S. Corning, late master of the schooner Manchester, lost at sea, on her voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro, came passengers in the Planet.

Naval.—The U. S. store ship Relief, Lt. Com. G. Totten, with stores for the African squadron, arrived at Port Praya, Dec. 11th, and left Jan. 21st, for Gibraltar.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lt. Com. O. Foote, arrived at Port Praya, Dec. 21, from Norfolk, and sailed, Jan. 9th, for Monrovia, and a cruise south of the equator.

The U. S. sloop John Adams, Commander Powers, arrived at Port Praya, Jan. 12th, from Rio Janeiro, and sailed, Feb. 7th, for Monrovia, and a cruise south of the equator.

The U. S. schooner Taney, Lt. Com. G. Walch, arrived at Port Praya, Jan. 14th, from a surveying cruise; masts and bowsprit sprung, keelson rotten, &c.; had received all repairs that could be given her at Port Praya, and would sail in a few days for St. Thomas, W. I., for farther repairs, in company with U. S. brig Porpoise.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commanding G. Sands, arrived at Port Praya, Feb. 20th, from Monrovia, to take in provisions, and would sail in about ten days for Norfolk, via St. Thomas, W. I.

The Planet left at Port Praya, February 21st, U. S. ship Portsmouth, Captain Veck; the flag ship of Commodore F. H. Gregory; U. S. brigs Bainbridge, Slaughter and Porpoise, Sands, and schooner Taney.

The health of the officers and crew of the several vessels composing the squadron, has been remarkably good. The Planet brings letter bags from the U. S. ships John Adams, Portsmouth and York Town; brigs Perry and Bainbridge, and schooner Taney.

Commodore Gregory, and the several vessels under his charge, have rendered very essential service to the many American vessels which have been obliged to put into Port Praya for repairs. As neither spars, rigging nor workmen can be obtained at that place, such vessels would have been obliged to continue on their voyage in a disabled condition, and many thanks are due him and his officers for their kind and ever ready assistance in such cases of necessity and distress.

The presence of our African squadron at Port Praya, inspires a respect for the nation which we have not before enjoyed, and is much importance to our increasing commerce on that coast, and the many outward bound vessels returning to the Cape de Verde Islands for provisions and repairs.

Shipwrecks.—The schooner Manchester, Captain Corning, which left New York on the 26th of November, for Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of flour, was spilled and dismasted on the 29th, during a heavy gale from westward, and was abandoned, Dec. 24, in lat. 35 N. lon. 57, in a sinking condition. The officers and crew were taken off and landed at Port Praya, by whaling bark Franklin, of and from New Bedford, having known the Capt. Jordan, J. Higgins, of Lisbon, Me., mate, was knocked overboard by main boom, before leaving the schooner, and badly injured internally, from the effects of which he died on the 18th, on board the Franklin.

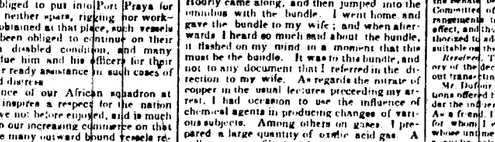
P. S.—We have received a letter from a friend who is on board the U. S. ship Portsmouth, dated at Port Praya, 5th of February, which says that John Dale had been lying in port nearly two months. The officers and crew were all in good health.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

A few months ago, the transmission of a brief message from Baltimore to Washington—a distance of some forty miles—by Telegraph, was deemed a feat so marvellous, that no one dreamed of the idea of sending messages were not delivered to allotment Telegraph. The Telegraph was rarely called into service by merchants for the transmission of messages relating to business, and the few brief sentences the message would consist of, were such as could hardly, by any conceit, be perverted from the meaning of the correspondent. Now, messages of the utmost importance, containing hundreds and thousands of words, are transmitted from Washington to the cities of the Union, and upon the faithful interpretation of which, depend the fate of merchantile firms, and the property of thousands of dollars.

Only three months since, it is well that the public should understand the process employed to telegraph characters to transmission, and consequent accuracy. Readers will have often observed the manifest inaccuracies of Telegraphic reports, revised and corrected although they have been, before being communicated to compositors. Yet few know upon how slight a thread depends the accuracy of a Telegraphic message.

On the Morse lines the alphabet is so constructed, that nervousness, trepidation or carelessness on the part of an operator, may result in the transposition of the message before him, into words and sentences totally at variance with those which he designs to send, and many poses he has sent. We find in the *Rochester Advertiser* a striking illustration of this liability. The following is graphic characters



when more with cotton spores between the ... *Rochester Advertiser*.

Telegraph to the Rochester Daily Advertiser. The *Journal* does and ... same order, only with spaces at different intervals would read thus:

last time teeth, fire and ... set

as the following will show:

B E S T T A M E T E E T
H E L A T S S E L C O D N
O S E S E R O I T S E T
C L E A R O M O S T R A
C Y O

Instances have come to our knowledge where errors, although sought in their appearance on the register, have been brought such momentous consequences. For example—on one case an order was written for the purchase of a large quantity of "corks," it was telegraphed "cots." In another, word was sent to a merchant that a name falling due in this city was "protested." The word received him thus: "protestant." These instances are naught multiply, were it necessary.

The alphabets which have been more recently brought into use, such as Bain's, have been constructed with a view to remove the liability of such transpositions, while House's, which employs the common Roman Characters, is of course free from any such liability.

DRAWNAY.—From the towboat Defiance, on the 1st instant, at the South-west Pass, Robert Porter, a native of North Carolina, aged about 30 years. He was employed on board as fireman at the time; every exertion was made to save him, without effect.

SNOW.—There was a heavy fall of snow at Atlanta last Thursday, when the thermometer stood at 25 deg. It is supposed that early vegetation has suffered very much. Much rain has also fallen, which has done considerable injury along the rivers and water course in the northern part of the State.

MR. HILLIARD AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—Mr. Hilliard, in a letter to a friend of his, a distinguished gentleman of this place, says the Tuskegee Republican, speaks as follows of the Nashville Convention and the slavery question. The letter is dated the 20th ult:

As to the Nashville Convention, my opinion, as things now stand, is against it. I adhere to the position taken by me last summer—that no convention ought to be held in advance of some act of aggression on the part of the Government. The most the Legislature should have done, was to agree upon some clear, sensible, firm resolutions upon the subject, and empower the Governor, in the event of an aggression, to call a convention of the people to consider the question in all its bearings—the remedy.

I quite agree with you that there was no authority on the part of the Legislature to appoint delegates. Our friends ought not to connect themselves with it.

We shall settle the question. California will be admitted, and the other portions of the territory organized into governments without the proviso.

The Republican adds: "This letter of Mr. Hilliard is clear, sensible and distinct, and indicates, in our opinion, exactly the course that ought to have been pursued, not only by the State of Alabama, but by each of the slave States. Mr. Hilliard defines our position exactly. He don't go into the argument—the letter was not written for that purpose—besides, it has been fully argued by the Southern press and Southern statesmen, and particularly by the Governor of Florida, whose admirable letter we gave last week. That letter has not been, and cannot be answered. It is as clear as sun-light, and conclusive as a demonstration. We congratulate the distinguished representative from this district upon having taken the right ground in this matter. His friends will sustain him it is."

EASE TO PEOPLE WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH ASTHMA.—An individual who has suffered much from asthma, and who has in vain sought relief from regular physicians, wishes us to give publicity to the following remedy:

"Procure common blotting paper, and thoroughly saturate it in a solution of nitre, (saltpetre,) and let it be carefully dried by the fire, or by exposure to the rays of the sun. On retiring at night, ignite it, and deposit it, burning on a plate or square of sheet zinc or iron in your bedroom."—*Scientific American.*

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of Debates.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the honorable J. B. Plauche, Lieutenant Governor, presiding.

Mr. Phillips introduced an act, making an appropriation for the improvement of navigation at the falls on Red River, near Alexandria, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Moore, ordered that the report of the Committee on Education, be printed.

By a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Loyet, their chief clerk, the Senate were informed of the death of the honorable Preston W. Farrar, late Speaker, and that the Honorable Warren Moise had been appointed Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Duncan rose and said, Mr. President, on the announcement by the House of Representatives of the melancholy tidings of the death of the Hon. Preston W. Farrar, late Speaker of that body, I have prepared a series of resolutions which I beg to submit to the Senate. He has been so long identified with the legislation of the State, so long a member of the city of New Orleans, so well known to every member of the Legislature, as to render an eulogium upon his character unnecessary. He arrived at this place with a constitution greatly impaired by disease, but nevertheless with a fidelity to his public duties never excelled, and his rarely equalled, presided over the deliberations of the Lower House within two days previous to his death. He has fallen a victim to the discharge of his public duties. He has died in the service of his country. Well may the State deplore the loss of such a citizen. I was with him a short time previous to his death, and when I told him that he had but a short time to live, and that if he had his phrenomenon or request to make to do it as a dedy was needle, he replied that the only request he had to make, was that his remains should be buried in the public ground of the State appertaining to the Capitol; he expressed a hope that the Legislature would not refuse this his last request. He gave me some reasons which I shall sketch from memorizing as they were of a private character. Considering that it will require the united action of both Houses to carry out the purpose and to do honor to his cherished memory, I will offer the following

Resolved, That the Senate, entertaining a high respect for the character of the late honorable Preston W. Farrar, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, with cordially unite with the House of Representatives in paying all the honors due to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of the Senate be appointed to act in concert with the Committee of the House, to make the necessary arrangements to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, and that the said Committee are hereby authorized to adopt such measures as they may deem suitable for the occasion.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate will adjourn until Monday for any business.

Mr. Duffour said: In rising to second the resolutions offered by my friend from St. Mary, I am under the influence of feelings of no ordinary kind. As a friend, I must do my duty to the dead, of whom I entertained the kindest regards, and as a public man, I must well address to the citizens of New Orleans, which in part was represented in the other House by Mr. Farrar, I beg to unite with individual regrets in the common expression of the rare commendation the Legislature and the people of the whole State. The honorable President, Mr. Farrar has known for years, as a public citizen, and administration of a large circle of devoted friends, and from a life of unfulness New Orleans was proud of her distinguished son, possessed of a character, and proud, if he was a democrat, and continually spread of his richly stored mind, a great understanding, he was a man of high and honorable, and moving in the same society, profound and critical. He had the intellect of a true spirit fed by native genius, and the fire of the fame and of the struggle between the dead and the World. There was nothing not beautiful, or wanting in, and presenting that the rare of the sun. I take pleasure in adding up a brief excellence of our departed friend. He was a native of this State but a native of the State of Kent city from where he received his education, and Mississippi at an early age, and afterwards to the City of New Orleans. Here his talents soon brought him into notice and he was elected to the distinguished station which he occupied with such remarkable fidelity up to the close of his brief and earthly.

I delight in dwelling upon these facts. Such examples as this of the popular Government must be dear to the American heart. Only thus are we open to all, indiscriminately, no matter from what clime we may come, presenting a remarkable contrast to the aristocratic institutions, which have taken away in the merchant of his years, at a time when still higher public honors may have awaited the people sympathizing in his loss, and in the second the resolutions before us as a feeble testimony of our common grief.

Mr. Bayle said, our friend, Preston, W. Farrar late Speaker of the House of Representatives has gone to join the hosts of the countless dead. In the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood, in the midst of the extended and extensive sphere of influence in which he was engaged, and to which his friends looked for his actual, prudent and gratification, he has suddenly been cut off. He has left a dear circle of friends, the mourning truly, that life is short, and that we are in death. The first death, the year has come among us, and contrasted the best minds, exercise for place and present health and strength, and the right to the bright and brilliant stars of Louisiana. Death of late, of late, has seemed to be commissioned with the great political events of the day, and has taken from us the best and brightest of our circles which he had expired. They stand in high station, of the political life, and the political life, and the political life, and