The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

☞ The Boston mail failed again yesterday. We received nothing from beyond Mobile.

MR. JOHN C. BARRE.—We are informed that Mr. Larue's nomination for the office of Attorney General was sent into the Senate on Tuesday, and that his appointment was immediately confirmed. As friends of Mr. Larue, we confess we feel sure that he was formerly an associate in the Cresswell—we are glad that he should be appointed to the Attorney Generalship. But warm as are our personal feelings for Mr. Larue, they are scarcely more fervent than is our delight that the State will have the services of one so eminently qualified for the office to which he has been appointed. His legal learning as well as the strength and vigor of his mind fit him for an office that has been filled by the ablest men of the State. If the people of Louisiana were called on today to express their opinion of the appointment of Gen. Walker, we have no doubt it would be spurned by an overwhelming majority.

In addition to his purely intellectual abilities, Mr. Larue has certain moral qualities which will be of indispensable use as Attorney General. With a strong sense of duty—a conscience which drives him to the pursuit of what he thinks right, regardless of obstacles and consequences—Mr. Larue will never hesitate to pursue that course which the law and the common weal require. We congratulate the State of Louisiana on her having secured the services of so capable and conscientious an officer.

☞ See third page for City News, etc., etc.

☞ The following list of passengers sailed yesterday, in the bark Joseph Fish, for San Francisco:—C. Kiser, Mrs. Cornelius, Wm. Tenn, David Zabbe, R. S. Hunter, Geo. Hunter, Geo. Perrault, L. Chapin, Charles Schmidt, Robert Conway, Sidney Barker, Peter McBroney, T. Buchanan, John Lennon, W. Lennon, W. Dailey, Dennis McCaffe, A. Wood, Edward Moore, Michael Cline, R. O. Parr, H. Wood.

FROM CHAGRES.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Havana, Capt. Symmes, from Chagres, which port she left on the 20th inst., we learn that the steamer from San Francisco had not arrived up to the time of the Havana's sailing, but was daily expected. There was considerable sickness in Chagres. The steamer Empire City, from New York, and bound to Chagres, and the steamer Alabama, bound for Chagres, had not arrived when the Havana left.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to the mail steamer California, for Mobile papers; to the officers of the New Star Ulva, for St. Louis papers; to Capt. T. J. Hallowell, of the Yorktown, and to the officers of the Mohawk and Oregon, for Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

"A PRINTER."—We shall be happy to see "A Printer" at any time he may make it convenient to call.

MISS KIMBELL'S READINGS.—This lady read "Romeo and Juliet" last evening to a very good audience, who received her pleasing delineations of character with the warmest approval. Many of the scenes were given with thrilling effect; the personation of Mercutio was to the life—that of Romeo well sustained throughout. To-night Miss Kimbell reads "Midsummer's Night Dream"—a play that will call forth her varied powers. The number that attended last evening proves that these readings are gaining rapidly in popular favor.

VALENTINES.—We call particular attention to the advertisement by Thos. L. White, 49 Canal street. He has just received a great variety of new and beautiful Valentines, and solicits the attention of the gentlemen to the stock.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The production of a new tragedy in this city is an extraordinary event, and therefore a particular notice. "Virginia" was the title of the new Ecu tragedy performed, for the first time in this country, at the American theatre last night. The subject is the plot of the old Roman Gentleman, *Virginius*, and his daughter, which has been a prolific one for playwrights; and hitherto the best known is that written by Sheridan Knowles for Mr. Macready; and of course, Mr. Macready took care that he should be the entire nature, and the daughter of *Virginius*, who in rational justice should have been the heroine of the play, is a mere walking lady. If it had no other virtue than that of placing the false historical fact of the stern Roman in its proper light, we would feel an inclination to lockly finally upon the "Virginia" of Capt. Rapper. The character of *Virginia* is evidently written for Miss Davenport, and is a most powerfully and delicately drawn character. It is replete with the deepest pathos, and brings before the audience the inalienable full love of the beautiful Roman girl, with her abhorrence and chaste resignation to the tyrant *Appius*. No sacrifice appears too great to preserve her honor intact.

Miss Davenport in *Virginia*, has achieved one of her greatest triumphs. It was one of those fine histrionic efforts and neither time nor circumstance can obliterate from the memory. The energy and heart rending intensity with which, rather than yield to the desires of *Appius*, she supplicated death from the hands of her father, were soul-stirring beyond description. Mr. Webb acted *Virginius* extremely well.

Tonight she repeats *Mrs. Haller*, by request of several persons who witnessed her performance on its last representation. Her last scene in that play produced as great an effect as we have ever seen in a theatre.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Col. A. P. Field, of St. Louis, was on Saturday last, on motion of S. S. Prentiss, admitted as an Attorney of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

☞ It would be well for parents, and those having charge of children, to read Dr. L. S. Pomeroy's system for the care and management of the mouth and teeth. A great deal of disease and suffering might be prevented by attendance to the teeth during childhood.

☞ At Cincinnati the river had fallen about three inches during the 24 hours preceding the afternoon of the 22d. Weather clear and pleasant. At Pittsburg on the evening of the 23d there were eleven feet water in the river and rising.

☞ The steamer Cherokee, which left New York on the 18th inst. for Chagres, took out a Philadelphia machinist, who has sent the contents of his shop around the Horn. He is sent out by Mr. Aspinwall, prepared for repairing any accident which may happen to the machinery of the steamers.

BALTIMORE PACKETS TO LIVERPOOL.—A regular line of first class packet ships has been established between Baltimore and Liverpool. This is an important matter to the commerce of Baltimore. The packet of the 1st of February is now leading. She is called the Albion, and is under the command of Capt. Gregory. The A. is an entirely new vessel, having been launched at Portland, Me., a short time since. The packet to follow her is the Gen. Washington, Capt. Graham, to sail on the 15th February. The succeeding packets will be the Franconia, to sail on the 1st March, and the Augusta, Capt. Lord, on the 1st April.

The Public Schools.

On Thursday, the pupils of the High Schools and the intermediate departments, will repair to the Lyceum Hall for a public exhibition of declamation and singing. The number of pupils in the schools is too large to admit of a full gathering of all in our town. There are *three thousand* of them, of whom a large proportion are too small to take part in the exercises, and it is moreover desirable to reserve as much room as possible for parents—whose attendance is earnestly invited; and for the public, to whom the prosperous results of the school system in this city are matters of importance.

Amusements....This Evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"The Stranger"—Dupee, by Mrs. Thompson—"The Rose Ball."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Money"—"Telemachus, or the Isle of Calypso."

PLACIDIE VARIETIES.—"The Twin's Assistant"—A Great Bouquet—"High, Low, Jack and the Game."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"Well earned"—"Jonathan."

LAFAYETTE THEATRE.—Entertainments by the Horse Family.

ARCADE HALL.—Mr. Gamble will read Shakspeare's Comedy of "Midsummer Night's Dream."

ASSEMBLY HALL.—Brown's Panorama.

England and Her Colonies.

Mr. Cobden has recently made a speech, in which he reviewed the policy of England towards her colonies, and his views on this subject are those we might expect from the great Anti-Corn Law League leader. In fact, the colonial opinions of Mr. Cobden are a plain and direct deduction from his free-trade doctrines.

The more main idea assumes different shapes according to the people among whom it makes its appearance. The great principles of democracy, which in France aim at a more perfect and equitable social organization—which in Italy extend to the expulsion of the Northern barbarians, and the establishment of a new national unity—which in Germany seek to remove the restrictions of feudalism, and make man fraternal in his sympathies and pursuits—appear in England as the revolutionists in trade, and as the organizers of a natural, unfettered commerce. Whilst the Continent was convulsed by changes with which trade had little or nothing to do, the people of Great Britain were slowly, but surely, effecting a revolution in their commerce with the other nations of the world. Italy was passing through the agonies of another betrayal, Hungary was endeavoring to secede from the Austrian empire, and France was attempting to establish on a firm basis her new republican institutions; whilst England was getting rid of those navigation restrictions which the prejudice of two centuries had taught her to regard as the cause and support of her naval greatness and commercial influence.

And as the news by the last steamer shows that the revolutionary spirit of continental Europe is not yet extinct, it also indicates that English enterprise intends throwing off other of the commercial shackles which have impeded it in the career of wealth and prosperity. The colonial policy of the British empire has not only been injurious to the colonies, but detrimental to the mother country. For a long time many of the ablest British statesmen have contended that it was for the interest of England to emancipate her colonies; but the pride of power has kept the people from following the advice of those who advocated the policy of colonial separation. The popular feeling in England seems, however, to be on turn; and it is possible that Mr. Cobden may be as successful in his colonial reforms as in struggling against the Corn Laws.

The following passage from Mr. Cobden's speech will give an idea of the boldness with which he argues the colonial question before an English audience:

"I admit that the political connection between the colonies and the mother country must become less and less stronger, and ultimately I can see that it will be but a mere thread of connection, politically speaking. But, on the other hand, by giving the colonies the right to self-government, with a right good will shaking hands with them, you will retain the connexion, commercially and morally, far more strongly than you could by any political bond—the one is by the sword, the other is by the strong bond of affection for the mother country. (Applause.) In abandoning our monopolies we only do it for the sake of the trade of the world. (Applause.) But some persons may say the colonies are valuable as places for the emigration of our superabundant population. I believe by giving them self-government, they will be far better outlets for our superabundant population than they are under colonial misgovernment. What is the fact now? *Why, more Englishmen go to the United States, which is perfectly independent of us, than to all the colonies throughout the world.* You will hear this subject discussed in Parliament next session, and you see a constant attack made upon the Home office."

Sprung from the same race, the people of the United States are necessarily interested in the course and condition of the English colonies. The annexation of Canada, though it may in the end occur, would hardly be an immediate consequence of her separation from the British Empire. But her independence would necessarily affect our interests, as would more or less directly, the independence of every other British colony. In the Southern hemisphere there is springing up an English colony, which must soon have an independent government; and Australia is destined to be peopled with a race as bold and adventurous as our own. Australia and California will make the English language the prevailing idiom of the Pacific seas; and the tongue of Confucius will, even in Canton and Pekin, yield before that of Milton and Shakspeare.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives has at last closed its elections in a summary way. After having balloted for Door-keeper a couple of dozen of times or thereabouts, they got rid of it by postponing the remaining elections till the 5th March, 1851, that is indefinitely. Whether this will stop all controversy on this subject is very questionable. The intention of the motion was to retain the old incumbents in office. They were elected for the late Congress, and have been acting by sufferance since on the general practice of holding over. Politically it would be a good settlement of the subject, for the Door-keeper is a whig, and the Postmaster a democrat. The decision of the Speaker is, that this vote disposes of the subject of the election finally, inasmuch as a postponement to a day certain, makes it out of order to call up the subject again. But a motion to appoint a Door-keeper or Postmaster by resolution, will still be in order; and we have no doubt that the vexed question will be started again in that form, and as preliminary to that movement, or as part of it, we find the House engaged on the 21st, in debating the point, whether they have *any* Door-keeper or Postmaster at all, or whether they who act in that capacity at present are not intruders without lawful title to the office. Doubtless there will be a great deal of logic and oratory expended on this knotty point, to say nothing of the few thousands it will cost the treasury.

Navigation of the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville Sentinel contains some details of interest about the navigation of this river, in support of its claims to the consideration of Government in clearing out its channel. The river is at present navigated by steamboats to the distance of about 500 miles, and with the removal of a very few obstructions it might be rendered navigable to an unknown extent. About six months since an expedition was fitted out under the direction of Maj. W. W. Chapman, U. S. Quartermaster for that military department, for the purpose of exploring the Upper Rio Grande, and testing its practicability for navigation, through this channel. The inquiry was about the supply of the upper military stations with stores and munitions. A keel-boat was constructed, and put under command of Harry Love, a man conspicuous during the recent war for his feats as a daring express-rider, and who has also had much experience as a boatman. This boat drew 22 inches when loaded, and with this depth she ascended the river to Eagle Pass, two or three hundred miles above its present navigable terminus. Mr. Love, on his return, reported that there are only two places in the river where any serious impediment is offered to its free navigation, as far up at least as he had been. There are two points in the river that must be opened before they can be passed in low stages of water—one of these, opposite or near Guerrero, a town situated on the Mexican side of the stream, and the other a short distance below Eagle Pass, where there is at present an American military station. Mr. Love succeeded in taking his boat safely over both these rapids, and represents that a small appropriation would open the river to steamboat navigation as far up even as El Paso del Norte and Santa Fé. An appropriation for clearing out the river has been recommended by Sr. Manchaca, deputy to the State Legislature of Tamaulipas, to the attention of the Mexican Government. With a small amount, the people of that region would, in the sanguine calculation of the Sentinel, be put into possession of another navigable stream second in extent only to the mighty Mississippi. It would create new markets in the adjoining Mexican States and our own newly acquired possessions, for an immense amount of our productions. The long and arduous overland travel which has heretofore been carried on from St. Louis, Mo., would be done away with, and the merchants in those distant regions would have their goods transported to their very doors, in the light-draught boats that would be constructed to run on the Rio Grande.

THE LATE MYSTERY.—*True Bill Against Webster.*—The grand jury at Boston, Jan. 18th, have found a true bill against Prof. Webster, charging him with the murder of Dr. Parkman. Pliny Merrick has been retained as the leading counsel for the accused. The examination before the grand jury was not wholly *ex-parte*. Several witnesses were examined, who said *that they saw Dr. Parkman after he disappeared!*

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

New York Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1850.—In New York, on Monday, the Cotton market was slightly depressed: sales, 800 bales. Flour quiet. Pork drooping. Corn, 60 to 61c. Provisions unchanged. Sales have been made of 3000 kegs new Lard at 6½c. for shipment—Lard in bbls, 6½c. Molasses and Coffee improving.

New York Customhouse.

Maxwell, the Collector of the Customs at New York, has been dismissed.

Fire in New York.

A fire broke out in Litchfield's Soap Manufactory, on the 27th, which destroyed the entire establishment and 30 other houses. Loss estimated at $300,000, of which $200,000 was insured.

Latest from Santa Fe.

Dates of November 28th have been received from Santa Fé, announcing that Mrs. White, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, had been shot by them. Her body had been recovered by Col. Greene.

Fire at St. Louis.

Buckland's extensive Flour Mills, at St. Louis, were destroyed by Fire on the 27th.

Fire at Peoria, and Loss of Life.

A fire occurred at Peoria, Ill., on the 27th, which consumed the printing offices of the Daily Champion and the Weekly Register. Jas. Kirkpatrick and J. Pickst, the editors of the two papers, perished in the flames.

THE USURY LAW.—A large meeting of the most influential merchants of the city of New York was held at the Exchange on the 17th, to agree upon a memorial to the Legislature for the repeal of the usury laws of that State, as now in practice.

They prefer a repeal of the present law, and the enactment of a new one, which should leave the existing rate of seven per cent., now in force, where no contract exists, and permit parties to contract for any amount above or below that rate. They are willing that the interest on mortgage and real estate securities should be limited to seven per cent.; and that banks and banking incorporations shall not be permitted to exceed the present rates of discount.

If this reform be not conceded, they ask for a change in the law, so that the penalty for usury shall only apply to the forfeiture of the excess over the legal rate, and not as at present, to the forfeiture of the seven per cent.

NATIONAL PREMIUMS.—Mr. Ewbank, the new Commissioner of Patents, makes a proposition for the establishment of a Board, composed of eminent functionaries of State, men of science and Presidents of scientific and practical associations, on or near the day of the President's inauguration, when many thousands of citizens are assembled in Washington from every part of the Union. Among the premiums proposed, he suggests one of $10,000 for an invention whereby land can be worked without animals—in other words, a locomotive plow, or plow and harrow combined; one of $20,000 for the first steamship or other vessel that makes three consecutive trips across the Atlantic at an average speed of not less than twenty miles per hour; another of $20,000 for the first vessel that does that same at an average speed of not less than twenty-five miles per hour; one of $100,000 for the first person who within a given number of years shall render *Electricity* available as an economical, efficient and general prime-mover; or who shall within the prescribed period discover and make known the means by which *atmospheric pressure* can be profitably employed in the propulsion of sea-going vessels and land locomotives, or as a general propeller of fixed machinery, by some rapid mode of expelling air from a cylinder or annihilating it under a piston; or who develops an *explosive* or other prime-mover, applicable, energetic and economical as the vapor of water, and whose exciting and transmuting mechanism is less massive and costly than that of the steam engine.

VIOLENT OUTRAGE AND PROBABLE MURDER.—An examination has been going on, says the Lockport Courier of Jan. 15th, at Albion, N. Y., during the past week, of Mr. Lowder, residing in the town of Yates, about fifteen miles North of that village, for the supposed murder of his wife. The facts brought to light, on the testimony of the neighbors and daughter of the prisoner, show a degree of depravity, of relentlessness, fiend-like cruelty, which it is seldom our lot to record. It appeared, in evidence, that he had been in the habit, for several weeks previous to her death, of treating his wife with the most wanton cruelty as a pastime—had knocked her down on several occasions with an axe-helve—would place her repeatedly on the bed, jerk her from the bedstead to the floor, and after beating her without mercy, would replace the bed and repeat the tragedy. On one occasion it was said that, after repeating the transaction described above several times, he raised the cellar-door, threw her into the cellar, and kept her there till morning. The circumstances of her death were, that she went to bed in usual health, and was found dead in the morning. When the coroner's inquest was held, Dr. Huff, of Albion, took the stomach to his residence, in which was detected, on examination, a considerable quantity of oxalic acid. It appeared, too, that Mr. Lowder had purchased poison a short time previous to this event, and that a paper of white powder, admitted to be poison by him, had been found in the bed by the daughter.

Examination of the Young Ladies' High School.—MRS. J. H. PAMUP, PRINCIPAL.

We attended yesterday the public Examination of the Pupils attached to the High School for Young Ladies, situated upon Clio street, and spent several hours listening to the recitations. The school bore that pleasant and cheerful appearance which we noted when attending for a similar purpose some months since. We recognized, too, many of those who attracted our attention at that time, by their proficiency in their studies; and we missed others, who then bade farewell to their school-days, and carried with them into the busy world the stamp of intellect, and the marks of its careful culture. Even a half year adds many features of interest to a school like this, and which can be more plainly seen by one whose visits, like our own, are few and far between. We could see the step of progress up the hill of knowledge, and trace the path of the young aspirant from the last resting-place below—could perceive where the hand of the guide had smoothed the way, and where the wish to excel in the race had prompted renewed energy. We marked the rapid progress of many of the young girls with much gratification, and of none more than the juvenile writer of the sprightly articles which we have selected from the compositions of the junior class, and publish.

A number of ladies and gentlemen attended the examination. Mr. Maybin, the Chairman of the Committee upon this school, and several of the Trustees, were present, extending the usual courtesies to visitors. The interest shown in the proceedings, and the warm approval manifested, were but merited testimonials to the benefits conferred by our system of Public School Education, and the zeal and industry of the teachers.

The classes in Elocution, Algebra, Botany, Geometry, and Philosophy, showed a very creditable conversance with these different studies, and the demonstrations upon the black-board evinced that theory and practice went hand in hand.

The compositions of the senior class, which consisted of twelve young ladies, were all well written and appropriately delivered. "Night," a very happy theme, was interspersed with passages of much beauty. The second composition contained a touching eulogy upon a Mother's Love; and the essay upon "Christianity" embodied the principles of a pure faith. "Man never is, but always to be blest," was the appropriate commencement of an article painting the pleasures of Hope, which displayed a cultivated mind and pleasing pen. "Amiability," a subject well suited to a lady, was treated with much good sense, and had several excellent points. The article upon the "Lord's Prayer," deserves more than a passing notice; it was a strain of sweet thoughts clothed in moving words. "The Tear of Penitence" seemed a twin-sister to the preceding; and "The Power of Prayer" well expressed the influence wrought by invoking the aid of the Most High. "The Events of the Past Year," touched upon the mournful events that have characterized it; recalling vividly to remembrance the sad details. The "Dialogue between the Moon and the Old and New Years," abounded in original and striking fancies, and was entitled to all praise. It was recited by three young ladies, the Misses C., B. and R., and elicited much commendation. "Female Education," the last of the compositions we subjoin, also a selection from those submitted by the junior class. We publish them, not that they are superior to the others read, but the subjects are better suited to accompany our notice of the examination.

THE PLEASURES OF EXAMINATION.—By MISS P.

This pleasant, though long-expected time, has at length arrived. Who can forego the *pleasures* of an examination? Truly, it is almost an ordeal for fire to some—who should it be? The invitation *only* extends to the "public in general;" and even if there *dare* shine among them the Editors of certain newspapers, it is nothing to be afraid of. Editors can do no harm, unless there be harm in filling up a long column with our cruise. For instance: "Miss So-and-so read exquisitely; Miss R. recited her piece remarkably well; and Miss T. demonstrated very well in geometer; but the gem of the whole performance was Miss B., who played admirably on the piano forte;" and so on.

The best examination, as has been said about Christmas, "comes but once a year," and therefore we should endeavor to show off to the best advantage. The "public in general" ought not to make any allowance for the pupils whom they go to see and hear examined, for surely their failure cannot be attributed to embarrassment; and if they do make a mistake, it must be because they know no better.

How delightful it is to see a young lady get up, stammer, appear very much confused, blush, and sit down, mortified and grieved—and can it be? because she is before an audience for the first time? The teacher feels delighted—delighted because her scholar has answered her highest expectations! Her feelings are indeed enviable! Next a young lady is called on to play, but, alas! at first there was a loud strain of rich melody, and all is silent. She too has failed, because she seems confused. And last, "though not least" among the pleasures of this eventful day, is the reading of these, our essays. It is not a hard task—no, not at all; yet it would appear so from the trembling hands. Now I would suggest that the Editors should not excuse any of these failures—and why? Because they proceed from *Public School scholars*.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—BY MISS I.

With all humility, I would offer a few remarks upon this important subject, which has demanded so much attention for the past few years. Formerly the idea of bestowing a great deal of attention and time on a girl's education, was regarded as absurd and perfectly useless; so that she could read, write, and perform the office of a good housewife, nothing more were considered the essentials of a finished education. How happy for us that such is not the opinion of the present day. Now, women are considered rational beings, capable of reasoning and fully comprehending all subjects bearing on her interests. Not only is great attention paid to her improvement in her mother tongue, but she becomes mistress of the foreign languages, and thus is perfectly at home in any land where fate may cast her lot. Who has not felt the powerful attraction of an intelligent woman? She of whom we never tire, whose mind opens to us as a bright dream which we would never dispel. And a lady, also, has not where looking upon a beautiful face, thought that if intellect was only there how much that beauty would be enhanced. The best to which female instruction should be turned is that of daughters, sisters, mothers and mistresses of families, and they should therefore be trained with a view to these several conditions, and be furnished with a stock of ideas, principles, qualifications and habits, ready to be applied and appreciated as occasion may offer to each of these relations and obligations. How great the influence of the Mother, to her the forming of the young mind is entrusted, and with it she may make almost whatever she pleases—truly as the "Twig is bent thus the tree inclines." Who cannot recall the early instructions received from a Mother, and feel the pleasure or displeasure her good or bad actions would give her, and dwell with delight in recalling the happy hours spent with that loved one, and in acting in accordance with the principles instilled by her.

Should we not feel what a noble aim is ours, that to most of us the happiness of many will be given, and should we not consider that nothing will so well fit us for the discharge of these duties as a good education, assisted by correct principles. Not only is it necessary that woman should be conversant with books, but each opportunity should be embraced, that it affordeth, for the improvement of what we considered accomplishments, for these tend not only to our own gratification but to the pleasure of our friends. Where any taste for Music exists, it should by all means be cultivated, particularly vocal, for nothing is sweeter than the human voice, whether engaged in praise to God for his many blessings, or singing the fashionable air of the day. Dancing, also, which is considered by many as useless, I think very useful, (when not carried to an excess) as it is a very healthy exercise, and, besides, it tends to develop the form and to render us more graceful in all of our movements. Pleasing and agreeable manners should also be considered as forming a part of her education, and should be cultivated by all females, for from them we expect the highest state of refinement.

How many of us have cause to be thankful that we live in a land where Free Schools exist; where the *privilege* is denied freely from the fountain of knowledge is given to all alike, (both rich and poor,) and where only our exertions and industry are required to attain a high standard. Many of us have been almost wholly educated at these Schools, and may we not hope at least that some will do credit hereafter to the institutions and their instructors. We cannot feel too grateful to the Directors who have devoted so much of their time to our improvement, and who have watched our progress with so much interest; and should we not desire that they will continue to exertain for us the same kind feelings when we are no longer under their supervision.

And to you, dear Teacher, my most heartfelt thanks are due, for the very many kindnesses you have shown me while under your guidance. How much more arduous and tedious would my tasks have been had you not always so willingly assisted me. How often I should have sunk, almost in despair, without your approving smile and kind word, which were ever ready to cheer me on. Thy memory will ever rest as a bright spot in my heart, which time can never erase.

At the close of the exercises the "Star-spangled Banner" was sung by the whole school, accompanied on the piano—and never did we hear the national melody given by a fairer band of patriots. The number of scholars present was 55, and we understand that this will be increased to 90 at the commencement of the next session.

To-day the pupils of the two High Schools, and those of the intermediate departments, will give a public exhibition of declamation and singing, at the Lyceum Hall, which will no doubt attract a great number of our citizens.

Mr. McKean Buchanan.

The impersonation of Iago by this gentleman, at the St. Charles theatre, on Thursday evening last, we consider "a hit, a very palpable hit," indeed, a perfect triumph. The attitude, the look, the whole bearing of this most difficult character in the whole range of Shakspeare's genius, were so embodied and performed by Mr. B., as to constitute a specimen of acting at once natural, classical and refined. There was nothing of the *villain* Iago portrayed, but every thing of the *schemer*, the and accomplished villain. Though the insidious machinations of Iago to entrap the open-hearted Moor, were made obvious to the audience, it was perceptible to the attentive observer, that not once in the whole progress of the play could Othello have discovered in the deportment of his betrayer, any thing but the most humble, sincere, and deferential friendship. This, so far from being a blemish, must be, in the eye of judicious criticism, a peculiar excellence in Mr. Buchanan's Iago. Besides, if, according to Horace, a lover cannot discern a wart on the cheek of his mistress, the generous and "unsuspecting" Moor would hardly have anticipated, from the carriage of Iago, manifestos were the delineations of his dissembling villany to an audience already minutely versed in the theme of the play, either the mysterious workings of consummate treachery, or the base intention of a monster of wickedness, whom all the while he thought an "honest" man.

A brief analysis of the play, however, will best indicate the peculiar traits of Mr. Buchanan's Iago.

In the first act, the insinuating hypocrisy and cool malignity of Iago successfully operating upon Roderigo and Brabantio—the evil expression of countenance, when he says, "I am not what I seem;" and "I do hate him as hell's pains"—the change of manner as he enters with Othello—the ready suggestions he makes, and with a demeanor so serious and respectful, as to prompt Othello to exclaim, "A man he is of honesty and trust"—his watchful anxiety during the Senate-scene, hoping Othello may then and there be disgraced—the seeming deference to Othello, and the look of fend-like hate he casts upon him at the exit—the immediate change of manner in speaking with Roderigo—the laughing, rollicking manner with Roderigo—the *only* mood in imparting the insinuating advice, "Put money in thy purse"—the shrieking exultation at having finely secured Roderigo after he leaves him—and the gradual change to the scheming, plotting, dark-minded villain; of all these, Mr. Buchanan's delineations were true to nature, and evinced a thorough study of the character he represented.

A similar remark may be made in regard to the remaining acts of the play.

In the second act there was the same varied manner—the same truthful portrayal of the lights and shades of human passion, in their application to the various persons with whom, for the accomplishment of his hellish purposes, Iago seeks to ingratiate himself. The enticing, mystering method of getting Cassio drunk—the humble and precious tone he uses in making his report to Othello—the eager watching of the effect of that report upon Othello—the fiendish gratification evinced by him as Othello pronounces to Cassio, "Never more be officer of mine!"—the cool, malignant and the diabolical dissimulation when he tells Cassio to solicit Desdemona to repair his fortune—the fierce exultation of "Make the net that shall enmesh them all!"—the sudden change of countenance and deportment upon the entrance of Roderigo—and his forced gaiety to disguise his own thoughts, were also by the young tragedian most happily portrayed.

In the third and fourth acts, too, there were the meditative, cool, insidious reasoning, cunningly wrought to produce the frenzied jealousy of the Moor—the devilish exultation of manner, as the tortuse progresses—and the constant change of face and demeanour, to produce certain results—the tyrannizing bearing towards Emilia, with the terrible meaning of "Be you not known of it!"—the contemptuous manner in the treatment of Roderigo, until the threat of the latter to "Discover himself to Desdemona"—and then the sudden transition to the wheedling reproaches and plausible measure with Roderigo, in devising the assassination of Cassio; of these, both the conception and the performance were truly admirable.

Finally, in the fifth act, came depicted in truthful colors, the imperturbable stubbornness—the hellish self-complacency—the infernal smirk of the desperate, abandoned, and lost villain, exulting over the wreck, caused by his own villany, of all that is noble in generosity, unsuspecting in friendship, chivalrous in love, and enjoying in ambition. The pantomime of Iago, at his closing exit, in pointing successively at Desdemona, Othello, and his own brain, was, we think, an original conception of the actor, possessing rare excellence and producing a most happy effect.

That Mr. Buchanan has the faults of a novice in acting, no one, we presume, will deny; so simple as to deny; but every sound critic who witnessed his Iago on Thursday evening last, *performed by him on that evening for the first time*, must acknowledge that his faults are the incidental, remediable faults of real and transcendent genius. Z.

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

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half past 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, at Younger Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at half past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

ORLEANDER UNION, No. 5, at No. 8, Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Auction Sales This Day.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal st.—Dry Goods by catalogue.

J. M. DEPASS will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Valuable Slaves.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Louisville.....DELTA, George, J. P. M.
St. Louis.....10 CHESS, Wade, 3 P. M.
Pittsburg.....PATRIOT, HENRY, Cooley, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....ROANOKE, Creary, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg.....SEN WEBT, Dobs, 12 M.
Mobile.....JASES L. DAY, Governor, 24 P. M.

☞ PATRICK HENRY, for Lofton, Greenville, Marion, Yazoo City and Vicksburg, will receive freight at the foot of Canal street, and will leave THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or
HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
or CHARLES & GOODWYN, 19 Canal st.

Passengers will please be on board at the above hour. ja31

☞ U. S. Mail Steamer SEN WEBT—For Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati and intermediate ports—now receiving freight and will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras street, wharf. For freight or passage, hereof apply on board, or

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

Passengers will please be on board at the above hour. ja31

☞ U. S. Mail Steamer DELTA—For Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.—This fine new boat will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras st. wharf.

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

Passengers and shippers will please be on deck at the above hour. ja31

☞ For St. Louis and all intermediate landings.—The elegant passenger steamboat DUCHESS will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, hereof apply on board, or

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

☞ For St. Louis, etc.—The new and light draught passenger steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. R. F. M. Brooks, is now receiving freight and will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Commercial place.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or
WHITE, 16 Perdido st.
CHARLES & GOODWYN, Agents.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the British bark BLANCHE, Calhoun, master, from Liverpool, will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew.

JOHN H. SCOTT & CO., 92 Gravier st.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 12.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.... By order of the N. G.

E. SAPHON, Secretary.

Warren Lodge No. 3, A.Y. Masons.

☞ An Adjourned Meeting of this Lodge, working under authority from the Most Worshipful the Louisiana Grand Lodge, will be held on FRIDAY, February 1, at half-past 6 P. M., at Masonic Hall. Members will please be punctual, and visiting Brethren are invited.... By order of the W. M.

N. N. LANE, Secretary pro tem.

Jackson Fire Company No. 18.

☞ The members of the above Company are hereby notified to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on SUNDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.... By order: ja31 WILLIAM MOYNAN, Sec'y.

James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.

☞ The members of this company are notified to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.... Immediately after which, the Regular Monthly Meeting will be held. By order: JOHN R. PEGG, Secretary.

New & Interesting Books,

FOR SALE AT NO. 49 CAMP STREET.

DARK SCENES FROM HISTORY, by G. P. R. James.
SIR EDWARD GRAHAM, or RAILWAY SPECULATORS; by Catherine Sinclair.
AGNES GREY, by the Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," &c.
CONFESSIONS OF CON CREGAN, by Chas. Lever.
MARY MORETON, or THE BROKEN PROMISE; by Arthur.
THE PEER'S DAUGHTERS, by Lady Lytton Bulwer.
THE CARDINAL'S DAUGHTER, a new Novel.

Together with a large assortment of interesting Books of the cheap order—for sale by

J. H. BECHTEL & CO., 49 Camp st.

Opening of the New Store.

☞ The public is most respectfully informed that from this date the undersigned will occupy the new furniture Building on CANAL STREET, between Bienville and Dauphin streets.

D. H. HOLMES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1850.

NOTICE is given that the numbers *ATLANTIS* and *HIBERNIA* are deemed safe to every usage, and that property shipped on board of them will not be insured under Policies issued by the members of this Board. ja18 1m W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BOTTLES—60 gross PORTER BOTTLES, quarts, of the very best quality, landing ex ship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, and for sale by STEWART & CO.,
ja31 2t 9 Messon's Buildings, Royal st.

FOUND—An English plated CAKE-BASKET, supposed to have been stolen, by the owner now receiving it, and will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras street, wharf. For freight or passage, hereof apply on board, or

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

Passengers will please be on board at the above hour. ja31

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