The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1850.

CASE OF THE SHIP RUSSIA.—The fourth day's proceedings in the examination of Dr. Kempp, etc., will be found on our first page.

☞ Our thanks are due the very courteous officers of the Oregon, Montgomery, Yorktown and Patrick Henry, for late papers. Also to the officers of the Parkersville for the latest dates from that place.

STEAMSHIP OHIO.—This fine steamer arrived here yesterday about 12 o'clock. She touched off Charleston and Savannah, and landed and received passengers and mails. At the latter place she landed three passengers, and took on board six for California. The Ohio encountered strong head winds nearly all the way to Havana, which made the passage unusually long. At Havana she landed fifty passengers, and took on board eighty-six for this city. Among the latter were Col. Stoo, James Robb, and others. The Ohio has 190 passengers for Chagres, and the mails for California. She left Havana on Thursday, at 3 P. M., and crossed the Bar on Saturday, at 3 P. M.—48 hours from Moro Castle. She came part of the way up the river on Saturday night, and anchored till morning on account of the fog. . . . The Ohio brings the following passengers from Havana:

Mr Rolle, son and servant; Miss Breckenridge and servt; Mr Fowler and 2 children; Gen Montgomery and lady; Mr Fowler and servt; G H Stanford and lady; 2 Misses Stanford; Mrs Mary Tate; Mrs Russell; Charles Russell and lady; Mrs Williams; Miss Murphy; Capt H Moore and daughter; Lewis Clarke and lady; Mr Gayle, lady and child; Mr Ward and servant; Mr Ramsdell, lady and 2 children; A Taylor, lady, child and servant; Mr Sumpter; Col A G Cook; Mrs Chetwell; Messrs James Wood, Philips, Redmond, Black, Rogers, T G Chorre, Samuel Hart, J Remnordi, H Fraser, James Stanton, De George Tavill, M Anderson, Thos Rutgers, Dan Perkins, Samuel Perkins, James Ross, Thos Ross, J M Brown, Don M Cocoma, Don N Grand, Don Jose Pentos, Don Jose Gonzales, Don Jose Tuzano, Don Jose Batista, Don Antonio Suarez, Don G Sanchez, Don Juan Carlos, Don Lazamaro, Don Juan Sanchez, Don C Gomez, Don Jose Ramon Rodasto, Don Juan Austin, P W Gray, John Lawless, C C Thompson, John G Ward, John Wilson, Wm.

CALIFORNIA MISSION OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—The Rev. Mr. Jesse Boring, the Superintendent of the Mission, and his colleagues, Rev. Messrs. Pollock and Wynn, are now in our city and have secured tickets by the splendid steamer Columbia, now in port, for Chagres. Four fine steamers are advertised to leave Panama between the 5th and 10th of March, and there can scarcely be a doubt of their arrival at that place in time to take passage in one of them. This is an enterprise of great importance and of deep and thrilling interest to a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and we trust most sincerely that its success may go beyond the highest anticipations of those engaged in it and of those friends who have contributed to carry it forward. We attended a meeting last evening at the McGehee Church, on Poydras street, at which a large number of the members belonging to the several station of the Methodist Church in our city were present. The Rev. Dr. Boring made a clear, forcible and impressive appeal in support of the mission—setting forth in strong and eloquent language its practicability, prospects and probable destiny. He was followed by his colleague, Rev. Mr. Pollock, in a few appropriate remarks, and a collection, amounting to about $200, was then taken up. It is proper to state that the weather was exceedingly unfavorable. Under more auspicious circumstances we have no doubt this amount would have been more than doubled.

WORKS OF EDGAR A. POE.—Morgan sends us these two prettily got up volumes. We have run our eye over them only to experience unavailing regrets at the early, premature death of a man so gifted. His "Raven" was printed in this paper a few weeks ago, and is one of the most remarkable poems of the day. The "Al Aaraaf" is founded on the following fact: "A star was discovered by Tycho Brahe which appeared suddenly in the heavens; attained, in a few days, a brilliancy surpassing that of Jupiter; then, as suddenly disappeared, and has never been seen since." The essay entitled "Eureka: or the Moral and Mental Universe," will interest the hearers of Prof. Mitchel. We insert on our fourth page one of his poems. The books are a broken column; a sad, yet fitting monument to this unfortunate man of genius.

DICTIONARY OF MACHINES, ENGINE WORK AND ENGINEERING—Nos. 1 and 2; Oliver Byrne, Editor; D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

The two first numbers of this most valuable work have received our highest admiration. We have commercial dictionaries in abundance, but the public have long felt the want of a work like this. It is beautifully got up, at twenty-five cents a number. This mode of publishing books is very convenient, and, in truth, the only mode by which many persons can afford to procure extensive works. It will be published during the present year in forty numbers, thus costing ten dollars unbound, and about twelve bound. We shall condense its article on animal matter used in the arts, which contains much curious information. Morgan, at the Post Office, and J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, are the agents.

THE OHIO.—The Ohio will not leave for Chagres until Thursday morning. The delay is occasioned by her very heavy freight from New York.

☞ The U. S. Circuit Court held a session on the 23d, at the request of several members of the Bar. Judge McCaleb was interested in the suits stated that day. We make this statement in justice to the Judge. But we still think the Court should have respected the law of the State.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFIT AT PLACIDE'S.—We are gratified to learn that Tom Placide not only gave the use of the house, but gave also the services of the company; not a dollar is deducted from the gross proceeds for expenses of the house, that voracious moth in benefits. This was never done before in this city.

The American follows the good example so far as to tender a benefit on Monday night, March 4. That establishment has not tendered us the freedom of its walls, but we shall make it a point to attend that night at any rate.

CASSERIAN PENMANSHIP.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. Dolbear is now forming new classes in Penmanship at his Writing Academy, No. 29 Chartres street. The qualifications of Mr. D. are indisputable.

☞ The Histrionics present this evening the comedy of the "Honey Moon," and the Consecration Scene from "Bertram," in which the fine Hymn introduced at the late representation of that piece, will be repeated, with all the accompaniments.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be presented, for the Benefit of Mons. and Mme. Mathieu, the charming opera of "L'Ambassadrice," as three acts, by Auber; also, two new vaudevilles: "Un Cheveu pour Deux Têtes" and "La Maison en Loterie." The entertainments are of the first order, and will call forth the best talent of this fine troupe. The beneficiaries are deserving artists, and merit a bumper. Where else can one pass a more agreeable evening than at the Orleans?

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening will be presented the drama of "Guy Mannering;"—Miss Cushman as *Meg Merrilies*, a character in which she has attained her highest laurels. The farce of "Who Speaks First?" will also be played. The announcement of the bill is sufficient to crowd the house in every part.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—This popular and fashionable place of amusement is nightly filled with brilliant audiences, and the attraction of the grand spectacle of the "Bengal Queen" remains undiminished. To-night it will be again performed, accompanied by the capital farces of "The Bengal Tiger" and "The Tutor's Assistant."

THE ST. LOUIS.—The Montgomery leaves this afternoon for St. Louis. This fine boat is too well known to require commendation. Capt. Estes is one of the most popular officers on the river, and travellers will find this boat a remarkably pleasant conveyance.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—What shall we say of it? It was decidedly disagreeable—lowering clouds in the morning—pouring rain in the afternoon, and muddy streets at night—a lot of annoyances sufficient to make up the sum total that we have stated above. To-day we hope will put a brighter face on affairs, for HOLMES opens at his Dry-goods palace on Canal street, a number of very handsome articles, to which we are requested to call the attention of his customers, and we cannot really ask them to visit his fine stock unless a glimpse at sunshine warrants the request.

AMUSEMENTS . . . This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Guy Mannering"—"Who Speaks First?"

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—"The Bengal Tiger"—"The Bengal Queen."—"The Tutor's Assistant."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"L'Ambassadrice"—"Un Cheveu pour Deux Têtes"—"La Maison en Loterie."

MECHANICS' HALL.—"The Honey Moon"—Consecration Scene from "Bertram."

ARCADE HALL.—Brewer's Panoramas.

Nicaragua.

The statesman-like principle announced by Mr. Monroe, the non-interference of European powers in the affairs of the Western Continent, must soon receive a practical illustration at our hands. The acquisition of California and the definite location of our floating right to Oregon are about to produce another revolution in the commerce of the world. The *Pacific*, with its millions of islands, will belong to us—not by conquest, but by that better title which enlightened industry creates. Many years ago we were present in the Senate Chamber of Massachusetts (a huge codfish hangs from the centre of the ceiling, the genius of the place,) when the apportionment of the State into Senatorial Districts was on the floor. The Senator from Nantucket, in the course of a speech, mentioned that island as being in the Pacific, when he was corrected by a Senator. He made an apology and went on. George Blake, a Boston Senator of much eminence in his day, replied and said that no mistake had been made; "Nantucket is in the Pacific Ocean—its harbors are household words, and every man knows the path to each island in that remote region as thoroughly as he knows the way to his sweetheart's house."

Now that we own such an extent of coast on the Pacific, its calm waters will be vexed by the keels of our thousand ships—not by the whaler alone, but by ships freighted with the produce of the world. With the advantages, however, must come the fair share of disadvantages. The United States, with its widely separated population, with its more widely extended commerce, must enter into more complicated relations with the neighboring States. It cannot preserve its isolated position.

Here, on the outset of our scheme of colonization, we are met with difficulties. For years there have been heartburnings and jealousies on the part of the States of Central America toward Great Britain. We, however, have not troubled ourselves with the coronation of the Georgs Frederics of the Mosquito Coast. But we doubt whether his Zambo Majesty will be supported in any attempts to interfere with the right of way which it may suit the American Government to purchase of Honduras.

We do not blame Great Britain for the means she has taken to open new markets for the products of her looms and forges. It is with her a struggle for existence. Shut her out from the markets of the world, and England would become another Calcutta black hole. She must have air for her pent-up population. China has been forced to open a trade. Already an English merchant has obtained possession of Borneo. The British Government are now taking incipient measures to force Japan to unclose her gates. The interior of Africa is slowly revealing its long kept secrets. It is not the lust of conquest—Britain needs no territory desolated by war; she requires thriving markets, not conquered countries. Whenever she opens a market by her sword, we follow in her train to share with her the profits. But we cannot afford to let her interfere with our arrangements either actual or prospective.

In McGregor's Progress of America, a recent British work of great value and authority, we find a long account of the resources of the Mosquito Coast, its climate, harbors, etc., etc., and a full history of British connection with its politics.

The country was originally claimed by Spain; the title is derived by right of discovery, the same by which England herself holds her territories. Whence did her sovereigns acquire the coast of North America? During the Protectorate, the Indians were taken under the protection of the Government and so remained until 1786, when all claim was abandoned and the country delivered to Spain. When the States of Central America established their independence, as a matter of course, the rights of Spain were vested in them; and yet, in spite of this formal abandonment, Great Britain has taken under her protection a second time the savage who claims to be the sovereign of the coast for four hundred miles. The royal family is of mixed Indian and negro blood. Their pedigree and names are as follows: [McGregor avoids dates—this silence is very suspicious] The first sovereign named is King George, a Zambo, (half Indian and half negro.) He left two sons, Frederic and Robert. The royal consort's name is not given. This omission is deeply to be lamented. In due course of time, Prince George became King. The ceremony of coronation was solemnized at Belize, the capital of British Honduras. The royal robes are not described, but we presume they consisted of a red coat, cap, feather and spurs. This amiable monarch died in 1844 and has left two sons, George Augustus Frederic and William Henry Clarence, and a daughter, whose name is unfortunately not given.

In May, 1845, Prince George Augustus Frederic was crowned. The regalia consists of "a silver gilt crown, a sword and sceptre—all of moderate value."

This is bringing down the mummery of a coronation to its proper level. This is the creature whose silver gilt crown and sceptre of moderate value are to arrest the current of population and commerce between the United States of the North!

There has been a grandeur about the robberies and aggressions of Great Britain which win our admiration. But this is on the pickpocket order. We shall expect soon to hear that Queen Victoria is about to pay a royal visit to her august brother, the King of the Mosquito Shore. We shall hear shortly of the creation of Dukes of Lemonade and Marmelade, the Earl of Brandy Punch, and other appropriate titles. In the mean time we shall take possession of as much of the territory as we require. Great Britain was at liberty to play the farce as long as we didn't have to pay for the show. Now, however, it is necessary for us to establish a safe and speedy communication between our States on the two oceans; and the pretensions of Great Britain to the protection of the Mosquito Coast, we fear, must lead to a conflict with our interests.

We do not believe in that patriotism which consists in sustaining our Government whether right or wrong; and countries are often forced into war from a blind adhesion of this sort. Before war is declared, it behoves all good citizens to examine thoroughly and impartially the cause of disagreement—not to assume in the outset that their own Government is wholly right. By saying all this, we do not mean to be understood as expressing the most remote idea that there is danger of collision even with Great Britain. That Government is as *politic* as it is *powerful*. It crowns King George Frederic and recognises him as sovereign of the Mosquito Coast, in spite of the protest of the States of Central America in general, and of the State of Honduras in particular; but when brother Jonathan wants a slice of this monarchy, we hardly think Great Britain will seriously dispute the point—at any rate, we shall take what we honestly buy, in spite of his most sacred majesty and his ally.

The country is represented as most delightful, a high table land, with fine streams; the climate beautiful; the soil fertile, and covered with a forest of the most valuable trees.

On our first page is an extract from the valuable work referred to, which describes the mahogany tree. We intend from time to time to publish similar accounts of all the great articles of commerce, and describe particularly the commercial cities of the world.

☞ Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, has generously offered to equip and fit out two vessels for the purpose of prosecuting the search after Sir John Franklin, on condition that the Government will lend its sanction and countenance by appointing proper officers to command them. The offer is said to have been favorably received, and it will probably be carried out. There will be no lack of officers, we presume, ready and desirous to proceed on such an expedition. Lieut. Lynch has been named in connection with its command.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—This is a caption that appeals to home-keepers particularly, and to them we can cordially recommend the grocery store of RAYMOND & ARMITAGE, No. 71 Camp street. This firm keeps constantly on hand a fresh and well selected stock of Family Groceries, comprising all the interesting details of Sugar-cured Hams, excellent Teas, superior Coffee, etc.

NEW CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. V. LEFORT is fitting up the fine establishment *No. 103 St. Charles street*, for the purpose of opening a large Confectionery. It will be something superior in its way, and, from the well known taste of the genteel proprietor, we can promise the ladies a variety of the sweets of life, in every acceptable form that art can manufacture them.

CALIFORNIA HATS.—BUNCE, at *No. 9 Canal street*, has just received a fine stock of California beavers, calculated to bear as rough treatment as their wearers without showing it. From their softness and durability even in the mines they can never become "shocking bad hats," and emigrants to the gold regions are particularly invited to call at No. 9 and make selections.

Mr. Downs's Protest . . . No. 2.

Mr. Downs then proceeds to say, that the effects of the proposed compromise will be to admit a free State into the Union, and to declare upon the authority of the Senate, that slavery is not tolerated by law in Mexico or California. He adds, in relation to the existence of slavery in Mexico, by way of showing the absurdity of the declaration in the compromise, that "*he is told* that there are already some four or five hundred slaves there," and he doggedly asserts that "it is an indisputable fact that a large portion of the population are *peons*, which is only another name for slavery, and a slavery too, much more degrading than that of the Africans in the United States," and he winds up this portion of his speech with the conclusion, not very consistent with his views previously expressed, there is nothing then left that can be at all considered a concession but the declaration, that it is inexpedient to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

That Mr. Downs has *been told* that there are four or five hundred slaves in Mexico, is, no doubt, true, since he says so; but what of it? Does the law of Mexico depend upon what some ignorant person told Mr. Downs. Mr. Downs's assertion as to the condition of the *peons*, is quite as unfortunate as his reasoning was in respect to the existence of slavery just mentioned. It is contradicted by the laws of Mexico, and is not supported by any respectable authority. Had Mr. Downs read the late speeches of Col. Benton, he would not have fallen into those errors of law and of fact.

Mr. Downs continues with the following sneering and contemptuous remarks, addressed personally and most offensively to Mr. Clay:

"With regard to the resolution affecting fugitive slaves, it is very well, as far as it goes; but I would suggest to the gentleman that there is already a solemn provision in the Constitution of the United States with relation to this matter—a provision which was very ably discussed yesterday by my friend from Virginia—which cannot now be carried into effect; and if a solemn compact of the confederated Union cannot be carried out, I very much fear that a simple resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky, backed though it may be by his all-powerful influence, will meet with but little better success. What have I to say then, sir, is that I protest against this compromise, if so you please to call it, because in not one single point, if I clearly understand its meaning, does it propose to benefit the people of the South."

The resolution to which Mr. Downs refers is as follows:

Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

Mr. Downs observes that this resolution is *very well as far as it goes*, without, however, knowing how far it goes; for he scoffingly argues that the resolution is useless, since the provision in the Constitution on the subject "cannot now be carried into effect;" when, had he known what the resolution was, he would have perceived that its object was, to make the constitutional provision effectual by laws proper for its enforcement. The amiable modesty and kind condescension with which the experienced and learned Senator from Louisiana *suggested* to the Senator from Kentucky the fact that there was "already a solemn provision in the Constitution of the United States with relation to this matter" ought to endear him to every lover of courtesy and good breeding, and must especially commend him to the esteem and gratitude of every friend of the Senator from Kentucky.

The Senator from Louisiana protested against the compromise, "because, in not one single point, *if he understood its meaning*, does it propose to benefit the people of the South."

The limits of a newspaper preclude us from pursuing our remarks much further. We have, however, sufficiently shown that the Senator from Louisiana did not understand the meaning of the compromise—that he did not understand the resolution in relation to slavery in the District, nor the resolution on which we have just commented; and that he would have acted far more fairly and wisely, had he, in conformity with the entreaty of Mr. Clay, examined the series of resolutions thoroughly. The Senator from Louisiana was in far too great a hurry to speak. He was afraid, it seemed, that Mr. Clay might, alone, occupy public attention for a time, if his (Mr. C.'s) resolutions were to be permitted to be laid over in silence. He was unwilling that he should be outstripped in the race for fame. And hence, with a daring ambition, he determined to connect himself with Mr. Clay on the occasion—Clay and Downs!—the Compromise and the Protest! Nor was he content merely with urging his Protest. The hope uttered by Mr. Clay that the Protest would be recorded, afforded an opportunity of signalizing his spirit. He "had at least the right to have the Protest recorded on the same page with the remarks and resolutions of the Senator himself."

And further, although he had sneered at Mr. Clay, as we have seen, and addressed him personally and offensively, and that too without provocation or excuse, he himself was nevertheless not to be annoyed even by a concurrence in his views of his rights. He could only say to Mr. Clay that if he, Mr. C., "attempts by a sneer here, or in any other way, to drive Senators from their proper positions, or to compel them into submission to his behests, that his long and valuable services in public life and great fame will be of no assistance in the effort; and I sincerely trust that he will never find one who can be so brow-beaten."

The remarks of Mr. Downs, commented on this article, are taken from the Delta of the 11th of February.

THE CANNEL COAL OF VIRGINIA.—A beautiful specimen of this Coal now graces our mantel piece. It is so compact and free from soot that it can be used as a letter stand; it has the conchoidal fracture peculiar to this coal. It burns like a lump of fat—but little escapes in smoke, and but little remains in ashes. Its freedom from slack and dust, which are so annoying in the softer coals, makes it very desirable for parlors, where the protection of the furniture is an object of interest, and for offices, where it is so important that the books and papers should be kept neat and clean. Its exemption from spontaneous combustion, the great flame which it produces, and the facility with which it may be handled, from its being mined in large blocks, would seem to commend it to our Steam Marine as a perfection of a fuel for their use. In a word, we look upon its introduction to our city as the opening of a new era in the coal business, and promising to us a convenience and a comfort which even in our Southern clime are inestimable. The mine belongs to Col. W. M. Peyton; it is in Kanawha county, Va. Mortimer Turner & Co., No. 271 Camp street, are the Agents. Next year a large quantity will be in this market, and will exclude the English coal; and, in fact, if it could be furnished in sufficient quantities, it would monopolize the market.

☞ The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer notices the arrival of a flatboat load of cotton at that place from the Creek. The cotton was raised by the Creek Indians, many of whom are said to be industrious farmers.

☞ A jury at Philadelphia has awarded to Miss Susan Drais $5,400 damages against Wm. Smedley, for charging her with larceny, while in his employ. He instituted three distinct prosecutions against her for the same alleged offence.

FASHIONABLE HATS.—D'ARCY, the very courteous proprietor of the fine hat store at the corner of *Chartres* and *Canal streets*, opens to-day several cases of "spring style," and our friends in want of a good hat should pay him a call. His advertisement, in another column, sets forth the numerous advantages of No. 1 *Chartres street*.

SUMMER'S COMING.—The attention of the ladies is called to the announcement of the "latest styles" by D. P. Scanlan, of No. 12 *Chartres street*. At this beautiful Store they will find a superb stock of new Summer Millinery and French Fancy Goods. Our fair readers should take the earliest opportunity to call and see the display.

GREAT BARGAINS.—This heading means more than usual, when attached to a notice of the Dry Goods house of ANDREWS BROTHERS, at the corner of *Julia* and *St. Charles streets*. The fact is, this firm is in a rather secluded location. They have a quantity of desirable goods on hand, and they are determined to sell them out. For these reasons, they have placed every article at within a trifle of cost, and invite customers.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—No. 105 St. Charles street became the scene of a remarkable change a few nights since. The painters of the French Revolution, which has been advertised in our city papers and so liberally noticed by the press generally, resolved itself into a portable hair, while a pair of wheels made more lively revolutions than ever this changing world warrants, and which only the want of *change* can account for. The gay colors quickly disappeared, Lamartine faded in the distance, and the proprietor accompanied his treasures as a guest of *honor*. Such small matters as printer's bills were entirely forgotten in the hurry of departure, and we send this notice to "all concerned" as a "proclamation of the Republic."

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1850.—No advices of the steamer at New York, up to a late hour last night. Cotton steady, with sales of 5000 bales. . . . A slight advance of six cents on Flour. . . . Grain unchanged. . . . Pork has declined 25 cents. . . . Coffee rather duller. . . . 300 bbls. of New Orleans Molasses sold at 28c. . . . Sterling 9 per cent. . . . The Europa and Hermann have sailed. . . . Advices to 1st February from Santa Fé. All was quiet there. The Territorial or State Government was contesting.

ARKANSAS SLATE.—Mr. James M. Gilmer, a wealthy and enterprising planter of the northern part of Louisiana, has recently opened a slate quarry on one of the tributaries of the Ouachita. The slate is of the best quality, and inexhaustible in quantity. The quarry lies on a stream navigable for flat-boats, and next season we may expect a fleet of them loaded with slate. The article used in this country is all brought from Wales at great cost. We are glad to find a man of wealth and energy diverting a part of his capital from the eternal cotton to other branches of industry, which will yield a better profit, and be of service to the country. That is the right sort of patriotism which benefits both the individual and the public. We think such a man worth a thousand pot-house politicians.

Lead and Silver.—The same gentleman has sent us a huge lump of ore as big as a piece of chalk, taken from the neighborhood of the slate quarry. We are no judge of the article, but advise him to hang on to the slate; that is a sure card, and these silver mines are mighty uncertain.

☞ The stone for the Washington monument was quarried by Mr. Edward Fagan, a stone-cutter in the employment of Stroud & Co., 146 Common street; it is now waiting for the inscription. It is of a gray standstone, and when first exposed to the air it cuts very easily, but hardens with time; and, to our knowledge, bleaches and will become nearly white. This specimen was quarried at Bowler's Branch, in the parish of Catahoula, near Harrisonburgh. It is four feet long, by two broad. This rock is found in huge bonders, not strata, which must have been conveyed to their present locality when there was a terribly strong current sweeping from the lakes and the gulf.

LATE FROM BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 8th of January have been received. The Legislature assembled on the 1st. The Emperor, in his opening speech, dwelt at considerable length upon the importance of increasing the army and navy. The following is from the circular of Maxwell, Wright & Co., in relation to Coffee:

Notwithstanding a very stringent money market, shippers have almost entirely abstained from operating for some weeks, while there was accumulating a very considerable stock. There has been no relaxation in the pretension of the dealers, and large transactions have been made within a few days for Europe and the United States at full prices. We do not, therefore, look for any early decline in prices, but incline to the belief that even higher prices than those now prevailing may be established before we can receive any important supplies from the next crop. The total shipments since the 1st of June to this, have been 728,080 bags against 952,532 bags last year; and 1,092,497 bags in 1847; while to the United States for the same time, they have been 383,316 bags against 520,693 bags in 1848, and 462,594 bags in 1847. The shipments to the United States during the present month have been 29,867 bags against 22,312 bags in December of last year.

Coffee had advanced in the Rio market to 5$600 to 6$. The stock on hand was 10,000 bags. It was believed that 7$ would be the current rate after the arrival of the December packet from England.

JAMAICA.—We have Kingston dates to the 4th inst. The House of Assembly was prorogued on the 1st. . . . Capt. Thomas Douglass, of the brig Isabella Wood, committed suicide on the 21st ult. by hanging himself with his handkerchief to a paling in one of the rooms of the Navy Tavern. He was laboring under temporary derangement at the time. A discovery has been made of wild cinnamon trees, growing in abundance among the hills of Jamaica.

☞ The loss of the steamer Rhode Island has induced the New York journals to call upon the Legislature to make the sending of unseaworthy vessels on voyages a crime, and the owners liable to indictment.

☞ A black rainbow was seen by the citizens of New Bedford, on the evening of the 12th inst. about 8 o'clock. Its direction was from the north-west to the south-east. It was visible about 20 minutes.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The amount of subscription to this road up to the 18th inst., was $392,000. So says the St. Louis Republican of that date.

☞ Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Southern Bank of Alabama will be opened by the Commissioners at the Branch Bank of Mobile on the first Monday of April.

☞ The Mississippi, at St. Louis, was free of ice on the 18th, and falling—9 to 10 feet water in the channel. The upper rivers were in boatable order.

☞ The livery stable of Bradley & Lee, of Palmyra, Mo., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., and twenty-one valuable horses were burnt to death.

☞ The California excitement is at fever heat in Wisconsin. Thousands are selling off their property at any sacrifice to enable them to reach El Dorado.

☞ The business on the Tennessee river, from Decatur to Knoxville, has increased so greatly that the present steamboats engaged in it are altogether insufficient.

☞ Plank roads are becoming very popular. At Montgomery, (Ala.,) a meeting was held on the 21st inst., to debate the subject of constructing several roads of this kind.

☞ The wife of Kossuth has escaped from Hungary, and immediately proceeded to join her husband.

☞ The sum of $14,420 88 has been subscribed at New York for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion.

☞ We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from New York, dated February 20, that the ship Crescole, from this port, has arrived at that city.

☞ The City Council of Keokuk, Iowa, have fixed the price of a license for selling spirituous liquors in that town at $400.

☞ The Spring business is commencing in good earnest in Philadelphia, and a fine season is anticipated.

☞ The Montgomery and Wetumpka Plank Road is now under contract to be completed and turned over to the company by the 1st Oct. next.

☞ Mr. James Kay, mate of the Harry Hill, was suddenly killed by accident at Nashville, Tenn.

☞ Maryland is making an attempt to change her form of government, for the sake of reform.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—A New York letter says: "In conversation with one of the post-men, at about three o'clock, he informed me that there were twenty-five or thirty thousand Valentines deposited in the office to which he is attached, yesterday, and that although there are twenty men employed in delivering them, there is no hope of getting done with them before a week."

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

HARMONY DIVISION, No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LAKE DIVISION, No. 9, at the Methodist Church, Algiers, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

STEES, HYDE & Co. will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Schooner Louisiana.

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

☞ The third Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Bourbon and Perdido streets. Members are earnestly requested to be punctual. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Worshipful Master.

L. M. LANE, Secretary, pro tem.

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

☞ The officers and members of the company will please attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 7 o'clock. By order of

C. CLARK, Secretary.

Two Free Lectures

On the Physical Constitution of Man, and by Selection to Extreme Nature, will be delivered in Polaski Hall, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, by Dr. MAGGIBBON, F. W. P., on the evenings of TUESDAY, the 19th and 26th inst., commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.—Members of the Sons of Temperance, and the public generally, are invited to attend. . . . By order of

JAMES MILLER, W. P. Pel. Div. No. 1, S. of T.

☞ Notice.—In consequence of our store having been consumed in the fire of Saturday morning, we have removed to No. 13 Camp street, up stairs, back office, until further notice.

J. H. BECHTEL & CO.

☞ John Toole, Commission Merchant, Emigrant and Remittance Agent, is prepared to remove business in his old established office, 25 Bank Place, some as before the fire.

JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

WANTED—A BAND OF MUSICIANS for the 4th of March. Apply to

J. N. MARKS, 170 Tchoupitoulas st.

The St. Charles Theatre.

By an unfortunate oversight, we omitted to mention that Miss Cushman took a benefit on Saturday night. It was by far the best house we have seen this season at Old Drury. Her *Queen Katharine* was performed by her with the same passion and pathos which marked her delineation on the previous evening.

Her *Juliana*, in the afterpiece, was the best comic character she has played. The proud, haughty, spoiled beauty was admirably done—but she cannot subdue her spirit to represent the submissive wife.

The play itself is an anachronism. It is a modern "Taming of the Shrew;" all the wit and life is evaporated, and nothing left but the settlings of the false and exaggerated. No proud woman was ever made, by severity, to love the man who had deceived her into an unequal marriage. Bulwer has managed the incident more skilfully. The magnanimity of the young gardener does win the love of his duped wife. The "Taming of the Shrew" depicts a phase of society which, fortunately, has long since passed away. The attempt to revive this obsolete idea by giving it a local habitation in Spain, and in the present age, is a gross blunder. But the play itself, "the Honey Moon," contains many most beautiful thoughts, fitly expressed. It is the fashion of the day to ridicule the idea that the stage is a school of morals. We do not follow the fashion, for we are of the old opinion. The stage can be made the means of disseminating noble sentiments, of holding up great examples to the public mind. A very large class in all cities attend the theatres; they spend the evenings innocently, in the first place; they hear the thoughts of the master-minds of our language; for the time, at least, an elevation of thought, and refinement of taste are created. We speak now of the theatre as it ought to be. We say it can be made an efficient aid in the cause of good morals. If the whole of the educated classes would attend the theatre, they would restore it to the high position it occupied when Addison and Johnson, Goldsmith and Young wrote for it.

Schiller, not only the great poet, but one of the purest men, devoted his valuable life to the stage; not alone by writing those beautiful dramas which are the admiration of the German father-land, but by actual superintendence of the details of the stage. Such, too, was the case with Goethe, who, perhaps, superior in mind, was less blameless in character.

In that wide region where the German language is spoken, the theatre is regarded as one of the fine arts; its professors are treated as men of liberal education and high position. The prejudice which exists against the theatre in this country, is a remnant of that mistaken spirit which destroyed the beautiful abbeys of Great Britain and the Netherlands. This prejudice, too, is unfortunately strengthened by some of the evil habits of the theatre, and these, again, are in some measure owing to the prejudice itself. There is no reason that bar-rooms and wase places should be connected with the stage. Let the educated class say they will give their support to a theatre well conducted and respectable in all its appointments, and many of its present abuses would cease, the stage itself be improved; men of education would make the stage, as in Germany, their profession.

We are glad to say that there is no bar at the St Charles. Next year we hope to speak in still stronger terms of commendation. At Placide's, too, though there is a bar, excellent rules have been adopted, and there is no exposure of vice. Let the respectable population in mass support these establishments, and not only the display but the reality of vice would disappear.

To abolish theatres is out of the question. To improve them is of easy attainment. We shall recur to the subject again. In the meantime, we do trust that our readers who differ from us on this point will give the subject a fair consideration. We do say that Miss Cushman's representations not only gratify the mind as works of art, but they inculcate lessons of high morality. When Shakespeare is banished from the stage, it will be only to give place to "Life in New Orleans," "Mysteries of New York," or "Mose in California."

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Mobile . . . . . JAMES L. DAY, Grayson, 12 P. M.
St. Louis . . . . . PATRICK HENRY, Crosby, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati . . . . . DUCHESS, Wade, 4 P. M.
Louisville . . . . . LOWNDES, Jr., 4 P. M.
St. Louis . . . . . MONTGOMERY, Estes, 4 P. M.
Red River . . . . . SHAMROCK, Bennett, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati . . . . . DUCHESS, Grant, 4 P. M.
Red River . . . . . CREOLE, Wilson, 4 P. M.
Red River . . . . . BELLE CREOLE, Brown, 4 P. M.
Pensacola . . . . . GEO. HAMAR, Sneddens, 4 P. M.

☞ The elegant passenger steamboat PATRICK HENRY will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate landings THIS DAY, Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. positively, form Poydras street wharf.

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

☞ Passengers and shippers will please be in readiness at the above hour.

☞ D. S. Mail DUCHESS—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Madison, Paducah and Memphis.—This fine steamer having received freight and will leave as above THIS DAY, Monday, at 4 P. M. positively, from Poydras street wharf.

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

Passengers and shippers will please be in readiness at the above hour.

☞ The new, elegant and swift running passenger steamboat LOWNDES, Jr., will positively leave THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Princeton, Lake Providence, Madison's Bend, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, etc.

T. SMITH, 56 Magazine street.

☞ The new and swift running passenger steamer BELLE CREOLE, Bennett, master, will positively leave THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

T. SMITH, 56 Magazine st.

OR JOHN K. SHAW & CO. 14 Poydras st.

☞ The magnificent and swift running passenger boat MONTGOMERY, Capt. J. H. Estes, will positively leave THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

T. S. SMITH, 56 Magazine st.

☞ The Mail Steamship OHIO, Lieut. James Findlay Schenck, U. S. N., Commanding, from New York, is now discharging at her wharf, head of St. Mary street, Lafayette. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the entering of their goods on the Levee This Day, Monday, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

FARASHE, LAWRSON & CO., Agents.

For Chagres, direct.—The splendid Mail Steamship OHIO, Lieut. James Findlay Schenck, U. S. N., Commanding, will leave on THURSDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, punctually. Office 140 Camp, head of St. Mary street, Lafayette. . . . Passengers will please be on board at the hour.

FARASHE, LAWRSON & CO., 67 Gravier st.

☞ To the Benevolent.—In consequence of the late fire on Poydras street, a family and certain individuals are thrown on the world's cold charity. . . . Any one on whom fortune yet smiles can learn particulars from Dr. Manning, Carondelet street, and Dr. Jenkins, Bourbon street, who will receive subscriptions.

☞ Missing—A number of Desk and Armoir Drawers, containing Papers, Blanks and Stationery belonging to the undersigned. . . . Persons having such articles in their possession will confer a favor by giving notice where they may be found.

T. TOBY & ROBERT, 69 Camp st.

☞ To Captains of Steamboats.—The undersigned, Masters of Boats now lying in the First Municipality, would recommend, to Masters of all Boats arriving, not to land their Boats in the First Municipality, for the present, at any place between Greenhouses and Canal streets. . . . We are induced thus to notify Masters of Boats not to land their vessels, on account of the narrow condition of the Levee and the streets in front of the same, it being impossible to get freight hauled to or from on the Decys nothing lovely in getting to our boats. We mitigate ourselves not to land our Boats in said Municipality unless the proper authorities take immediate measures to remedy the evil by having the Levee and street immediately repaired.

JOHN W. ROSS, R. C. Kelsey; A. RUSSEL, for Capt. Strock; GEORGE SWEENY, of Enis; EDW. BEARDY, of E. B. White; J. R. DAVIS, of Rockaway; JOHN T. THOMAS, of Atlantic; PETER DALBAIE, of Heslar; E. L. ELLIOTT, of Hard Times; WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Storm.

Louisiana Histrionic Association.

☞ THIS EVENING, Monday, February 25, 1850, will be repres