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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 4, 1848.

The Northern Mail, failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

The Conquest of Mexico—The Slavery Question.

In a late number of the Charleston *Mercury*, we find a forcible and pungent article on the Mexican War, as connected with the Slavery question. The writer analyses Gen. Cass' letter, and exposes its flimsiness with a powerful and searching pen. In fact, that missive was adroitly framed to sooth the South and satisfy the North, for while the General declares the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, he evidently considers its principle a mere abstraction. To use the language of the *Mercury*—He says to the South, you are right. Such a restriction as is proposed by Mr. Wilmot is unconstitutional, and cannot be adopted. He says to the North, why raise an unnecessary disturbance? when we get new territory, it will be inconsistency will have no existence there—it will be impossible to give it being. The end and object in view will certainly be accomplished, and you can afford to give up the triumph of the principle for the principle, if you are really opposed to the introduction of slaves into your State, or into any new territory.

Gen. Cass is a specious supporter of the war. It matters not how frequently he may disclaim all purpose of aggression—the conquest of Mexico, the measures he assumes lead almost inevitably to that result. If we take all of Mexico or even any considerable moiety of that republic, what will be the practical consequence on the ground taken by Gen. Cass in his letter on the Wilmot Proviso. That is well and aptly stated by the journal referred to. It says:

But suppose Mexico a territory belonging to the United States, a territory undergoing a preparation for admission into the Union, as a portion at least of the Union. Foreign to us in habits, feelings, government, religion, where shall we look for any one of those elements which will go to make a "more perfect Union?" What does it promise to reconcile us when we consider what will be its condition as a territory, and what its condition, if divided into, and incorporated into this Union as so many States? The great question of its condition will be as to the subject matter of Gen. Cass's letter: Shall the owners of slave labor have a right to go there? Its condition in that is the history belonging to the United States. Mr. Wilmot provides that the slaveholder shall not go there. Mr. Cass says Mr. Wilmot's provise is unconstitutional. The slaveholder goes there. The people of this territory, Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes, forming an amalgamated population, forbid his entrance. What does Mr. Cass say to this? He declares that is constitutional. Now, on this branch of the question we do not intend to repeat what we said on the same subject when we discussed Mr. Dickinson's Resolutions. We merely intend to present one single view of the case, which seems to us conclusive. Congress, the agent of all the States, cannot prohibit the slaveholder going there. Why? Because the territories *belong* to all the States, and of course, the slaveholding portion cannot be excluded. But although a majority of the partners who own the territory cannot exclude the minority *constitutionally* from going there, yet the territories thereon vest, *constitutionally* by the partnership, and in a few months all officers to any the record that is now suspended over progress Mexico will be vain. When the deed is done, we cannot transend up its consequences.

Gen. Taylor—We perceive by a paragraph in the Pointe-Coupee *Tribune*, that old Zack was to be in that parish on the 20th ult., at the residence of his relative, Mr. William Taylor, who had announced that his doors would be thrown open in all who chose to shake the hand of the war worn veteran.

☞ The Philadelphia *North American* says that Dr. Niles, recently appointed by President Polk as Charge d'Affaire to Sardinia, married the widow of Eugene Sue's father, and their twin daughters are the originals of "Rose and Blanche" in the Wandering Jew.

Iowa.—The Iowa Legislature has failed in the attempt to elect a U. S. Senator, and until in the State of parties that it is probable no election will be made at the extra session.

The Free or true Plant.—A Taylor meeting will be held in the town of Opelousas on the 19th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

Sugar.—On Thursday last, sold the Messrs. Gaines, Morgan, Wright & Co., of Baton Rouge, 1,000 hhds. of Sugar, at 3½ cts. per lb. This sale was effected by Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, and is the largest sale of the season. We are glad to see that the planters are receiving such prices for their crops.

Street Beggars.—Is there no law to protect the way farer from the constant and shameless exactions practised by a swarm of mendicants, who with athletic limbs and the hues of health upon their cheeks, prefer pestering pedestrians for money, to attempting to earn an honest livelihood by labor? We should imagine that under the municipal ordinances touching vagrancy, many of these impudent vagabonds might be confined in the work-houses and compelled to gain their bread by the sweat of their brow. Certain it is that the streets of New Orleans are literally infested with them. They crowd the thoroughfares and monopolize the corners; they resort to every kind of ingenious expedient for exciting sympathy—from feigning mutilation and blindness, to borrowing infants and palming them off as their own.—They have brought amongst us the art of mendicancy reduced to a system and practised as it is in the large cities of Europe, upon the most skilfully conceived principles of knavery and imposture. It is high time that the City Fathers should look to the evil and take fitting measures for its abatement. No Lady can, at present, promenade our streets, without being exposed to the whining importunities and persecution of beggars, nine tenths of whom possess not one particle of genuine claim to assistance and sympathy.

The Court of Death.—We publish in another column a careful and able critical analysis of Peale's great painting, now being exhibited at the National Gallery. Those who have examined this fine work of art will agree that the critic has forcibly and impartially depicted its leading excellencies and prominent defects.

Madame Arlanowski's Concert, on Tuesday evening, would have been a brilliant affair, but for the extreme inclemency of the weather. In spite, however, of a constant and pouring rain, the attendance was by no means scanty. The fair songstress sang with undiminished taste, power and expression, confirming, in every respect, the high opinion of her merits as a vocalist and musician elicited by her first performance. We cannot sufficiently admire the purity of intonation, the uniform and equal richness of her voice throughout its compass, the exquisite tenderness and truthfulness of its expression, and the undeviating precision of its execution. If there be a defect, it consists in the severe simplicity of Madame Arlanowski. She rigidly does she adhere to the score; that even in pieces, where the introduction of appropriate ornaments would enhance the pleasure derived from her correct and expressive vocalization, she contents herself with faithfully rendering the conception of the composer.

Among the *morceaux* in which Madame Arlanowski was most successful, were "John Anderson my Joe John," "Long I've Watched," and the plaintive melody of Halevy, "*Quand Je Suis Nuit*." She approached the difficulties of the French language with some trepidation, and sung the first couplet too quickly, and somewhat tremulously. In the second, she gathered more confidence, and imparted to the sweet strain of the composer much of the gushing pathos which is one of the most capt ivating qualities of her voice. We trust she will repeat the air at her next Concert on Friday evening.

An Outrage.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 29th ult., says:—A most wanton outrage was committed in our village on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Judge Shattuck, President of Centenary College, at Jackson. It appears that two of the students had taken French leave of the institution, and the President followed them to this place, and found them in a public warehouse, where, fearing an escape, he seized a horse whip and soundly bet shored one of them with it. This may all have been in accordance with the reverened gentle man's notions of Christian charity and propriety; but we know that our citizens, at least some of those who were cognizant of the matter, took a very summary method of informing him that it did not meet their approbation.

Kentucky.—The following resolutions have been offered in the Senate of Kentucky by Mr. Duffin, a Whig member:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That General Zachary Taylor be and he is hereby nominated as a suitable person and candidate for the Presidency in the present year, and recommended him as such to the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That we believe, if Gen. Taylor is elected President of the United States, that he will administer the Government purely and honestly, and with a view to the interest and honor of the whole nation.

The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, has a long article on Emerson and his writings, which concludes with these emphatic words:

Up to this moment, America has not given to the world anything which, in point of original genius, is comparable to his writings. That she has a thousand minds better built up, whose more equal culture, and whose more sober opinions, one might prefer to have,—this is not the question; but in the depth, originality, and reflective genius, where the power is given to impart new insights into truth, or make old truths look new, he stands hitherto unrivalled in his country; he has no equal and no second.

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—There was nothing of interest, yesterday, before Judge McHenry. The Court was occupied with the trial of some cases of assault and battery.

Recorder Ramos.—James, a slave belonging to Mr. Blanchard, committed, on Tuesday night last, a burglary, by breaking open the window of a house occupied by Joseph Boudin, on St. Ann street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, for the purpose of robbing the premises; but he was prevented from so doing by some persons who observing what he was at, arrested the scoundrel and brought up to the watch house. The slave was sent to the parish jail.

Armur, another slave belonging to Mrs. Mc Queen, was also arrested by John Hahn, who keeps a clothing store on Old Levee street, between Main and St. Philip streets. He had attempted to steal a pair of pantaloons valued at about four dollars and a half, when he was seized. The slave was sent before justice Derbes to be tried under the black code.

Wm. Farrell was also arrested for swindling A. C. Seligman out of goods to the amount of six dollars and a half. She gave bail for her further appearance.

Recorder Bakewin.—John McDonald, the keeper of a grocery at the corner of Rampart and Bayou Road, charged with receiving goods, knowing the same to have been stolen, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

William Kelly alias Michael Cantwell was also sent before the First District Court, to answer to a charge of assault and battery, brought against him by George Finlinger.

A young lad, named William Boyd, was arrested on the Levee, by officer Everett, as a vagrant. He was loafing about, and has no home or occupation. The Recorder sent him to the house of refuge.

Several vagrants, picked up in the streets the previous night, were sent for thirty days to the work house.

Recorder Steuerwad.—John Loring was, on Tuesday night last, arrested by watchmen Brewer and Spellman, for kicking up a row on the Levee, and for using abusive language while the officers arrested him. Recorder Steuerwan has not yet examined the prisoner.

Romero was arrested by officer Bagneris, by virtue of alderman Conrad's warrant. He is charged with having assaulted and beaten one Peter Martin. The accused gave bail for his further appearance.

Large Robbery.—On Tuesday night last, some robbers broke open the door of Mr. Auge's fancy store and hair-dressing establishment, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, and took therefrom a sum of about $201, and a large quantity of fancy goods. The robbers have succeeded in effecting their escape. Mr. Auge having yesterday informed Recorder Ramos of these facts, the police are now in search of the burglars.

Rascality.—On Tuesday evening last, at about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Valsen Beauvais, while at the corner of St. Claude and Esplanade streets, met with a rascal who offered him, in a polite manner, the change of a five dollar bill, not suspecting that he was with a counterfeit, pulled his watch out of his pocket, and in the twinkling of an eye, the rascal had grabbed the watch and run away with it. Mr. Beauvais went home, and on the next morning, lodged a complaint in Recorder Seuzeneau's office.

Accident.—The Coroner was called, on Tuesday evening last, to hold an inquest on the body of O. Freschman instead L. Minchand, a native of Switzerland, French, who accidentally killed himself by falling from the roof of the Municipality Hall, where he was at work.—Minchand died immediately. The Coroner having held a jury over the body of the said Minchand, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Legislature of Louisiana.

In Senate.

Wednesday, Febuary 2nd, 1848.

The Senate met at half past ten o'clock. Mr. Porter, of Caddo, was elected President pro. tem., in the temporary absence of the Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Mr. Manuel Garcia, the reading of the journal of the preceding day was dispensed with; and on further motion, the Senate adjourned, to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles Lemaire, Sr., the late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair.

The member from Franklin parish presented a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to obtain the passage of an act for the establishment of a mail route from Franklin to Quachita. Said resolution was referred to a special committee of three members.

Another resolution was presented and adopted, instructing the State Engineer to improve the navigation of Bayou De Glaize.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the managers of the several theatres in this city, praying for relief, reported unfavorably to the memorialists. This report was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Wilder, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to compel the Commercial Bank of New Orleans to comply with the terms of their charter. Referred to a Committee.

The bill relative to reprieves was taken up, read and passed.

The bill to amend article 1,799 of the civil code was also taken up and passed.

The bill relative to the boundary line between the State of Texas, so as to extend the same to the Sabine river, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pilie introduced a bill to establish a registry office of vessels in this city. Referred to a special Committee.

The resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their best exertions for the establishment of a navy yard at the town of Baton Rouge, was taken up. It elicited a warm and protracted debate. Mr. Wilder moved to strike out "Baton Rouge" and insert "Algiers"—carried by 35 yeas to 31 nays. The resolution, so amended, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the emancipation of a mulatto woman of the parish of Natchitoches, and her three children, so as to relieve them from the bond of slavery, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Stark, in further consideration was postponed.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize tutors and executors to sell the crops of minors, and estates under their charge, at private sale, instead of at auction, as now required; also, a bill to amend article 2194 of the civil code, so as to give a lien on the crop for ditching; also, a bill to dispense with the service of copies of the judgment where no answer is filed; also, a bill to regulate charitable institutions to act as tutors of the children under charge, and without security, if the property does not exceed $1000; also, a bill to amend the law of assault and battery, which had been referred to them, so as to leave the punishment at the discretion of the judge, and limiting the maximum to one year for insults and threats tending to create a breach of the peace; also, a bill creating the Parish of Shreveport out of Caddo; also, a bill to make the amount of judgment the test of the right of appeal from Justice's decisions in the parish of Jefferson. The Committee reported a bill in relation to absolute forced heirship; against the bill to amend article 239 of the Civil Code, so as to give to the surviving parent the use of the property of the children; against the bill to amend the stamping tax sales to 90 days; against the bill repealing the law requiring syndics, executors and curators to deposit money in bank; against the bill to require notices to be published of certain appointments by the Legislature; and against the bill to authorize churches to be formed, on the ground that the existing law is amply sufficient.

The House next took up the resolution which instructs our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions for the extension of the port of Shieldsborough in the district of Pearl river.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans; submitted the following proviso: "Provided that an arrangement for the transportation of the mail, by the Mexico Gulf Railroad Company, shall be specified in the resolution." This proviso gave rise to a very animated debate between Messrs. Pilie and Larue. The former gentleman combatted the amendment, and the latter sustained it. It was ultimately rejected. The original resolution, as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

Half past one o'clock, the House adjourned.

General Council.

Sitting of Wednesday, February 2nd, 1848.

The Council was to meet this day pursuant to ad ournment.

Mr. Gasquet was called to the chair.

Members Present—Messrs. Allan, Gasquet, Holland, Sickels, Sarge, and Wilder.

Absent—Messrs. Cruzat, Haines, Thacker, Vandegrift, Wray and Zacharie.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Allan, the Council adjourned to Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. Chb. Cuvellier, Secretary.

[Communicated

The Court of Death.

I have seen this picture *since* its exhibition, not under the more favorable circumstances for accurate examination, but with sufficient opportunity to form a fair estimate of the general design of the work, and of the success with which the principal figures are managed and executed. I make no allusion to the numerous beauties of art, but as the study of the painting has afforded me pleasure, a general description of it may induce others to go and enjoy a like gratification.

On approaching the picture, the first effect produced on the spectator is a strong sense of the individuality of some of the principal figures. This leads him to commence his examination of the work at some point of interest, in the foreground, and upon this attention on its general effect as a composition.

Whether this is to be esteemed a merit or defect, I do not assume to decide; but I venture to pronounce it an evidence of positive merit, that after a first inspection, no one is willing to leave the picture without bestowing on the figures, collectively and individually, a considerable degree of attention.

Commencing on the right, the eye is forcibly attracted by the figure representing *Contagion*. A moment's attention convinces you that it is a masterly conception,—the idea of rapid motion is admirably embodied. The effect of the torch-light is powerful and striking. The disposition of the limbs, the expression and posture of the head, indeed every thing about it, manifies observation, and you return to it again with renewed gratification.

The next figure we notice, although not the next in order, is the head representing *Famine*. This is a good study, and grows in favor as you examine it more attentively. As in the figure before noticed, the painter's conception is distinctly expressed, and at a moderate distance, you feel no desire to seek for slight defects of execution.

Immediately behind the last mentioned figure, in a head which the extreme left is intended to represent *Pestilence*,—and immediately below this, the figure of a dying Soldier. These are subordinate objects, presenting nothing commendable or objectionable, and receiving and deserving very little attention.

Under the feet of war (which we shall presently notice,) is a female figure badly drawn in all its parts. The defects of this figure force themselves on the attention in consequence of its occupying a position considerably advanced in the foreground, and are rendered more striking by contrast with

The *Infant Genius*,

placed at the feet of the woman, which presents one of the most attractive instances of accurate drawing which, I remember, to have seen. Every line of the body manifests the eye and hand of the artist. There is a degree of light at this point of the canvass we do not feel disposed to complain of a defect which fixes our attention on a beautiful natural object so well conceived and so finely delineated.

In the centre of the group, we are considering, stands the martial figure of *War*. As the most conspicuous object on this side of the painting, it naturally engrosses a considerable share of attention. It is judiciously placed, and in some parts finely painted. The commanding figure, the onward march, the energetic action, are strikingly represented. We think the body drawn of this figure drawn rather too full.

The figures of *Age*, *Virtue* and *Pleasure*, possess peculiar and unquestionable excellence. They speak for themselves, and therefore, require little to be said of them. The face and form of *Virtue* are pure, chaste, spiritual. *Pleasure* is, as it should be, carnally, beautiful, without being sensual in ideality. If there is a slight defect in either one portion of the latter figure, it is in her right foot, in the excellence of the general design. The figure of *Age*, cannot fail to command especial notice. Between the upward push and the license of declining years, there is a happy medium, which the artist has seized with the acceptable. The countenance of the painter may be lawfully studied. It is within these limits that he has given expression from Nature to the creations of his fancy. In the present instance, he happy use has been made of this privilege. The figure and action of the old man are striking without being overcharged, and finely removed from caricature and exaggeration.

The prominent figure in front of *Death*, deserves, I think, especial consideration. To one unitiated in the mysteries of art, it presents a difficult understanding to discover a dead body occupying so important a place in the foreground of the picture, without rendering a painful effect on the mind of the spectator. In this instance, the figure, whose body is of course, has been judiciously placed in the foreground, and is finely executed. The figure is here [illegible] and the [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]