NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

Pruter to the State and to the First Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1838.

☞ From an article in the Bulletin we learn that in the course of a few days, several steamboats now undergoing repairs, will be ready to transport the mail from Mobile to New Orleans. The Giraffe, the Sir William Wallace, the Carolina, the Isabella and the Corrector will take the place of these steamboats which have been attached for non-compliance with that very necessary and justifiable law of congress for the safety of vessels navigated by steam. In addition to these a splendid new boat, the Jewess, recently built at the north, is likewise destined for the lake navigation. It is certainly unfortunate and vexatious enough that the mail should regularly arrive to within a hundred miles of our city, and yet be there detained, so that we are compelled to wait day after day for news which is anticipated with the greatest eagerness by the public, inasmuch as we are in the midst of an active political contests in several of the largest states in the union, and as recent European intelligence is hourly expected. Still it cannot be avoided, and we are infinitely better pleased to remain a day or two without a mail, than to receive it regularly without probable occasional accompaniment of the bursting of a steamboat and loss of life. The cause of the detention now experienced, will, however, soon cease, and the arrival of the mails will re-time its former regularity.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The alteration existing between France and Mexico assumes daily a more interesting character. The immutable determination of Mexico to yield nothing to the demands of France, and the increased preparations on the part of that kingdom to enforce the consideration of her claims, are rapidly effecting a change in the nature of the quarrel. Indirect hostilities will soon break into open war, and Mexico will shortly have to struggle with the formidable power, and abundant resources of one of the strongest monarchies in Europe. Actual collision is only momentarily retarded by the delay which has occurred in the arrival of the expected reinforcements; and there can be little question than when the fortified towns of Mexico are besieged by an secession of force amounting to not less than fifteen thousand men, the position of the Mexican republic will become sufficiently doubtful and dangerous.

As near neighbors to Mexico, we naturally view the progress of this difference with undimmished interest, while as a commercial people, engaged at certain seasons of the year in an important mercantile intercourse with the republic, we have every inducement to watch attentively the condition of things, and are directly interested in their speedy termination. Notwithstanding our close and intimate relations with the Mexicans, we are of opinion that a large portion of the community is not fully aware of the actual character of the issue now at stake between France and Mexico, and as we have traced it with considerable attention from the first threatened outbreak to the present momentous crisis, it may not prove uninteresting to afford the public a brief outline of the causes and circumstances that have brought about impending war.

When Mexico, twenty years since, threw off the Spanish yoke and declared her political independence, France was one of the earliest European nations to acknowledge her right to freedom. The most amicable relations were immediately formed between the two countries, and a very considerable number of Frenchmen hastened to embark in speculation and mercantile pursuits in the newly consolidated republic. By their industry, their capital, their enterprize and their refinement, the subjects of the French king contributed greatly to develope the resources and extend the finer arts and other explements of civilization throughout this country. But Mexico, though no longer a tributary to Spain, was harrassed and torn by intestine commotions. A then and partly feeds and local disturbances sprung up among that turbulent people. The elements of civil liberty were there, but the nation lacked the moral energy, habits of control and strength of character necessary for their harmonious combination. The consequence was, that the government became wretchedly unhealthy, a growing spirit of insubordination prevailed, and insurrection raised its hydra head in every nook and corner of the new federal confederacy. In the midst of these convulsions, the numerous French energies suffered dreadfully. With the characteristic hatred of foreigners, derived from their Spanish origin, the Mexicans outved each other in acts of oppression and cruelty to the subjects of France. They were molested and pillaged by all parties, an unjust and onerous contribution were levied upon them and acts of lawless violence and exaction were perpetrated upon their persons and property. While the generous pride, and irreverent jealousy of the Mexicans deterred them from profiting by the boundless natural advantages of their country, their jealousy of foreigners induced them to consider all where intelligence and adventurous spirit enabled them to grow rich harvest, as interlopers and intruders, and the French as the most numerous and wealthy, were the objects of open obedium and ill treatment.

In this mean while, Spain had not entirely abandoned her claims upon Mexico, and was busily employed in soliciting assistance from other European powers. Mexico, alarmed at these hostile indications, sought with extreme solicitude the protection of France and England. An envoy extraordinary was despatched to Paris and a formal negociation of independence and treaties of peace, and commerce was urgently demanded. To the request of Mexico France readily acceded so far as to propose a treaty signed by the ambassadors, but subject to the ratification of the French and Spanish Sovereigns. In this treaty it was stipulated that the French should continue to have free access into the Mexican ports and that they should be treated with kindness and impartiality.

After the revolution of July a definitive treaty was proposed, the provisions of which were approved by the national congress, and the document had even received the signature of the president of Mexico. The French king, when overcome by difficulties and new pretexts for delay were started. Mexico put forth pretensions which were considered wholly inadmissible, and the pacific relations of the two countries became somewhat disturbed. Efforts were made to induce Mexican legislature to pass laws with regard to strangers that would have subjected the rivers and ports to the despotism of ignorant and unsteady authority. This tyrannical object was rejected through the determined interposition of Baron Deffaudis, the French minister. Then it was, that in answer to the claims of France for an example, which were urged in more firmness than ever before, the French government, that a threat was uttered, the vice president, Bravo, declaring that he than satisfy the claims of France, every Frenchman in the republic should be expelled from the soun rys.

Incensed at this threatening language, France decided upon demanding in absolute terms the immediate consent of the indemnity. Her course, which had been previously marked by moderation, now became distinguished by resolution and dignity. Baron Deffaudis withdrew on the 21st March on board of an and signified to President Bustamente that the termination of the kingdom he represented was irrevocable. The Mexican government, while it continued to pay the indemnity, refused to accept several of the most important provisions of the ultimatum, and particular the 5th article, of which the tenor was, under no circumstances should seposits for war, or similar taxes known by the name of forced loans, be levied upon the subjects of his majesty. In consequence of his refusal, a general blockade of the ports of Mexico, with the exception of those of Vera Cruz and Tampico, in which the packets of the British and Spanish navy were permitted to enter, was declared. The material change has taken place in the decisions of other country since the declaration of the blockade. Mexico seems to act entirely upon the defensive, but there is every reason to believe that her inveterate enemy will remain uncomparable until hostilities are adopted by the French government. The ultimate issue, few can doubt. Mexico has been in a condition to cope with the military and naval power of France, and in the last certainly in a recent day less capacitated than ever for difficulties of a nature. But as long as the French confine their efforts to the allow of warfare mentioned by the blockade, to be corrected into an attitude of submission and a total position of the two parties is now, known on the point of being dissolved, and the arrival of the eighteen thousand auxiliaries will accomplish a speedy and radical alteration in the sentiments of Mexico.

SILK ONCE MORE.

We have lately seen in a French newspaper a statement relative to an assay of some American raw silk made at the request of the chamber of commerce of the city of Lyons. The article came from Philadelphia, whence it was probably sent under the auspices of Mr. Duponceau. The French statement is that it was admirably adapted to the purposes of manufacture, and was of such extreme fineness and delicacy of material, that it was capable of producing a quality of the woven silk that was seldom met with in Europe. American silk continues the same para. It is fine, strong, regular, clean, of good colour, and sells at Lyons, the centre of the silk manufacture, at a price, in the form of well reeled raw silk, at 24 francs per pound.

Before we conclude this article, we must be permitted to declare, in reference to the paragraph in the Day's True American in relation to this subject, that we never claimed the merit of being the first to direct the attention of our fellow citizens to the growth and manufacture, in a public and private point of view, of introducing the silk culture into this country. Nor do we believe any other public or newspaper here or elsewhere can claim that merit. The subject has been discussed in every state in the union, at different periods during the last sixty years. The culture of the mulberry and the manufacture of the silk have been at all times making a gradual, but sure progress till the present day. There has become an object worthy to engage the attention of agriculturists in every part of our country. We repeat that we claim no merit for whatever has appeared respecting the subject in the Bee within the year. The industrious, intelligent and enterprising inhabitants of this state need no instruction or hinting from us, or from any other newspaper. Our wise, learned and sagacious the editor may, and is best adapted to the employment of their capital. The silk culture, here and elsewhere, should have been established in its own good time. All the newspapers in Louisiana had been silent. For ourselves, we have merely kept pace with the progress of events in whatever we said on the subject of silk, and we are entirely sure that any other journal should depart all the ridicule which opinion may be disposed to bestow on account of its endeavours to introduce the culture into our state.

☞ Trial of Thomas Robson, the fugitive slave of Darg, whose elopement with a large sum of money from his master, and whose concealment by the abolitionists, caused so much excitement in New York, will take place on the 9th for the theft he had committed.

☞ The trial of William Seward for the murder of a father, was to take place in Baltimore on the 15th of this month.

ELECTIONS

Georgia—Eighty-five counties have been heard—the following is the result.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

	Resignation	Seward
Bonner	3924	3191
Habersham	3191	3191
Alford	3188	3188
Colquitt	3194	3194
Hall	3188	3188
Wright	3654	3654
Black	3034	3034
Warren	3011	3011
Cooper	3039	3039
Campbell	3583	3583
Freeman	3547	3547
Patterson	3547	3547
Cleaver	3700	3700
Foster	3556	3556
Hillyer	3557	3557
Barney	3558	3558
M'Whorter	3534	3534
Nelson	3436	3436

Six of the candidates elected are opposed to a national bank, and in favor of the sub-treasury. With regard to the state legislature, as near as can be ascertained, there will be in the senate, 46 union and 46 state rights, and in the house, 90 union and 90 state rights, provided the union counties elect union members, and the county of Lowndes elect state rights.—The Constitutionalist adds:

Whatever may be the complexion of the legislature, considered as union or state rights, it is a source of the highest gratification to us to be able to inform our friends in other states, that the majority against a national bank will be very large, and that the most prominent, able, and eloquent of the members elected, from the union and state rights ranks, will stand at the head of this large majority against a national bank.—We can give the statement also, that the majority will be equally decisive for the establishment of an independent treasury.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have received the most gratifying intelligence from this state. As we expected, Mr. Holmes is elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Lesesne. In Charleston, the whole sub-treasury ticket is chosen. The number of votes polled in Charleston was 1,945. Holmes' majority in the district is 691 votes. In Edgefield district, the sub-treasury ticket was carried without opposition. In Richland district, the Preston strong hold, the sub treasury ticket was carried by a handsome majority, after a smart contest. The Georgia Chronicle states, on the authority of a gentleman recently from Greenville, that Gen. Waddy Thompson has been re-elected from that district by a considerable majority. Of the seven congressional districts, six sub-treasury democrats are undoubtedly chosen.

MECHANICAL POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN

How immense has been the augmentation of the means of production by the improvement of machinery! In the year 1792, the power of machinery in Great Britain was supposed to equal that of ten millions of men; in 1827 that of 200 millions of men, and in 1833 that of 400 millions! In the cotton factories, the spindles which in old times turned only 50 times in a minute, now turn the amazing number of 5000 times in a minute! In one cotton factory at Manchester, there are 136,000 spindles, which spin one million two hundred thousand miles of thread in a week. At New Lanark, Mr. Owen, with 2,500 workmen, produces every day thread enough to go twice round the globe, and half of its circumference besides!

English Weekly.—In the year 1831 the capital employed in Great Britain in the production and sale of luxury was estimated at four hundred and seven millions of pounds sterling; the capital employed in commerce was estimated at three hundred and thirty millions—the whole capital employed in producing articles of luxury, in ship building, and in commerce, was estimated at eleven hundred millions of pounds sterling!

Respecting the poorer classes, the saving banks are the best and most decisive of their situation. In two years, from November, 1831, to November 1, 1833, the sum of the deposits increased by 25,755 pounds sterling, or about 120,000 dollars. The whole amount of deposits in the year 1836 was 1,403,364 pounds sterling of about $6,700,000, which is by no means a considerable amount to so numerous a population, and not at all equal to the amount in the American savings banks, although the gross amount of our population is much inferior to that of Great Britain.

In the accession of William the Third to the throne of Great Britain, the spirit of which having blown off, he is obliged to throw a tarpoline over it. He is sober he is and bilged, and he says, that several other small vessels in the high shore had shared a similar fate. His Key Estates have been completely destroyed. Captain Baker and crew came to Nassau in Mr. Dames' sail boat, which was sent down for the purpose of carrying provisions to them, supposed very valuable. D. sent clothes by saying that he has lost all his cow, boiled and papers, and that only three of the Custom House books have been saved, and they so defaced that they are hardly legible.

What will be deemed very extraordinary, is, that at Ragged Island, a few miles to the southward of Long Island, the gale was scarcely felt, and at Crooked, a few miles to the northward, a man who was fishing on the day when the gale was at its height, saw that they had nothing more than a moderate breeze. At Crooked, she seen began to move from her moorings, and at first dashed on one of the keys to the westward. The master did all he could, by cutting away her mast, to save her, but all would not do. Soon after getting on the rocky ground, on which she had driven, she began to lodge, and when the master left her, he was in 6 feet of water. We find in the Bahamas Gazette of the 6th, Exuma and