NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

Premier to the State and to the First Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV 9, 1828.

The ship *Ceres*, which left Liverpool on the 3d of October, arrived here yesterday. We have seen a newspaper dated the day of her departure, but it contains little that is novel or interesting. We find, however, either the hand of London, 1st October, the following letter:

"A letter from Cadiz, dated the 13th ult. has been received at Madrid, which confirms the raising of the French squadron for Mexico off that ship. The officers who had landed from it were very coolly received by the inhabitants, who are much attached to the Mexicans, and who delighted in showing the French very exaggerated accounts of the preparations made to give them a warm reception in Mexico. It was reported that 200 leagues of cheque would be distributed by the Mexican government, among English and American adventurers.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NEWS ROOM.

We perceive that this establishment is undergoing considerable enlargement and improvement. Even now its usefulness is pretty generally acknowledged. Its subscription list is already large, and we have seldom visited it at night, without beholding a crowd of individuals occupied in glanding the latest intelligence, or in pursuing the excellent and extensive collection of exchange papers. The enlargement which the reading room is to receive will enable the proprietors to augment materially the number of their journals, as well local as foreign, and will place the establishment on a footing with any in the country. The accordity Mr. Raveau, merits the highest commendation for the unwearying attention he bestows upon his department, and for the obliging and gentlemanly deportment he evinces towards all who patronize the reading room.

ABDUCTION.

There is no branch of our constitutional system which is liable to so much abuse, or which has in truth been so much abused as the privilege of claiming from one state a person accused of an offence against the laws of another state. There is a conventional agreement between the United States and England, which permits the one country under certain circumstances to claim fugitives from the justice of the other. But the practice, under this agreement, is very different from that which prevails instances in which one state of our own confederacy claims an individual from another. Either the arrangement with Great Britain thesperson of the fugitive *must* be identified before he can be delivered up, and if he can show probable cause for believing that he is innocent of the offence with which he is charged, he is set at liberty. Such at least has been the invariable practice in all the cases which have occurred in this country.—The practice is very different between state and state. Instances have occurred which involved the grossest injustice, and most outrageous violence upon the rights of innocent men. A mere bill of indictment by a grand jury, transmitted under certain formalities from one governor of a state to another, is sufficient to cause the arrest of an individual, without a preliminary examination, although the testimony on which the indictments are based, are always *ex parte* and received in the absence of the accused. Such a document, however, is warrant sufficient to cause a man to be arrested, to be manacled if his condemnor chooses, and carried from one end of the country to the other; and after all this, it may turn out that he is entirely innocent, and that his indictment was brought about by the perjury of a combination of his enemies. It is possible, that this mode of arresting a citizen may be permitted in some of the states, yet it is extremely difficult and dangerous for the owner of a fugitive slave to arrest him. In the latter case, all the rights and immunities guaranteed to American citizens are scrupulously lavished upon the fugitive. A *habeas corpus* is issued, he is brought before a court of competent jurisdiction to try the identity of his person; in too many instances the auditors are prejudiced against the claimant, and too many facilities are afforded to obtaining witnesses in favor of the slave. When a white man is arrested under an indictment from another state, philanthropy may pity, but justice is mute. Unless he possess wealth and friends, he is precluded from applying for a *habeas corpus*, and as this mode of arrest is sometimes practised, wealth and friends would accrue him. He may be ironed, at the nod of the person who has him in custody, he may be gagged and thrown in the bottom of a waggon or into the hold of a steamboat, at the pleasure of an individual, and that individual perhaps deeply interested in putting him out of the way. It is horrible to contemplate the atrocities which may be perpetrated under this system of arrest as it prevails in most of the states. A case occurred some years ago, of which we were eye-witnesses, and it showed that our laws might be tortured and perverted in such a manner as to be little more efficient for the protection of personal liberty than those of the ancient despotisms. A man, well known in New Orleans was charged of some offence against the laws of Ohio, and a Bill of Indictment was found against him by a grand jury of that state. A warrant was issued in due form by the governor of Ohio, and ordered to be delivered up by our governor. He was arrested, lodged in prison, threatened to be handcuffed if he made resistance, and carried in a steamboat to the state whose laws he was accused of having offended. But he was never brought to trial, he was perfectly innocent of the charge on which he had been arrested and it turned out that a person to whom he owed a few hundred dollars had instigated all these proceedings against him in order that he might secure the person of his debtor!

A case is related in the Richmond Whig of still greater atrocity. A gentleman, of good standing in Virginia, who demanded by the governor of Kentucky, and governor Tazewell of Virginia, being furnished with what he thought sufficient testimony, issued process for the arrest of the accused. The evidence charged was of a heinous nature. The innocent man accidentally heard that he was pursued, and immediately fled off so effectually as to elude the arrest. Governor Tazewell in the meantime resigned, and the astounding fact was communicated to his successor that the accused was indicted on false testimony, and had not been out of the limits of Virginia for fourteen years! It appears that the innocent citizen was an important witness against a gang of counterfeiters in western Virginia, and that it was deemed necessary to remove him previous to the trial, to effect which they had given perjured testimony before the grand jury of some county in Kentucky. The governor of Virginia, as soon as the plot was exposed, promptly interposed his authority, and saved the gentleman from the third attempt to ensnare him.

It is of the utmost importance to the peace and good order of the country, that fugitives from the criminal laws of one state should be liable to apprehension in any other. But this apprehension ought to be exercised in such form and under such guarantees that the rights of an innocent man should never be infringed. We know not the proper remedy of the legal profession of this state in relation to this matter. It may be imperfect, as they probably are, in common with those of most of the states, we trust they will be promptly amended at the approaching session of the general assembly.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

As the elections which have just taken place in New York, are looked to with extreme anxiety, by both political parties, and as it is desirable to know how that state has voted for the preceding two years, that we may be better enabled to appreciate the result of the present contest, we copy the following tabular statement from the Baltimore Transcript. "The governor is chosen for two years. We have annexed a table showing the strength of parties on the choice of governor, and in 1837 on the choice of senators. It will be perceived that the aggregate vote of 1836 was 35,166, and that of 1837 was only 265,944, showing an excess in 1836 over 1837, of 10,948 votes. A vast accession of votes may be expected this year over those of the last year. The following table shows the relative strength of parties in the last two years.

	Her apportunition of votes for governor, 1836.			Her apportunition of votes for senator, 1837.		
Districts—	W	V B	Majority	Whig	Bucks	Smith.
1	21,659	18,853	2,806	18,478	1,417	
2	17,039	16,777	262	17,005	12,261	234
3	20,310	21,280	970	15,140	19,660	730
4	19,563	17,598	1,965	17,168	17,680	32
5	16,946	17,752	806	17,798	16,324	717
6	19,688	18,425	1,263	18,668	18,387	81
7	19,164	17,817	1,347	16,461	17,278	251
8	20,287	13,680	17,004	20,690		282
	155,056	140,200	15,512	136,648		3416
	140,960		3,480			
W maj	14,768	V B maj	26,992			
			13,480			
	V B. maj		26,992			

We presume this statement to be substantially correct, though we believe that the reported democratic majority in 1836, is somewhat exaggerated. According to the result here laid down, it follows that the whigs carried the state in 1837 by 14,798 majority, giving a clear gain of more than 15,000 votes since the preceding year. Now, if governor Marcy be re-elected, the democratic reaction must have been tremendous. We know that so long ago as April, only two months after the great federal victory of November, the whigs succeeded in the charter elections of the city of New York by less than 600 votes majority—in November they had carried the same city for the legislature by over 2000 votes. The democratic gain in the city alone, in five months, amounted to 2,500. If this reaction has been proportionate since, we may reasonably conclude, that in that city the democratic congressional ticket has been chosen. We know any thing of the charter elections throughout the state, the same revolution in popular feeling was observable, though not perhaps to so great an extent, as in the city. Upon these grounds, upon the general success of the democracy throughout the country—an event brought about by the accumulation of specie jurisdiction and the revival of prosperity—and upon the cheering and exciting influence which the auspicious results in Pennsylvania and Ohio must have exerted on the friends of the administration in the empire state, do we base our opinions respecting the termination of the New York elections.

These nevertheless are but speculations, and it may be that the actual returns will prove them to have been foolish and insane. We have not forgotten the triumphant boast of the New York Star, that "ninety seven thousand" in that state had controlled the elections of 1837, and we may rationally conclude that the same influence will be brought to bear, even more forcibly and fully, on the pending contest. But the confidence of the democracy upon the ultimate good sense and abiding patriotism of the people has seldom been mistaken, and we are of opinion, that the population of the mighty state in which this vibrant battle has just been fought, will justify the firm reliance with which the friends of the administration throughout the union look to them for triumph. At all events in a week or ten days certainty will be certainty.

ENGLAND VIEWS.

The following extracts, which we have taken from the London Times, exhibit the views of a large portion of the trading community of England in relation to certain subjects of great interest in this country. It will amply repay an attentive perusal, notwithstanding its length

COTTON AND BANKING

By the last advices from the United States the receipts of cotton in the southern ports exceeded 1,900,000 bales, and the total receipts at all ports since the commencement of the year preceding, and it was then estimated that the total receipts for the cotton fiscal year, ending with September, would amount to 1,860,000 bales, which, added to the stock in the ports of the south on the 1st of October last, gives a supply for the present year, of 1,910,000, of which 230,000 bales may be retained in the United States for consumption, leaving for export the large 1,680,000 bales, or upwards of 500,000 bales more than the consumption of Europe last year. Now, after making every allowance for the increased demand for cotton in the manufacture of Europe, there is likely to be a much greater end of the present year at least three times as much, as at the close of last year.

The exports for three of the three last months of 1837, are estimated by high authority, the stock circumstances estimates of the extent of the crop and the unusual apprehensions of financial inability to send it forward.

It is now generally admitted that the extent of the slave population engaged in raising cotton is the only criterion by which to estimate production, and how rapidly that capacity is increasing may be inferred from the fact that in that state it has increased in the last ten years, from 1,500,000 slaves, as ascertained to be 2,500,000, and in 1835 to have increased to 1,500,000, and as the natural increase of negroes in the states doubles in six or twenty years, it shows that the excess has been much more than the slave states, where cotton cannot be successfully cultivated, and consequently is the most profitable agriculture in which the slaves can be employed.

The total number of slaves in the United States may now be estimated at 2,600,000, of which 650,000 field hands are engaged in raising cotton, which, at the average of three and a half bales to the hand, would give an astounding crop, but taking the season to be an ordinary one, it may be safely estimated at 1,750,000 bales, while a prodigious season might exceed this statistical rate.

The present position of the cotton market here is extraordinary from the circumstance that so large a stock is held by a few houses on account of American speculators, the chief of which is the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which is believed to hold in the port of Liverpool at least 120,000 bales, besides what she holds in France, &c. It is estimated that this institution, with the master paper-currency-manufacturing house of Messrs. Hottinguer, have purchased an 100,000 to 120,000 bales from Mississippi banks, and shipped on its own account some 200,000 bales more. As regards the question of the bank being actually interested in these shipments, its active agent in the United States has at least by acknowledging the fact, and its defaulter he can only be accounted for by the dread of a danger unto credit, from its engaging in a speculative business, in violation of the intent of its corporate rights and duties, particularly as it is apparent to those interested in American commerce that £24 10s per bales not an over estimate of loss on the quantity owned by the bank, and which loss would amount to the large sum of £300,000. This may seem to those not particularly informed on the subject an exaggerated statement; but when it is considered that her operations were entered into with no better management than is usual with jobbing traders, at a time when prices were high, and alleged at the unusually low rate of 8d, with the expense that have necessarily been incurred since the purchase commenced in February, it is obvious that a loss of £300,000 is quite within bounds, supposing the whole sold at present prices.

The opinion that the bank has gained large profits on her inland exchanges on her cotton purchases is without foundation. The gains, if such in most cases, were completely under the rate obtained for private bills. The only advantage was keeping out notes in circulation; but as these notes were circulated at a time when they were 5 to 7 per cent. below specie, and the bank at liberty to purchase at par, the remainder of such paper notes, it is quite evident that, *in place of gain*, a heavy loss must be the consequence.

It has been stated that Hottinguer was obliged to purchase cotton to get rid of depreciated southern paper, and the want of confidence in the Hottinguer house is not the cause, as those were years ago in the cotton trade, when the bills were often sold by a distressed firm.

The circulation of *restricted* notes and sale of inland exchanges clear show, that, as regards the U. States Bank, it was not the investment of disposable funds in the possession of the southern banks.

What Baldwin and others may have been to engage in cotton speculation, on so grand a scale, was difficult to know exactly, but it may be reasonably inferred, that the connection with the well was high object, and that the keeping up prices might gain him popularity among cotton planters, but it appears that he only estimated the crop at 1,800,000 bales, and failed to a principality in the quarter. The signal disaster on this social point continues him that government this also place may be as a financier and bank manoeuvrer, he cannot cause misconception with the experienced merchants in the money market.

Facts what has been stated, it is plain that, if the American bank agents should decline selling a bale before next year, there will still be an ample supply in the ports for consumption, and in order to thwart so serious an attempt to monopolize the trading and prices of cotton, influential as this country, by means of many actually benefited bags for the purpose, we propose a single effective remedy, and which is, for spinners to jointly purchase *a single bale of cotton, sooner for no-thing, and they may repay*. And this course is clearly the one which their common interest dictates.

The attempt of the American banks to monopolize the cotton crop, and hold the price higher than the natural value between producer and consumer gives rise to questions of great moment to this country, and we recommend the subject to the serious consideration of every banker, manufacturer, and trader.

They can be no doubt of the intent of the United States bank of Pennsylvania, to hold its present stock of cotton so long as it may choose to pay to the ship owners of the United states and banks are negotiable in London, and so long as the American section is permitted to do so. Their system may not be considered by all at a single example well demonstrate it. The bank purchases from a merchant in New York or Philadelphia in his bill for £100, payable subsequent to England of property and remits it to the London agent, who cash it discounted at the same time the American bank, when it sends this bill drawn on the agent at sight for £100 of public money, which remittances the bank for one thousand pounds bought of the merchant. The London agent is the reform in possession of a cash equal to nearly two dividend from any property, and credited to the public. This practice it is evident, requires credit, not capital, double the quantity of paper in circulation and is the same as was practised by the great American business houses in the commencement of last year. The policy of the Bank of England in supporting such a system was and is more than questionable.

Next, the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, the chief of the world, is a company of cotton ship pers. These concerns have but little real capital, and are managed by directors who serve their own selfish ends through them—one having a profit on receiving the cotton from the planter, another on the shipment, a thirdon the freight concessions, and probably there is a great one out of the commission charged by the receiving houses here on the sales and freights.

Now, this has been paid in the notes of these gambling paper manufacturers, which have been at a discount in New Orleans of 10 to 20 per cent. while most of these corporations, or perhaps the financiering brokers, individually, have the credit and premium received for the drafts on the north, the planters being only allowed on the proceeds of the portion the surplus rate of exchange on London at New York and Philadelphia. This extraordinary plunder the planters have discovered and consequently their excitement has been great, threatening at some of their public meetings these worthless bank directors and proselytes of the great financier with summary justice.

M. L. WHITE.

This gentleman is not now before the American people as a candidate for public office, and is not likely to be during the ensuing two years. His former popularity in the west is not declining since he acquired the heavy task of combating the cause of Mr. Clay and a national tariff, with the people of Tennessee. Mr. White or judge White, as he is more generally called, was once a bosom friend of general Jackson, who regarded him as one of his wisest and safest counsellors. For some cause or other, public or private, the judge abandoned the general and taken on the most intimate terms with Messrs. Clay, Bell and other opponents of the democratic party of which he was formerly supposed to be a staunch supporter. We happen no man is more without important public evidence. The judge may be right or he may think himself right (which is nearly the same thing) in deserting the friend of his youth and disregarding principles of his age. But up to this time, he has furnished no sufficient argument to give our readers pleasure in following to his change of opinion. He has made speeches in the senate of the United States and before the people of Tennessee in favor of the opposition, and against the party to which he formerly adhered, and of which (to say the truth) he was deemed an ornament, but they contain nothing more than the usual topics of the federal newspapers. The following is a specimen of the rhetoric to which judge White resorts, when he undertakes to assert the cause of federalism. It is extracted from a speech he lately delivered at Knoxville. "Money, when young, is of all descriptions of wealth the most tough, strong and durable; but when old and worn-out, the most brittle and worthless."

It appears to us that these metaphors were out of place on the occasion on which they were uttered, and rather unbecoming in a man who has himself attained the venerable age of three score years and ten, while speaking of one of the same age and who no party will dispute, has performed great and important services to our common country.

Every paper from the north contains some notice of the improving condition of the money market. Stocks generally were rising, the last remnant of that panic fever, which made each man suspect the responsibility of his neighbor had disappeared, and exchanges between different cities were obtaining their natural level. Produce was coming, including high prices, and every branch of commerce and industry was flourishing. This state of things is attributed by the discoverer of regulation in the currency and in the commerce of the country, and if these be left undisturbed by the operations of partisans and monopolists, this prosperity will not be interrupted for a long series of years. There is no nation under the sun that possesses the elements of happiness and power to such a degree as the United States. A population of gentle soil, penetrated to its remotest confines by navigable streams, a form of government under which every man *would* to be at liberty to pursue whatever occasion he chooses, and to enjoy unmolested the fruits of his labor—these would seem to constitute the only requisites for creating the highest quantum of individual happiness and national honor of which the affairs of men are susceptible. Only let us alone—only preserve us from all monopolies, from all regulations, from all exclusive privileges, and let each man be permitted to manage his own affairs in his own way, without being thwarted and crossed by exclusive preroganives in the possession of others, and, according to our limited views of the matter, we shall have every thing that men can reasonably expect from a society, and our institutions will be a perfect system of political mechanism. These principles constitute the essence of democracy and of a great majority of the people of the United States—and to suppose that they ever can or ever will be suppressed, or abandoned, is to suppose that such a cloyed of practising the absurdity of rushing upon that which be instinctively knows to be dangerous and pernicious.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Gainey, which arrived at St. Louis on the 28th ult. reports that the steamboat Demoine, on her passage from St. Louis to Galena, struck a snag near Cape Gras, which knocked a hole in her. She was run on a sand bar, with water a foot deep, and damaged to the extent of five feet water. It is thought the damage to the hull is small, and that the cargo will be little, if at all, damaged.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills, on the bank of Troy are in circulation in the city of New York.

LATEST DATES.

New York	sept 29	Liverpool	Oct 3
Philadelphia	sept 29	Liverpool	Oct 3
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