The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 24, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came though yesterday with the latest dates.

THE RECENT SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK. The decision of Judge PAINE in the case of the eight slaves taken by Mrs. LAMME of Va., from Richmond to New York, and declared free by that judicial functionary, in virtue of the statute of the State, has naturally called forth a general, though by no means uniform expression of opinion by the press of that city. The facts of the case may be briefly recapitulated as follows: Mrs. LAMME, a resident of Virginia, and owner of a number of slaves, was desirous of emigrating to Texas, with her property. Finding no opportunity of embarking from Richmond or Norfolk, for New Orleans or Galveston—she was induced to proceed first to New York, intending to take the steamer thence for New Orleans. Having reached New York, she determined to remain on board the vessel until the departure of the New Orleans steamship. Meanwhile, the abolitionists obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, serve it upon the owner of the slaves; the case is brought before Judge PAINE and is elaborately argued. It is proved that the slaves have been taken within the waters of New York, through sheer necessity; that the owner has no intention of keeping them there; that it is her determination to depart within a day or two. These pleas are vain. The Judge takes the case into consideration, and flatly awards freedom to the slaves, under the Statute of the Commonwealth, which declares the extinction of slavery within the limits of the State. An attempt to appeal to a higher tribunal is rendered practically nugatory by the object of the Court to order the slaves to be retained in custody. Meanwhile, the liberated blacks are hurried off by the underground railroad, and Mr. and Mrs. LAMME are left destitute and impoverished. The judgment of the Court was based on the following enactment:

"No person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever. Every such person shall be free. Every person held as a slave, who hath been introduced or brought into this State contrary to the laws in force at the time, shall be free."

The case seems a peculiarly hard one, and yet in literal conformity to the provisions of the Statute. That it violates the spirit, if not the letter of the Federal Compact, and of the Fugitive Slave Law, scarcely admits of a doubt. Nevertheless, we are inclined to think that neither the general sentiment of the North, nor its influence will be exerted in behalf of this decision. And its influence will be exerted in behalf of this decision. And its influence will be exerted in behalf of this decision. And