The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 22, 1853.

☞ In consequence of the breaking of our printing-press a large number of our subscribers of the *Bee* did not receive yesterday's paper until a very late hour. We shall endeavor to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. Our thanks are due to the proprietors of the *Picayune* for their kindness and courtesy by which we were enabled to strike off a part of our edition.

THE ERICSSON INVENTION.

We published yesterday an elaborate account of the second trial trip of Capt. ERICSSON's new Caloric vessel, together with a perspicuous explanation of the beautiful and simple principle upon which it is based. There is nothing in the whole circle of scientific enquiry more interesting, and at the same time, more important in its promised practical results, than this remarkable discovery, by which heated air is rendered a safe, active, and efficient motor power. When FULTON contemplated his purpose to second the Hudson river from New York to Albany in a steamboat, the hardy gentlemen sneered and scoffed at by the slaves of antiquated notions, who are ever ready to discountenance innovation and to reject improvement. But the voyage was accomplished, and the sneerers silenced. When the project of traversing the Atlantic by means of sea steamers was discussed, as proposed a second to DIONYSIUS LARDNER pronounced the idea ridiculous, demonstrated its impracticability in a most learned dissertation, and finally pledged himself to eat the boiler of the first steamship that should cross the ocean. Dr. LARDNER lived to repeat his rash concession, though we believe he has not yet made up his mind to attempt the mastication of sundry tons of wrought iron. In like manner, when Capt. ERICSSON, who for twenty years, had pondered over the possibility of substituting atmospheric air for steam in the propulsion of vessels, announced his intention to construct a ship upon this principle, the Old Fogies (for there is Old Fogism in science, as in politics) laughed at his designs, looked upon him as a idle dreamer, and doubtless placed him in the same category with the alchemists, astrologers, discoverers of perpetual motion, the philosopher's stone, and the quadrature of the circle. Fortunately for the cause of science, Capt. ERICSSON found two capitalists, who combined intellect with wealth, and who were shrewd enough to understand the immense value of the invention, should it succeed. They supplied the material and he furnished the brains, and in due course of time the Caloric ship was launched, twice tested, and proved to be all that its inventor had claimed for it.

Where are the sceptics now? What has become of the grave and reverend signors who shook their wise noddles, and predicted utter and hopeless failure to the scheme? Why, one half acknowledge their error, and the other half will persist in their prophecies of evil, until the Caloric Ship makes a voyage to Liverpool and back, by about which time, they will conclude that the best thing they can do is to preserve a respectful silence. There is nothing in the world more troublesome than these pestilent croakers. If the universe were regulated by laws of their making, it would stand still; and if men were compelled to obey their edicts, genius would be miserably hampered, invention would be paralyzed, the word "progress" would be erased from the vocabulary, and the things of this world would move along at a jog-trot pace somewhat as they do in parts of South America and in China, where civilization is stationary, and improvement unknown. "I have often smiled at the conceit," says a clever author, "that if a Quaker had presided over the creation of the universe, what a drab-and drab-colored world we should have had. Not a flower would have blossomed its gayeties, nor a bird been permitted to sing." In like manner had the destinies of mankind been entrusted to those who imprisoned GALILEO for saying the earth moved around the sun, who persecuted HARVEY for discovering the circulation of the blood, and denounced JENNER for showing how to abate, if not annihilate small pox, we should now be essentially in the condition of the three hundred millions who inhabit the Flowery Empire, and who have neither advanced nor retrograded in a dozen centuries.

Leaving, however, those enemies of progress to their fate let us say a word or two more of Captain ERICSSON's magnificent invention. Here is a motive power which must eventually displace steam, because it is far cheaper, more convenient, more manageable and perfectly safe. Air ships can be built at a less price than steam ships, if they can be controlled and directed with a over one third at least; if the fuel consumed is scarcely one tenth; if the same speed can be attained; and if, above all, explosions, death and mutilation are rendered impossible, the dominion of steam is at an end. Captain ERICSSON not only pledges himself that his vessels will accomplish all this, but actually demonstrates it, as far as two trial trips, with imperfect engines, under unfavorable circumstances, can demonstrate it. For our part, we have read nearly everything that been written on the subject—we have patiently followed the new discovery, from its first appearance in a casual paragraph, to the elaborate details which have been published, and to the scientific and popular descriptions of both the trial trips; and we feel entirely convinced that the grand conception which has been seething in the mind of the inventor for so many years, is at length made available. The feasibility of navigation with hot air is incontrovertibly established. The machinery by which it is achieved may not yet be perfect—the maximum of speed and economy of power, fuel and material has not probably been attained, but of the successful application of the principle, no rational doubt can be cherished. We regard it as a settled matter, and so indeed do many of the most magnificent and intelligent merchants of New York, who within the last few months have been closeted for the purpose of building six air ships of the largest size—and before five years have elapsed, we except to see regularly our European intelligence by this conveyance Capt. ERICSSON is one of the benefactors of the world, and will in future times be classed with FRANKLIN, and FULTON, and ARKWRIGHT.

☞ *The Courier* is exceedingly anxious for us to define "Old Fogyism." Our contemporary ought to be abundantly qualified to do this for itself—being the very incarnation of the dotrine, and offering in its columns every variety and shade of the most intense Old Fogyism.

Hon. L. St. MARTIN.—We regret, says the *Union* of the 11th, that the Hon. Mr. St. Martin, of Louisiana, has been detained for some days from his seat in the House of Representatives by serious indisposition.

The Harmonious Democracy.

The most forcible illustration of the "harmonious" we have ever seen, is contained in a paragraph in yesterday's *Evening Delta*, in which it says that the Democracy are as harmonious as "*oysters iom cats tied in a meal bag*."

What a dainty illustration! How does the *Courier* relish it?

YOUNG AMERICA' MASK AND FANCY DRESS BALL.—The first of a series of Mask and Fancy Balls to be given by a number of young gentlemen of our city, will take place this evening at the Orleans Ball room. The entertainment promises to be of the most agreeable character—the names of the highly respectable managers are a guarantee of success.

ELECTION FOR FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Our readers are reminded that to-day is set apart for the election of a Justice of the Peace to the Fourth Ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge DERBES. Mr. MICHEL is the most prominent candidate in the field; he is extremely qualified for the office, and merits the support of the citizens.

LECTURES.—Mr. PETIN's last lecture on the practicability of aerial navigation will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, at the Louisiana College, Dauphine street, between Hospital and Ursuline. We advise all to attend, who desire to hear a most interesting and lucid discourse.

Madame BAROUSSE will lecture at the Municipality Hall on Monday evening. Her subject will be the Influence of Woman at different epochs of history—a theme interesting in itself, and which the accomplished lecturer will render still more fascinating by her manner of treating it.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We invite attention to the announcement in our columns relative to the Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Ky. The Second term of the second session, will commence on Monday, the 7th February. The advantages of the College are numerous, the situation is retired and healthable, the proficiency evinced in their general exhibitions, and the success of graduates skilful and complete. For further particulars, see advertisement.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. MADDOX.—The Governor elect was sworn into office by Chief Justice Bonham, on Thursday last, in the presence of a Joint Committee of both Houses. The oath was administered at the residence of Col. Hopper, in consequence of his inability to be present at the adjoined capitol, to preside in the capital.

MONTGOMERY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the election in Montgomery on the 11th inst., C. E. Barnard, was elected Mayor, Geo. Gildersleeve, Treasurer, and Ed. Mitchell, and L. B. Rogers Wardens.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 16th, Mr. Atchison presented the credentials of Hon. John M. Clayton, elected a Senator from the State of Delaware for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Several private bills were considered and passed.

The Senate went into executive session; and after some time, information was received of the death of Senator UPHAM; whereupon the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury was passed by a vote of yeas 184, nays 32. And then, going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, was called in the chair, and the committee proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia; upon which Mr. Ficklin, who reported the bill, addressed the committee at length. Subsequently it was debated by many members in five minutes' speeches, on various amendments, until a late hour, when the committee rose and, after disposing of executive department communications, the House adjourned.

☞ The bill proposing a re-organization of the Navy, which was reported to the Senate on the 10th inst., by Gen. Stockton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, contemplates making provision for the following officers, viz: 20 commodores, 65 captains, 97 commanders, 80 lieutenant commanders, 325 first lieutenants, 205 second lieutenants, 80 surgeons, 34 passed assistant surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 26 assistant pursers, 10 chief engineers, 19 first assistant engineers, 20 second assistant engineers, 37 third assistant engineers, 24 chaplains, 202 midshipmen, 41 boatswains, 45 gunners, 45 carpenters, and 38 sailmakers. The bill provides that when midshipmen have passed their examination and been assigned to the naval service, they shall be commissioned as second lieutenants, and that the number so signed shall not exceed 60 in any one year. The bill proposes to retain the twelve professors of mathematics and the nineteen masters who are now in the service, but to prohibit hereafter any new appointment in either of these grades.

DEATH OF SENATOR UPHAM.—The Washington papers announce the death of Hon. Wm. W. Upham, Senator from Vermont, which took place on the 14th, in that city. He had been confined to his bed several days, laboring under complicated illness, but no apprehensions of a fatal result were at first entertained. Mrs. Upham arrived from Vermont at the commencement of the week, and was with him in his latest moments.

Mr. Upham's Senatorial term would have expired in the present year. He was an assiduous working member of the Senate, and enjoyed the warm respect of those with whom he was associated, whether in the discharge of public duties or in the closer relations of private life.

☞ A suicide, the alleged result of the spiritual rapping excitement, has been committed in New York by Martin Langdon, a printer. It appears, from the testimony of his wife and others, that for ten months past his mind has been absorbed with the subject of spiritual manifestations, and he was in the habit of attending meetings of several circles interested in the subject, and his mind became affected, and during a fit of despondency he cut his throat, and died from the effects of the wound at Bellevue hospital. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and recommended the grand jury to take measures for the suppression of circle meetings at the houses named in their testimony.

MAIL LOST.—A dispatch from Montgomery to the Mobile *Tribune*, dated the 19th, says: "The Mail of the 16th from Mobile has not yet come to hand."

MAINE.—The Maine Liquor Law has played the deuce with party in Maine, and for once the Whigs seem to have profited by the broil. On the 8th instant the Senate elected Thos. N. Ayer messenger, Wm. G. Clark, assistant secretary and Peter A. A. Dalton assistant messenger—all Whigs. The Legislature has filled every vacancies in the Senate with four Whigs and four Democrats, thus giving the Whigs a preponderance in the upper branch throughout the session. The Maine Senate will stand 18 Whigs to 13 Democrats. It is, however, doubtful whether any U. S. Senator can be chosen at this session, as the House is composed of a majority of Democrats.

On the 14th the Senate elected Wm. G. Crosby (Whig) Governor of the State, by a vote of seventeen to fourteen. There is no doubt whatever that the House will concur in this vote.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. French, of Illinois, in his annual message, sets down the State debt, with the interest due, at $16,794,177. He estimates that within five years the State will be able to meet the entire interest upon the debt, and in ten years to discharge the principal, without resort to increased taxation. On the 1st of March next the surplus in the Treasury, over and above all expenses, will be over one hundred thousand dollars. This sum will be largely augmented each year hereafter, in consequence of the rapid increase in the value of property in the State. It is recommended that the surplus be applied by special law to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and that the present revenue tax be reduced from twenty to ten cents on the $100. During the last two years the assessable property of the State has increased thirty per cent. It is also recommended that the banking law of the State be stringent against the improper issues of paper money.

☞ During the year 1852, nine hundred and fifty-three works were issued by the publishers in the United States. Of these, twenty-five translations, two hundred and forty-nine were re-prints of English publications, and six hundred and seventy-nine were original works.—Five hundred and seven were published in New York, where sixty-nine houses are engaged more or less in the publishing business. In Boston, there are twenty-seven; in Philadelphia twenty-six.

THE SPIRITS.—It is mentioned by the St Louis Republican of the 9th, that on the last trip of the steamer Pocahontas from that city, she failed to obtain several passengers through the medium of mischievous "spirits." Some time since in our city "circles," a spirit was called up, who imparted the terrible intelligence that the Jennie Deans was to blow up on her ninth trip. By some means this prognostication became known to the passengers of the Deans, who by advertisement, advertised for leaving, and several chose to defer their trip to New Orleans, or to select another boat. The Deans started out nevertheless, passing Natchez in so good trim as ever, and as yet no appearance of a blow up has occurred. It is thought that the spiritual communication story was got up upon the boat and destroy the business of that trip.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Southern Mississippi Star of January 12th, says: "We are informed by Doctor Foreman, that a sad and fatal accident occurred last week in Camden, Madison county, which resulted in the death of both Messrs. McAndrew and Fowler. It seems that Mr. Fowler had gone soon in the morning to the residence of McAndrew for the purpose of waking him up, and as he was sleep, some one suggested the bursting of a percussion cap over his head in order to awake him. A small shot, gun was procured, a cap placed on the tube, and McAndrew advanced to the bed-side, placed the gun close to his head, without knowing it was loaded, and pulled the trigger, when the gun exploded and almost instantly killed Fowler, and wounded McAndrew so severely that his life is said to be in great jeopardy."

☞ A curious case of somnambulism is recorded in the Chillicothe Gazette. A daughter of Mr. Thomas Kline arose from her sleep, and in her night-clothes walked c ossed the Scioto river, waded into the stream, and swam across the deep part, and was found by an "early riser" sitting on the bank of the river—asleep! Remarkable enough, as the girl was only thirteen years old, and couldn't swim when awake!

DUTIES ILLEGALLY EXACTED.—The New York papers contain a memorial which has been signed by between five and six thousand merchants of that city, praying Congress to petition the Secretary of the Treasury to put upon a clause of the Act of August 6th, 1846, relating to the payment, without protest, of duties illegally exacted. Although that act was designed to grant relief in such cases, Mr. Corwin has felt himself constrained, by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, to refuse to return illegally exacted duties except upon proof of protest being made at the time of payment.

A HARD CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

Much feeling has recently been engendered here by the act of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in arresting witnesses who have been subpoenaed and summoned. Night after night the victims in question come another opponent of bogus and counterfeit Democracy, and tell their story. Nightly they have their sad story to tell. Nightly the Tribune of this city prints their story, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, in their hear, proceeds to execute the mandate of the Senate. Nightly the victims are dragged from their homes, and, while he has been kept in place by the Senate, and has been left with no de and legislation,