The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Friday Morning, Feby. 16, 1849.

The South vindicated by the North. We have always felt a peculiar pleasure [illegible] the Nashville Convention, which was conducted with more [illegible] and more commanding [illegible] than the 6th, the [illegible] Journal has at its title article upon [illegible] Convention, we were pleasantly to read [illegible] New York, or endeavoring [illegible] the institution of Slavery in the Southern States. The fifth, proves that the newly acquired Territories of the United States are the land of the blood and treasure of the Slaveholding States, as well as of the non-slaveholding States, and cites the names of Taylor, Scott, Lawton, Butler, Jesup, Quitman, Twiggs, Smith, Davis, Yell, McIntosh, Ringgold, Mc Kee, Gray, Butler, Dickinson and others, by which we claim these possessions were obtained; and declares that we should hold ourselves unworthy of the dead and unfit to cherish the fame of our living heroes, were we to consent to the restriction sought to be imposed upon us in these territories, or to any measure whereby the honor, or the rights of the Slaveholding States of the South, are sought to be impaired in the Government of the Union. The 7th, points out the concessions already made by the South to the feelings and prejudices of the North on the subject of Slavery, and concludes that the Southern people have submitted to the restriction by Virginia in reference to these questions, and the 8th, says, very kindly Louis Gayle, representative of the Mobile District, for signing the address.

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Judges Taney and Daniel, dissented, and strongly in asserting from the decision of the Court, and maintaining that the law was within the rightful jurisdiction of the State of New York, and not in conflict with the laws of Congress, or the commerce clause of the Constitution. A vague report of the opinions of the Court, might reverse the present decision.

Important Invention.

The St. Louis *Republican* brings to our notice the invention of a steam gauge, by A. S. Lyman, of St. Louis, by which the pounds of steam to the inch, may be ascertained at all times, as accurately as we can tell the degree of heat to the day by a thermometer, in any day of the year. The Louis Republican, says the *Republican* invention is of modern times, to give force to engineers, officers, and others, of the condition of the steam and water in the boiler, but it has not met with any thing that so fully meets our expectation and so to far an index of the actual state of the steam and water, as the new gauge. We are the better prepared to express an opinion of its utility, from the fact that we have had it for several weeks attached to the steam boiler which drives our presses; and while its novelty has attracted attention to it, the importance of the design has given it additional consideration. We have watched it with care, and have at all times found it subject entirely to the state of the steam and water in the boiler. The important invention is more fully described in the *Republican* in the annexed article:

So sensitive and so true to the laws of nature which governs it, is this gauge, that although it is separated by a black wall from the boiler room, with the doors shut, and without any information of the fire, or the state of the water, understand *when the fire does or is open*—when there is water, when the pumps are keeping up a supply of water, and every change of the steam is followed by a corresponding change in the index. As this is shown upon a plate, like the face of a thermometer, graduated and marked by degrees and figures, and connected in a way which shows the exact width of steam carried, and the precise condition of the water in the boiler. The index merely rises on the pressure of the steam increases, and the index mentory for the water rises as soon as the water has too low in the boiler. In either case, the effect is the same on the other, the index rises, if either go to a point beyond that of safety; or to a point which is usually esteemed unsafe by men conversant with the subject, the gauge is so constructed that, as soon as it reaches that point, it rings a bell, which is heard throughout the boiler room, and the index of the boiler, it throws a concealed piece of machinery into operation and gives instantaneous alarm to all in the vicinity.

The whole thing, although so useful, is of the most simple construction, and forced to every steam boiler wherever worked. On ascending the gauge and index may be placed in the cabin, and will be as convenient as any other instrument, it will also inform every passenger of the precise state of the steam and water.

The principle is simple and yet in strict accordance with the known laws of nature, to test the pressure of steam. An iron pipe curved in the shape of an inverted syphon, is inserted into the top of the boiler. In the second or third bend, as the case may require from the location of the gauge, water is inserted and then a column of mercury. On the upper end is fastened a glass tube, extending along the dial or index plate, like the tube on a thermometer or barometer, and graded according to the pressure of the steam. As the steam in the boiler is increased in pressure and heat, it operates on the water in the curve of the tube, and it, in turn, affects the mercury, and by its elevation on the index plate shows the pressure of the steam. Water does not transmit heat downwards, and this is the principle upon which the gauge is constructed.

The gauge for the water is like that for the steam, with the exception of the end of the tube, indicating the state of the water, is inserted into a box, filled with water, and sealed, which rests upon the top of the flue. As the water diminishes in the boiler, the water becomes rarified, and operates on the column of mercury in the long leg of the tube, thus indicating by the rise of the mercury, the decrease of the water in the boiler.

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Public Meeting at Mobile.

On Monday last, a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mobile assembled, to reply and to the address of the Southern Delegates in Congress to their Constituents. J. E. Saunders, Esq., was called to the chair. The meeting organized, the Chairman stated its objects, and was succeeded by J. A. Campbell, who, after an impressive speech, offered a series of resolutions in reference to the subject.

The first of these resolutions heartily approves the conduct of Southern Senators and Representatives, in the adoption and signature of Mr Calhoun's address. The second, fully concurs in the sentiments and tone of that document, and holds that the time has arrived for a plain and explicit understanding between the different sections of this confederacy as to the means of maintaining its peace and stability. The third, complains that the aggressive attitude of the North and its systematic and organized hostility to the South, have produced a wide spread alienation in the hearts of a large portion of the people, and that unless this conduct ceases, that alienation will be rendered universal. The fourth, enumerates the grievances to which the South has been subjected, and declares that they evince a strong, increasing and dangerous tendency on the part of the North to assume and exercise complete control over the institution of Slavery in the Southern States. The fifth, proves that the newly acquired Territories of the United States are the land of the blood and treasure of the Slaveholding States, as well as of the non-slaveholding States, and cites the names of Taylor, Scott, Lawton, Butler, Jesup, Quitman, Twiggs, Smith, Davis, Yell, McIntosh, Ringgold, Mc Kee, Gray, Butler, Dickinson and others, by which we claim these possessions were obtained; and declares that we should hold ourselves unworthy of the dead and unfit to cherish the fame of our living heroes, were we to consent to the restriction sought to be imposed upon us in these territories, or to any measure whereby the honor, or the rights of the Slaveholding States of the South, are sought to be impaired in the Government of the Union. The 6th, points out the concessions already made by the South to the feelings and prejudices of the North on the subject of Slavery, and concludes that the Southern people have submitted to the restriction by Virginia in reference to these questions, and the 8th, says, very kindly Louis Gayle, representative of the Mobile District, for signing the address.

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City Intelligence.

The Second District Court in Conflict with the First District Court.—The Case of Alfred Roussean—*His Discharge from Custody.—Decision of Judge Canon*—Long before the hour appointed for assembling, the room of the Second District Court yesterday was thronged to its utmost capacity. Every avenue was crowded, and numbers of anxious spectators gathered at the windows, determined to make up in sight seeing, for what they would lack in listening to the details of a case that has so greatly absorbed the interest of the community for the last three days. It is long since we have seen such a general congregation of the legal talent of the city. Many lawyers of distinguished eminence were present. The Attorney General and District Attorney had been attracted thither by the novelty of the combat. The Sheriff, with his ever ready smile and charming amenity of manner, was there in his official capacity. And last, though not least, the prisoner, Mr. Alfred Rousseau, with a mien of conscious innocence, stood up, surrounded by a host of friends and well-wishers.

Such was the appearance of the Court on the morning of the 15th February, 1849, when at 11 o'clock, the Honor Judge Canon mounted the bench, and the large audience were suddenly silenced. Every voice was hushed when the Counsel for Mr. Rousseau, Messrs Preaud and Foulhouze, applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*, presented the petition of applicant, setting forth that he is illegally detained and imprisoned in the Parish Jail, and with the view of proving the assertion, goes on to cite the various facts bearing upon the action of Judge McHenry, and the suit of Jesse McHenry, all of which, our readers are fully familiar with. After adverting to these matters, the petitioner states, that on his refusal to pay over the sum of $750 to Jesse McHenry, the Judge ordered the First District Court to be adjourned, and declared that the same could not sit again unto the other, was complied with on the ground that the Court was without a Clerk so long as the petitioner remained in jail. The petitioner also sets forth, that he was appointed to the First District Court, for a suspicious interval in the case of Jesse McHenry and others, and that his application was refused.

The petition sworn to by Alfred Rousseau having been read, Judge Canon remarked that he desired to have the facts and allegations set forth in this paper, fully and satisfactorily proven. The Counsel for applicant accordingly introduced a series of written evidence, which was read before the Court, and a full copy of which will be found on the other side. We begin with the confession of judgment in favor of Jesse McHenry, by George M. Stewart, George Brown and James McLean, who were sureties in Augustus for being entered in the minutes on board the steamship *Lessy*.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

Jesse McHenry
vs.
Samuel Baxter, James McLean, George M. Stewart, George Brown.

First District Court

Your respondents now come into this Court, and for themselves and for plaintiff's petition, acknowledge themselves indebted to said plaintiff in the full sum set forth, and claimed by him in his petition, and have to that judgment be entered up against us, jointly and severally, for the sum of $750, for which we respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. STEWART,
GEORGE BROWN,
JAMES McLEAN.

[illegible] objections is probably meant, but we transcribe from the original document.

Next comes the following petition of Jesse McHenry to the First District Court, praying that the above papers be condemned to pay him the sum of $750.

PETITION OF JESSE McHENRY

To the Hon. John McHenry, Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans.

Your petitioner, Jesse McHenry, of New Orleans, respectfully represents that Samuel Baxter, Samuel Stewart, James McLean and George Brown, are jointly and severally indebted to your petitioner in the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for value received, as appears by a certain obligation, executed by said parties, and duly signed by them, and which said obligation is now in your hands, and which said sum of four hundred and fifty dollars is now due and payable, and your petitioner has demanded the payment thereof of said parties, who have refused to pay the same, and have absented themselves from the State of Louisiana, and have no property in this State, whereby your petitioner can obtain his debt, and they are now absent