New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4

Sales at Auction This Day.

By E. M. Corbett & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, Merchants Exchange, several improved lots of ground.

By T. & C. Goubaut, at 10 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, Cotton Press No. 7 (4).

By Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, M., at Merchants Exchange, a square of ground.

By [illegible] Morgan, at 12 o'clock M., 17 Magazine street, furniture and [illegible].

McCarren & Landry [illegible] at 11 o'clock at their mart Masonic Hall, a [illegible] and Household Furniture, &c.

D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, sells this day at 12 o'clock A. M., in store, No. 47, Magazine street, Furniture and a Sewing Machine; at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, post No. 24 Dauphine, a lot of Riggings, Chains, Mast, Hoops, &c. See advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, valuable real estate, situate on Dauphine street, Suburb Marigny, Third District of the city.

For particulars see advertisement.

FOR MATAMOROS—Those having occasion to freight or passage to Matamoros, are referred to Messrs. Avendano Brothers, 110 Common street, consignees of the first class Spanish Brig Doña Refael, which is to sail for that port without delay.

We are informed to the comfort of the Purser of the U. S. transport steamer McClellan, for New York prisoners to the 25th May. They are the latest from that city, but their important news has been anticipated by despatches via the West.

The United States steamship McClellan, Alfred G. Gray, Commanding, left New York on the evening of the 25th instant, and arrived at the Bar on the 31 instant, at — A. M. On the morning of the 26th inst., passed the steamship Evening Star to the Northward of Hatteras Inlet and for New York.

Report of the Schooner Robert Caldwell.

Captain M. Cornett, of the schooner Robert Caldwell, from New York, and consigned to Paul Boulpaupé, makes the following report: Saw bark Geo. W. Hall, from New York, ashore on North Bamini Islands, hilged and full of water, whatever cargo had been saved from her did been taken to Nassau by the wreckers: they were still at work on her; the vessel was a total loss, nothing standing but the lower fore-mast, mainmast and bowsprit. Capt. McCornett saw also the other vessels ashore further to the southward—bring Trumbull and Isabella Armagnac, the cargoes had been taken out of the vessels apparently abandoned, having been stripped. The Master of ship Oswego had also to be reported—had been becalmed on the Bamini Islands for some time; also, brig Tulip Cain, bound to Havana.

Ship [illegible] Geo. Washington, [illegible] have been at wharf New York [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

A Catholic Mrs. [illegible] Rocker, 41 [illegible] and [illegible] Washington Mrs. Allen, Mrs. A. [illegible] Mrs. Thomas, J. R. Graves, H. de [illegible] Howard and wife, R. Fraser, D. Williams, H. A. Wickliffe and wife, Frank. J. Hathaway, Dr. Dunn and wife, J. Mc—ane, Mrs. M. M. Farrow, J. V. Scott, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. A. Cutlers, G. Sullivan and lady, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

Artificial Production of Ice.

A NEW LOCAL ENTERPRISE.

Everybody knows that it is easy to produce ice by means of low temperature induced by evaporation. But it may not be generally known that to the limited results of chemical experiment in this respect has succeeded an extensive manufacture. It was easy enough to make ice; to make it at moderate prices was altogether a different matter.

This is exactly the problem which has been satisfactorily solved by a French savant, M. Carré, whose freezing apparatus supplies a considerable portion of the ice which is now consumed in Europe. The old system of the ice-trade can not resist the improved process. Very soon the custom of buying and storing ice during winter will entirely cease, because the outlays necessitated by this operation are greater than the cost of ice artificially obtained.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, no doubt, that New Orleans is to have the benefit of the valuable invention of M. Carré. Some enterprising capitalists, desirous of securing to our city an abundant supply of ice at a low price, have concluded with the French company an arrangement for the employment of the apparatus in America, and have already established one which may be seen in operation at the corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas street.

With this apparatus, one of medium dimensions, they make from 250 to 600 pounds of ice per hour, a rate that would yield about 6000 pounds per day, working day and night. They propose, as soon as their enterprise shall rest upon a solid and permanent basis, to procure additional fair gerlators in order to manufacture sufficient ice for the total consumption of New Orleans. Far from fearing the competition of Boston shipments, they desire that the importation of ice may continue under the ordinary condition of low prices, so as to prove that it will always be easy for them to contend successfully with the Northern ice trade.

We will add that the ice made by the method of M. Carré is considered to be of a better quality than that which is imported, because the air is not injured in the water subjected to the refrigerating process remains there, owing to the rapidity of the operation, instead of being disengaged, rendering the ice light and agreeable to the taste and imparting to it a charming combination of pearly hues and prismatic colors.

Our only object in referring to the establishment is to call a little attention to an industry which, for New Orleans and Louisiana, could not fail to be attended with the most fruitful results. We will now briefly explain the process of M. Carré, whose apparatus, be it known, also plays an important part in the product of other articles besides ice.

Ammonia being a volatile substance which condenses itself without the use of a pump, M. Carré availed it in producing cold. It is known that when moist ammonia has the property of dissolving certain bodies when cooled and escaping from them when heated. It forms little and is easy made. The vapor arising from the caldron is re-integrated after a rapid succession of phenomena. The chances of condition or form cause no loss of material, and the production of cold may be continued from day to day, and from month to month, without renewing the original ammonia. Truly, a magnificent triumph of science applied to industry! The machine is in effect perpetual: it works with regularity and somewhat in the manner of a steam engine. To give an adequate idea of its construction, it would be necessary to quote the scientific report which treats of the subject, and which we lack space for reproducing.

We have said enough, however, to show that the artificial production of ice is destined to become a new, profitable and beneficial branch of industry for Louisiana. It will deliver her from a monopoly to which she had so long had to submit. Ice will be henceforth among the number of domestic products, and will no longer need to be sent abroad.

Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY, June 3, 1864.

The action of the Convention on the Judiciary was reconsidered and a substitute for the 11th Section adopted. The substitute provides that the Judiciary shall be appointive until five years after the war, after which the inferior Judges shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective Districts. The term of office to be determined by the Legislature.

James M. Bailey, of East Tennessee, convicted of horse-whipping and murdering by a court-martial at the instance of the murdered General by the War Department, and the prisoner sentenced to be hung, was executed yesterday in the yard at the Penitentiary, at 2 o'clock, P. M. He ascended the scaffold in a perfectly calm and unexcited manner, not seeming to fear his fate, and during the reading of his sentence and the few remarks of the Chaplain, bore himself like a brave man. After the prayer he was asked if he had anything to say, when he stepped forward, and in a few words, and in substance that he was an innocent man; that though he was no good a rebel soldier he ever fought, he had not committed murder nor done anything that a soldier should not do. He also said that he believed that all his sins had been forgiven, and that though he was an innocent man he did not fear death. After concluding his remarks he stepped back on the drop, where his hands and feet were tied and the rope was put around his neck. At the signal the drop fell, and after hanging about fifteen minutes the body was cut down and placed in the coffin. Thus did the story end of the brave, but misguided man, and set an example to all leaders of desperadoes.—*Nashville Press, 23d.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Women can keep a secret, but it generally takes a good many of them to do it.

We cannot kiss one who can move easily make a hymn than a joke, a grace at meat than a dinner speech.

Joy is often immediately mortal. Its [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]