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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1853.

BUSINESS ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each, in, or on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. Fifteen lines for less than one dollar to a single square.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 29, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.

The extraordinary discovery of Ericsson, by which hot air is rendered an efficient substitute for steam, was the theme of an elaborate discourse delivered by Professor RAINEY at Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday evening. Whether from the imperfect adaptation of the Hall to sound, or from the undue rapidity of the Professor's articulation, we were not fortunate enough to obtain a detailed and clear insight into the practical working of the Caloric Engine, though the principle of the discovery was rendered manifest. Manifold experiments had been made at various times, by variously heated air as a motive power to propelling; and in each where force rather than heat was desirable, a certain amount of success had attended these experiments. It may, however, be asserted without the fear of contradiction, that no philosopher prior to the invention by Professor RAINEY of his Regenerator, had ever even partially overcome the enormous difficulty of communicating heat to air with sufficient rapidity, to enable the paddle wheels of a boat to revolve more than two or three times in a minute. The "Regenerator" is the peculiar and original feature of the Caloric Engine, and though of exceeding simplicity, it is unquestionably one of those discoveries that genius of a high order can alone effect. The Regenerator is nothing more than a vast mass work of copper wire plates, laid upon each other at intervals of one sixteenth of an inch, and so arranged by valves, as to admit the whole heat of coal air as it passes to the furnace, beneath the main cylinder, and to allow it to escape, on returning again to the external atmosphere. Now, this congeries of wires possesses the peculiar property of instantaneously extracting from air heated to 480 degrees, all its caloric save about 30 degrees, and of cooling it forth cooled down to 80. The Regenerator is therefore a reservoir of caloric—it retains what it has abstracted from the first current, and gives it back to the succeeding jet of cold air which passes through it. The air, thus heated to within 30 degrees of the requisite temperature, reaches the furnace, receives the small additional supply of caloric needed, drives up the cylinder and sets the wheels in motion—Having effected this, the air is by another conduct conveyed into the Regenerator, where it parts with its caloric, escapes through certain pipes. Every stroke of the cylinder supplies a fresh current of air, and to be subjected to the heat-extracting, or heat-imparting power of the Regenerator.

This is the principle of the machine. We do not pretend to be able to communicate details, far less to explain the complicated and beautiful mechanical contrivance by which the object in view is accomplished. As far as we could judge from the explanations made by Professor RAINEY, every theoretical and speculative objection to the discovery has been overthrown, while its practicability has been tested in several trial trips, and is about to be subjected to a more complete and severe experiment, in a voyage which the Caloric ship is about to make to London, and thence to Australia.

The advantages on the score of economy, safety, cleanness and beauty which the Caloric ship possesses over vessels propelled by steam, were set forth by the Lecturer at some length, but as this portion of his subject has been repeatedly brought before the public, and is already pretty well understood, we deem it hardly necessary to recapitulate his statements. Suffice it, that the saving in a trip from New York to Liverpool is estimated, in the single item of fuel, to amount to from twelve to forty thousand dollars. Professor RAINEY repeats his lecture to-morrow evening at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and in order that our citizens, and especially artisans, may have an opportunity of attending, the price of admission has been lowered to 25 cents—a sum barely adequate to defray the necessary expenses.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT TO NIGHT.

The second and last concert of L. M. GOTTSCHALK at the Orleans Theatre, will take place this evening. The gifted artist has, as usual, presented a singularly attractive programme. He is announced to perform five pieces, viz: Le Bois by Prudent, Weber's Grand Concerto, The Dance of the Sylphs, the Jota Arragonesa and Fandango, and the Carnival of Venice—all of them arranged in his own inimitable style. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted on the occasion by Mde. PAOLA and Messrs. FETTICK, JUETZ and GRISSMER—a quartet of eminent merit. We understand that most of the seats are already secured, and we advise our friends who are anxious to attend, to repair early to the box office.

☞ According to a despatch in some of the papers, Governor HENRY's name was withdrawn from the Senatorial caucus by a vote of four fifths of his friends. This states a fact, but furnishes no explanation. Why was the name of Governor HENRY withdrawn, when every party had declared that he was still should? Candidates are generally withdrawn when their supporters deem their chances to be in a hopeless minority. Such was not the case with Governor HENRY. According to the rule, it was Mr SLIDELL's friends who should have ceased to present his name, for SLIDELL was in a minority, not HENRY. The mystery is not yet cleared up.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ—This accomplished Naturalist delivers a second and concluding lecture to-night, at Lyceum Hall, on the Zoology of the earth at periods preceding the present state. The subject is admirably treated by the learned professor, and is fraught with the liveliest interest to all enquiring minds.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *J. Morrisett*, for very late Cincinnati papers.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, FOURTH DISTRICT—Judge CAMPBELL has been elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, for the Fourth District, by more than 100 majority over WM K. DUNBAR.

☞ Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer has been nominated by the Whigs of the Nashville district, as a candidate for Congress. Gen Z. is the able editor of the Nashville Banner, and a friend of his triumphant election there can be no doubt.

PUBLIC MINISTER—A despatch from Washington states that Mr. DIX has been appointed Minister to France. Mr WOOD, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil; Mr TRUSDALE, of Tenn., Minister to Russia, and Mr MEADE, of Va., Minister to Chili.

BALL OF THE IRISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—We acknowledge from the Secretary of this patriotic Society, the courtesy of a ticket of invitation to a Grand Dress and Fancy Ball to be given to-morrow evening, at the United States Hotel, Third District.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ—The last of the series of Lectures will be delivered this evening by Professor AGASSIZ, at Lyceum Hall—the subject of which is "The Relations of Mankind, and the Animal Creation."

☞ The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr CORWIN is receiving a liberal share of abuse from the Locofoco party presses, for his connection with recent alleged violations of the sub-Treasury act. The extent of his guilt, if any, is thus briefly stated by the New Orleans Bee:

"We do not understand that the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, is charged with using Government funds in making investments in United States stocks *for his own advantage*, but *for that of the country*. Finding a surplus in the Treasury of nearly twenty millions, and bearing interest, and doing no good to any one, but, on the contrary, pressing with great weight upon the limbs of trade and business, he appropriates a portion of it to be brought to the use of the people by buying in [as he was authorized to do by law] Government stocks. In such a way, that is all. Where, then, is the harm. What evil has the Secretary done? The country is now getting interest for the money, which before lay useless and idle in the vaults of the Sub Treasury, and the community is benefitted equally."

Secretary CORWIN was authorized by Congress to make the purchases of stock, and the only irregularity is, that he employed an agent to do it, instead of going himself and settling with a key of specie, as a strict construction of the Sub-Treasury law would require. It is not pretended that a dollar of this public money was lost by the course pursued by Mr Corwin, or indeed that there was any danger of a loss. *Intelligencer.*

Mr. Andrew Jackson Allen, the father of the American stage, it is said, will be the first to contribute to a pension (now the American Dramatic Fund. On the 24th of April he will be entitled to a life pension of $50 dollars, from the fund, of some five years, to be.

Hunter Boat or Wm. Tapper's SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.—We are informed that the attention of the ladies is the credit sale of Summer Cloth, linens, &c, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Eache & Co.'s auction room, No. 77 Chartres st.

Tom—Special sale.

SALE *By order of* Mr. Louis Kechmann—H. Vignie will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, precisely, several field hands, journeyman cooks, washers, ironers, house servants, &c., and a brick one story dwelling on Barracks, near Chartres st. Public sale.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT—Commencing Day Sales—The attention of purchasers is called to the Catalogue Sale of a splendid assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, to take place this afternoon, at 10 o'clock at H. Peychaud & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 96 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following officers were discharged from the Revenue Service on the 14th instant. Captains—Rachel Jones, of Mass; Gilbert Kneep, Mass. W. B. Whitehead, Md., L. C. Harby, S. C. First Lieutenants—Beverly Diggs, Md; Arnold Burroughs, N. J; Nicholas Austin, R. I. Second Lieutenants—A. C. Cook, Pa; C. W. King, Me. Third Lieutenants—(Appointed by President Fillmore, 15th December, 1852)—John A. Underwood, N. H; Austin A. Cushman, N. Y; Thomas L. Gott, Md; J. De Lagnell, Va; William D. Kennon, D. C; R. A. Morsell, Md; S. W. Gillett, N. Y; John E. Wilson, D. C; Thomas Osborne, S. C; John McCowan Nones, Del; W. G. Nimmo, Va; D. C. Constable, N. Y; Edwin Wolbert, Mich; P. V. Linn, N. Y; J. H. Nimmo, Va; A. S. Hatch, Va; C. W. Van Rensselaer, N. Y.

The Revenue Service is cut down to 16 of each grade.

The new Revenue Cutters about to be built are to be called the Wm. L. Marcy, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, Caleb Cushing, James Guthrie, and the name of the seventh not yet decided on. There is already a cutter named Campbell in the service, or the name of the Post Master General would be used.

In the Gardner case on the 21st, Judges Aequitar and Senor Haici were re-examined in regard to a conversation about Aquillar's compensation as witness.

Colonel Benton testified to having gone up the river Pauoco in the steamer Vixen, 110 miles, during the Mexican war, in pursuit of guns captured by the Mexicans. He sent boats up 20 miles further and understood the river was navigable for flatboats 30 miles beyond.—He also learned from the natives that there was a pass called Tula, through which steam machinery had formerly been carried from Vera Cruz to Tota.

The counsel then offered to prove by the superscriptions and postmarks on letters, that the individual whom the witnesses for the United States testified to having seen in Matatlan and Vera Cruz, and elsewhere, was not George A. Gardiner, but John Charles Gardiner. The evidence, however, was ruled out.

The Washington *Union* says: We see in the telegraphic columns of certain journals a story to the effect that the health of the President has suffered from his severe application to the engrossing and laborious duties of his position. This is an utterly unfounded rumor. In truth, the health of the President has decidedly improved since his inauguration, and he has gained both in weight and strength. His habits of method give him leisure for the services necessary to sustain his health.

The State Anti Slavery convention is still in session in Cincinnati. A resolution is now pending before it which declares, among other things, that the abolitionists seek the true interests of the South, and that the proslavery men at the North are the great enemies of Southern interests. Samuel Lewis made a speech, introducing Garrison to the Convention, in which he referred to the charges of infidelity brought against the abolitionists, and said that he was himself an infidel, if proslavery men are to set round Christianity.

The dry goods store of Steiner & Co., North Third street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 21st, involving a loss of $120,000, which is covered by insurance. The roofs of two other stores were consumed.

Father Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, died on the 19th instant, at Cincinnati, in the ninety eighth year of his age. He had been a priest for over sixty years.

Epes Sargent, of Roxbury, father of Mr. Sargent, editor of the Washington Republic is dead.

The New York Post says that several cases of men of opulence, who are in possession of several works of art, have tendered the use of them for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Among those most worthy of notice are Power's Eve, the Greek Slave, and the Fisher Boy; the Flora of Crawford and the Chanting Cherubs by Greenough. These specimens of sculpture are among the most beautiful in the country. The splendid service of plate presented by the Rothschilds to a friend of theirs in this country will also be exhibited.

Mr John King, of the Clearspring district, the Hagerstown Herald says, was bitten on the wrist by a hog, a week or two ago. Several days after, he was taken violently ill with lockjaw. Dr Margell, of Hagerstown, was called in, who immediately administered chloroform, and laid the wound freely open, applying an emollient poultice, and continuing the chloroform with opium. In five hours under this treatment, the spasms were arrested, and Mr. King is now entirely recovered.

On Wednesday night week, the waiters in New York held their third meeting at Union street Hall, and came to the unanimous determination to strike at sunrise yesterday morning, in the event of their employers refusing to grant the advance demanded. About 500 were in attendance. The hotel keepers also held a meeting and resolved not to engage any waiters hereafter who are not properly endorsed by their former employers.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has solved the California mint problem by accepting the bid of Mr. W. A. Barton, who was foreman of the brick work under Mr. Samuel Strong, on the extension of the Capitol business, his offer being much the lowest. Mr. Barton has assigned his bid to Curtis, Perry and Ward, proprietors of the present assaying office at San Francisco, with whom the Secretary has contracted on the terms of Barton's bid.

The Pirates of Borneo have commenced operations afresh. The dreadful castigation they experienced at the hands of Sir James Moore has kept them quite for a long time; but one of their leaders, named Rendah, lately muster of all his forces, and sailed down the river Inlar, where he attacked and routed a party sent by two Englishmen. Many were killed on both sides, and among the number, one of the brave English leaders.

An Anti-Rent Case was decided on Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court in New York. James Schott and wife (the latter claiming as heir to the late Chancellor Livingston, under the Hardenbergh patent, which embraces some 17,000 acres in his possession, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs.

The New York *Express* says it is settled that the Custom House in that city will not receive incots, or bars of gold, in payment of duties—only coin, will be to be done with the ingots, then, when there is no demand for specie abroad?—more especially, if the banks will not receive them on deposit.

The remains of the great Napoleon are to be made the occasion of another pompous ceremonial in Paris, on the 5th of May. They are to be removed on the 4th from the Chapel of St. Jerome to the monument erected for them under the dome of the church of the Invalides, and on the 5th the tomb will be "inaugurated" with great ceremony.

The strikes of the workmen in the Eastern shipyards, it is said, have suspended operations there, as the employers are unable to pay the wages demanded. The strikes of the building operatives in Cleveland have caused the abandonment of building projects to the amount of $100,000.

Judge Reid, formerly of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has taken a final leave of that State, and started for California.

John C. Kunckel, Whig, was elected President of the Pennsylvania Senate before the final adjournment.

The Harrisburg *Union* of the 20th brings us the painful intelligence of the death of Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. He expired at his residence in Carlisle on the morning of the 20th of April. For a long period Judge Gibson held the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the duties of which station he discharged with eminent ability and integrity.

The President of the United States has recognized Wm. Crabtree as Consul of Bremen for the port of Savannah.

Musical taste is advancing rapidly in our country. A letter from Florence to the Boston *Atlas* says: "American students of music, I suspect, out number those of any other country at present in Florence. Have the vast sums of money recently amassed in America by Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, and others, sent our calculating people abroad into this new field of enterprise? or is it really love for the divine art? The sudden interruption of so many Americans into Italy, for the purpose of studying music, calls for some explanation. Three years ago, I could only hear of two or three American students of music in all Europe; and within the last six months there have been no less than nine American gentlemen and ladies in this city, all ardent devotees of St. Cecelia, and all destined for the public as vocalists.

A curious coincidence is mentioned by the Mobile *Register*. On Monday there were two raffles—one for a splendid cross of birds, some twenty five in number—and the other raffle for a splendid sporting gun. Two friends were interpoised, together, to take a chance in the first, and succeeded, if a partnership should lessen the risk. Again the same request to participate in the second, was followed by a similar response on to the first, and within an hour the "Co." owned both prizes. The engaged birds has been seen for some days at the "Crystal"—consisting of some 25 full of which even three or four from South America, are natives of our neighboring woods. The whole case is admirably put up, and was won with the number "45."

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

There was a time, and that not very remote, when we would no more have expected to find in a contemporary journal an article panegyrizing Louisiana enterprise, than to read a eulogy on the domestic manufactures of the Esquimaux, or to peruse a dissertation on the profound learning of the New Zealanders. Yet, strange as it may seem to those who bear in mind the prosaic, old, sluggish, decaying Louisiana of 1848, it is absolutely certain that our sister cities have learned to speak in terms of high and ardent praise, of the bright, energetic, public spirited and adventurous Louisiana of 1853. Thanks to the bold and manly spirits who, when once awakened, never paused until every obstacle to her progress, that ignorance and folly had reared, was swept away, the Louisiana of today may rear her head among the sisterhood of confederacies, and may claim for herself some moiety of credit, confidence and admiration. Who would have imagined that the period would ever arrive, when Mobile long before as in the field, would point to our example to stimulate the languid energies of her own people?

That such is now the case, let the annexed paragraphs from an article in the *Advertiser* of that city bear witness. After adverting to the liberal aid to our railroads extended by the Legislature, the *Advertiser* remarks:

We cannot but admire the zeal, the perseverance and the indomitable will displayed by our enterprising neighbors, and we congratulate them upon their glorious triumph. But their success makes us turn with deeper interest to our own position. Earlier in the race than they, and to a great extent the inspirers of their movements, if we do not boast ourselves, they will anticipate us at the goal, if they do not bear away the invaluable prize for which we entered. And what will Alabama do? With the example before her of Georgia on the one hand, and Louisiana on the other, with an ability equal to either of them, and a necessity greater than either, will she still turn a cold shoulder to the great Railroad enterprises progressing on her borders, and allow them to struggle on through doubt and difficulty for the lack of that public countenance which is only necessary to insure their speedy completion? We hope that the united voice of her people may go up, from the Gulf to the mountains, and from the Chattahoochee to the Rubicon, to our next Legislature, and in language not to be mistaken or disregarded, demand a liberal policy upon this important subject.

To our city, it will be forcibly perceived, the action of the Louisiana Legislature has a significance and importance not easily overestimated. Our competitor for a rich and growing trade has now the strong arm of the State to sustain her, and we anticipate that no exertion will be omitted, no means will be untried, to extend her vision arms" in the north east and grapple to her embrace not alone new fields of profitable trade, but even the fairest portions of our own commercial heritage. The danger is imminent, and it is to be averted. How? We can see but one way. We have the advantage of start, of preparation, of locality, let us use it. We have important aids, and must use auxiliaries. Let our great Mobile and Ohio Railroad be pushed forward with redoubled energy and unflinching zeal—let all dead weight be thrown off—let officers, directors, stockholders and citizens unite as one man, in urging on the enterprise, and we *shall succeed*. Let no time be lost in parleying, in doubting, in procrastination.

The Mobilians must indeed be active, if they really hope to compete with New Orleans. The unequalled advantages to commerce, by nature, are now about to be decupled by the resources of art. When we shall reach the North and West by our railroads, all apprehensions of serious rivalry from cities adjacent to New Orleans may be dismissed. Mobile will have enough without abstracting one iota from the legitimate commerce of the Crescent City. The debris of the trade of New Orleans will be sufficient to enrich her; but as for rising on our ruins, that idea, if ever gravely entertained, has now become the idleat of chimeras. Our future is certain—it is traced out for us by the hand of Providence—long and wearily had we groped in the dark, seeking vainly for the sign and token of a prosperous hereafter. We have found them at last, and shall take care that they escape us not again. The world is however, spacious enough, and commerce expands with sufficient rapidity to make Louisiana rich, without impoverishing Mobile. She has nothing to fear, though we have every thing to hope.

DISTRESSING FIRE—Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Tchoupitoulas street, near Notre Dame street, in the distillery establishment of Bradley, Turner & Williams, and in a very short space of time the flames from the adjacent distillery over the building. Owing to the combustible contents the fire burned with great fierceness, and the efforts of the firemen were directed towards preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings in Tchoupitoulas street. In this they succeeded, though a furniture store close by was badly damaged by water. But whilst the fire was arrested here, the flames, aided by a strong southerly wind, swept through Hounsome street, where some five or six small houses, occupied by a number of poor families were entirely destroyed. The inmates had only time to save every few of their effects, which were strewn about the neighborhood streets in various directions. Strong fears were entertained that the fire would go through to Magazine street, and it was owing only to the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that this danger was arrested. The flames were not yet under at 11 o'clock.

SANTA FE.

The St Louis *Republican* of the 21st, contains the following:

INDEPENDENCE, April 20, 1853.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICAN—The Santa Fe mail reached here on Tuesday evening, bringing dates of the 1st, and from El Paso of the 19th ult.

Business dull throughout the Territory. Peace had been restored in Chihuhua, and Texas the Governor was expected.

The silver mine near Fort Fillmore is yielding plentifully. Some excitement at Los Vegas on a gold mine recently discovered near Mora Town, and one hundred men going to work it.

Lieutenant Heth expected to attack the Chiricahua Indians near Fort Atkinson, after the mails passed, because they would not deliver the murderers of a white man killed by them in February last.

A number of trains are on their way to the States. Judge Baker, James Lucas, and one other, came in as passengers by the stage.

Probable Murder of the Crew of the Whaling Brig Iaga.

BOSTON, April 20.

The New Bedford *Mercury* publishes a statement to the effect that the whaling brig Iaga, of New Bedford, had been cut off by the natives of Pleasant Island, and the crew massacred—the story is obscure, and not credited by the Mercury. It is, however, certain that there had been trouble on board the Iaga, but it is not certain that the trouble arose from the natives. One story brought by the ship B. Gosnold to Hong Kong, was that the native canoes boarded under pretence of trading, and attacked and murdered the Captain and all the crew but one. The other story is, that the natives plundered the vessel, but does not say that the crew were murdered. In fact, the narrator says that he saw two of the crew on shore among the natives.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Hong Kong Register.)

The Bartholomew Gosnold, Captain Hunter, American whaler, arrived here on the 7th inst. She reports that she met the Napoleon, whaler, off Pleasant Island, one of the Caroline Group, on board of which, was a seaman belonging to the crew of the brig Iaga, of New Bedford, Captain Barnes, who stated that the natives of the above island came on board the Iaga, under pretence of trading, and succeeded in murdering the Captain and all the white portion of the crew, with the exception of the narrator. They then plundered the vessel and attempted to scuttle her, but not being able to do so, they set fire to her. The fire went out, and they likewise failed in an attempt to run the brig on shore, in a strong current and a fresh breeze off the land carried her off to sea. During the stay of the Bartholomew Gosnold, the natives brought off the money to the ship for the purchase of tobacco. There were two white men on the island at the time, one of them bought the remainder of the Iaga from the natives, and took it on board the Mohawk, Captain Swain, and gave it to him to send to the owners. Since then, one or two more have arrived in the John Wesley, of New Bedford, and corroborate the above account.

Captain Lester, of the Hannibal, of New London, who reports the same story, adds that H M. brig Serpent had learned the particulars of the occurrence at Wellington Islands, and that she sailed for the purpose of inquiring into the matter. The seaman alluded to, who gave the first account of the affair, was George Mayhew, of New Bedford. He stated that he was put on shore at Pleasant Island from the Iaga in January, 1852. He remained there until Nov 28, when the Iaga again called, and was captured by the natives, as before stated. He says that he boarded the brig with the natives, and was thrown overboard by them, but he succeeded in saving himself. He left the island in the ship John Wesley. There were two men living on shore belonging to the brig who had been spared by the natives. One was a white man, and the other was a native of one of the islands.

The following additional intelligence we find in the *Mercury*:

"The Friend of China also reports the arrival at Hong Kong, Feb. 8, of the Brenon whaler Kamtschatka, Samuel Hussey, Master, and the "The A H. Wade, at Wellington Island, in the North Pacific, heard that Capt Brown, formerly of the Iaga, had been there with a boat, six women and three or four boys, and said he was missing there three days to left for some uninhabited island. While the Iaga was in port, the