THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. P. WEBBER, S. RIXEY
E. DUVERGES, E. DUPOCH.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance), $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly, (one year in advance), $5 0
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice of stopping, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in nonp. for any single first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The prices of Annual Advertisers to Dailies & Advertisements strictly with the size of their business, and in reference to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1853.

No. 4001 (Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7130.

THE DAILY BEE.

The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Democracy, being just now cordially in the ascendant, fancies it can accomplish whatever it wills. The rank and file of Locofocoism are usually obedient enough to the dictates of their leaders, and in nine cases out of ten, endorse with enthusiastic and fidelity any draught which their bosses may draw upon them. There is still a thing, however, as riding a willing horse to death. The game, though a great docile and tractable animal, becomes mulish when over loaded, and resists caresses and chastisement alike. Some spirit of this sort seems to pervade Locofocoism at the present time. A few of the chieftains, or would be chieftains of the democracy took it into their wise noddles, that the people should not be suffered to sustain whatever they pleased, for District Judges and Clerks of Court; and that Democratic nominations should be made for these offices—The humbled idea happened unfortunately to shed its radiance too late. For several months an infinite number of candidates had been before the public—either self nominated, or anointed by their friends. Most of them had used personal and industrious efforts to secure promises to vote for them—and as the majority of the citizens very properly considered that political distinctions were wholly out of place in a judicial contest, Whigs and Democrats have unheartedly pledged themselves to support one another.

In the midst of this friendly and peaceful canvass, certain self-constituted great men of the Democracy issued an imperial Ukase, requiring the faithful to assemble in their respective wards, at a time agreed upon, and there and there to appoint delegates to a Convention to nominate candidates for the several Judgeships and clerkships to be filled. Now, as we said before, though this same Democracy is ordinarily a most submissive and patient beast of burden, yet when goaded and driven beyond endurance, it will throw out its heels and kick at its oppressors. This is just what it has done now. The rulers and rulers ordered Democracy to make party nominations; but Democracy, for divers cogent and unanswerable reasons, is wholly unwilling to obey, grows restive, and evinces a strong disposition to kick. The strikers and slaughterers of the party—the men who are always ready to do dirty work—have indeed attempted to carry into effect the orders received from head quarters, and to call sundry primary assemblages, but though they succeeded in getting together a goodly array of names for publication, they were mere men in buckram, for their owners could not be found. In short, the matter bids fair to turn out a complete failure. In no single ward, has one third of the Democratic voters congregated at these meetings, while in the only wards where something like a respectable representation of the Democratic sentiment could be attained, the expression of opinion was emphatically adverse to the recommendations of the leaders.

With these unequivocal signs of party disapprobation, it is evident that the attempt to give a political complexion to the approaching election for Judges will terminate in a disgraceful abortion. We must say, that we entirely approve of the position taken by the majority of the Democrats on this question. Politics has nothing whatever to do with the upright and intelligent administration of justice, for a man may be a staunch Whig or Democrat, and yet be a very imperfect expounder of the law. Besides, it is dangerous to make a Judge the creature of a party—owing his elevation to its support, and depending on it for his re-election. Honesty itself may be perverted by such political beatitudes. He whom the breath of party can create or destroy, is placed in a position where a direct temptation is daily and hourly presented to him, to render even the sanctity of the law subservient to the weal of party. Than such an evil none is more horrible and more to be deprecated. Elect Judges by the people but choose them for their worth, their integrity, their experience and their talent. To confer them by the miserable standard of party is to perpetuate the abuse that compels the old eye to fall of judicial appointments—to impose on the judicial functionary many masters, instead of one, and to convert him into the slave of that hydra headed monster—a political rabble.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A petition will be presented to the Common Council this evening, praying that body to allow Mr. Petin the use of the new Place D'Armes—formerly Congo Square—for the purpose of making his great experiment in aerial navigation. This memorial will be submitted by the Committee appointed by the friends and advocates of the Petinian System, in behalf of the citizens of New Orleans. It is to be hoped that the Council will not hesitate to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The proposed experiment is not intended as a mere idle amusement—to the contrary, it will be instituted as a test of the practicability of those theories which Mr. Petin has put forth touching the ability of man, aided by proper machinery, to direct his way at pleasure in the circumambient air. It will be in reality a scientific experiment of a most interesting and important character, and should therefore, elicit the warm support and encouragement of the Council.

As a matter of course this experiment will not be made gratuitously. This is impossible because the preparation of gas, and the materials composing the vast apparatus involve a heavy an outly that none other than a tolerably large private fortune—which Mr Petin is very far from being—could meet the expense. The sale of tickets of admission will be restricted to an order, it is to be hoped, that will be able to defray the cost of the experiment, and not to remunerate Mr. Petin. This gentleman seeks no present recompense. His enthusiasm and zeal in the cause of aerial navigation have, it is true, nearly impoverished him but he is nevertheless quite satisfied to claim no reward—he ask for no emolument, but all that have seen and aided in demonstrating to the world the absolute truth of his splendid theory.

We trust that the Council will promptly and heartily respond to the appeal made to them. That body is not required to donate a cent but merely a permit the use of Mr Petin of a public resort, sufficiently spacious for the object indicated.

A Medal for Gottschalk.—We mention a few days ago that a number of the citizens of New Orleans had in contemplation to present a splendid gold medal to this distinguished Louisianian, as a testimonial of their high admiration of his genius as an artist, and his estimable qualities as a man. We now learn that the subscription for this purpose has already reached a very respectable amount, and that the subscribers intend meeting to-day and appointing a committee to have the copy carried into effect. In the course of a few days, Gottschalk proposes giving a final and farewell Concert, for the benefit of the Charitable Institutions of our city, on which occasion the committee will, it is believed, embrace, to confer upon our gifted townsman, this flattering token of the exalted appreciation of his talent entertained by the inhabitants of his native city.

St. Vincent's College.—The Rev Father O'Keefe, of St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, will leave New Orleans, on Thursday next, 5th instant. We are requested to state that he will cheerfully take charge of any pupils who may be confided to him. Parents would do well to place their children in the care of the reverend Pastor. Father O'Keefe has taken his passage on board the steamer John Simonds.

A Professor Against.—It gives us pleasure to announce that this distinguished Naturalist has consented to give one more lecture at the Lyceum. He has selected as his subject, "The unity of the human race." The lecture takes place this evening.

A French Cassius.—A singular sort of fantasy has been lately exhibited by a young Frenchman, named Bellanger, a native of Rouen. He went voluntarily to the Parisian asylum and desired to be placed under arrest. He stated that he had been employed as a clerk in various commercial establishments but was at last deceived to the embezzlement of his country. He had fought for freedom at the barricades; and had, by a formal document, decreed Napoleon Bonaparte to death, and had sent copies of his decision to the various public functionaries! All this smacked of insanity, but the Chief saw considerable method in his madness, and empaneled the amateur hero to two days' imprisonment.

The Pilot, &c.—The Petty Magistrate's Court was crowded yesterday upon the discharge of their duties. Our reporters are already acquainted with their overtures to be compared with their previous ones in point of efficiency and tact. We almost believe, without fear, then, and shall of course be disappointed.

Mr. Pilot, the able and energetic editor of the Pilot, is of Pelican, is indeed yesterday by the Magistrate, for his further employ. Mr. Pilot, in possession to thank Mr. Pilot for their continuance and attention he, and the press generally.

New Orleans Moscow and Sebastopol.—We have received this May number of this equally periodical. It contains several interesting articles, one on the Exploration of Sebastopol, another, an able article by Dr. Hoff on the geographical distribution of Animals, and a third by Dr. Gaston on the City of Moscow.

NEWS ON THE DAY.

Jethro Lowell was killed near Williamsport, Maury county, Tennessee, last Saturday week, by two young men named Bowles. The Columbia Intelligencer says they first knocked their victim down with clubs, and then inflicted several severe wounds upon his person with knives, causing his death in a few minutes. The murderers were arrested the next day and committed to jail in that place to await their trial. A young man by the name of Eskew, who was present when the deed was perpetrated, was arrested at the same time and sent to jail.

The number of deaths reported in London during the last week in March was 1748. This exceeded the average of deaths in the corresponding week of the ten preceding years by 721. An increase of 10 per cent. in the number of deaths is considered due to the increased population of the city. The excess of the excess above the average is attributed to causes of a meteorological or other character affecting the health of the city. The number of deaths from bronchitis during the week was 231, four pneumonia 122, from disease of the respiratory organs 426, and from tubercular phthisis 179.

There was also a marked increase in the number of births; the number registered for the week being 1809; the average of the corresponding week of the eight preceding years 1411.

A dreadful accident occurred in New York on the 23 ult. A boy six years of age, named Jas Wilson, whose parents reside at 509 Eighth Avenue, was run over at the corner of Thirty-seventh street, by one of the Eighth Avenue railroad cars, and instantly killed. One of the wheels passed over the boy's head, and crushed it so that the brains were scattered over the track. The accident occurred nearly opposite the residence of the boy's parents, and the deceased was immediately conveyed to their house.

A bill has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives increasing the bank capital of that State by $2,250,000, divided among thirty two banks.

Parke, an old man about sixty years of age, was been tried before the circuit court of Monroe county, Miss, for committing a rape upon a girl about sixteen years of age, and then murdering her. The trial resulted in the conviction, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 27th of next month. Riggs, previously convicted before the same court, of the murder of Hunt, is to be hung on the same day.

Robert Banch has been recognized by the President as Consul of England for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia.

According to a recent English decision, the law with regard to the finder of lost property does not apply to the case of property of a passenger accidentally left in a railway carriage, and found there by a servant of company; *and such servant is guilty of larceny, if, instead of taking it to the station or superior officer, he appropriates it to his own use.*

A difficulty occurred near Greenwood, in Carroll county, Miss, on the 16th ult., between a planter by the name of Blount and his overseer, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter. The Carrollton Democrat says it has heard more than one version of the affair, and consequently knows not which is correct, though all concur as to one particular, viz: that he was justifiable in taking the overseer's life. Blount used a double barreled shot gun—lodging the contents of both barrels in the head and breast of his antagonist.

Luke Byrne, a member of the Legislature of Missouri, was recently murdered by one Saml York. It appears that on the 16th ult, as Mr Byrne was riding through town, he was hailed by Hook from the steps of a grocery, who said that a certain house could be sold for Byrne's for a thousand dollars. Mr B. replied that he could not, when Hook gave him theory on the former was getting from his horse. Hook fired a pistol, which took effect in the shoulder and spine, and at last accounts was likely to prove fatal. Hook immediately escaped, but was lately pursued by several gentlemen. He has not, as yet been arrested.

The steamer Independence, which was destroyed by fire on the Pacific, was moored in fifteen in New York, to the amount of $45,000 all in small risks. She was of 500 tons burthen, built for the Sacramento trade, and valued at $100,000.

Ma. salay is expected to issue two more volumes of his History of England in April. His health is said to be irreversibly shattered, but fears are entertained that he will never be able to complete the work which he has projected.

Several of the omnibus proprietors in Philadelphia have stuck for in her fares, and now charge five instead of three cents.

The firemen and coal passers attached to all the steamships at New York, struck for higher wages on Friday. The advance was generally conceded.

The judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Senate have reported an act requiring the prohibitory statutes against billiards, bowls, cards, &c., when not employed for gambling purposes.

Gen Portrasky, the Hungarian privy counsellor, who has recently been in this city, had emb zzled 1,600,000 silver rubles. The original the pensioned man was degraded in his office by the executioner.

The Weldon (N. C.) *Patriot* states that the dishers is raging between that town and Garrison, and that eight or nine deaths had recently occured. It is said to have originated from some oysters, and the citizens of Gaston holed a meeting on Saturday, to devise a mode of relief, to stop the business.

The Boston *Journal* says there lower was in that city such a demand for tenements, and at such high rates, as this spring. Such is the increase of business, that many streets, which ten years ago were filled with the aristocratic residences of the rich, are now crowded with spacious stores and warehouses.

Lord Jonas Russell, has just published the first two volumes of "Memorials and Correspondence of Chas. James Fox," which it is the opinion of what we should expect to be one of the most delightful works of the time. The third and fourth volumes of his Journal and Correspondence of Moore," have also appeared. They will be announced, in a few days by the Apple ton.

A Melbourne (Australian) correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a neat wolf picture of life in that country. If his statements are correct, and we see no reason to doubt them, Australia is not the place, as the vulgar saying is, that it is cracked up to be. The correspondent remarks:

"I don't speak from personal experience, because out here, not to dig gold, but to find a situate that the learned doctors in New York and was superior to Italy, they missed it, so have I. Friday, thermometer 127, to day, 75—beautiful.

Dr J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, says that immense crops of poppies are raised in Switzerland, not for opium, but for the oil extracted from their seeds. This oil is beautifully transparent, extensively used in house painting, as lotions as water, and when mixed with white lead, leaves a beautiful surface that never becomes yellow. Now that linseed oil is rising in price, and as much of our soil is unfit for the cultivation of flax, he advises the attempt at cultivating the poppy here, which does very well even on poor sandy soil. He says too that the oil is quite palatable for salads.

Eighty pounds of gunpowder recently blew up in a grocery store in Newberry, Md, and, although twenty persons were about the building, not one was injured.

From Santa Fe.

Independence, April 24

An express has just reached here, eight days from Fort Atkinson, by which we learn that Lieut. Beth has marched out to attack the Cheyenne Indians. This determination is the result of information received from Wm. Bent, who states, that the man murdered in February was killed by his travelling companion for his money, and not by the Indians. Lieut. Beth has asked for an escort to the mill, but now thinks the road safe for travelers.

Our place is in quite a bustle. Many emigrating parties getting ready for the Plains, and strangers destined for different points, are arriving.

Secretary Measerry, of New Mexico, is here, as also Mr. Bernheisel, and the Indian Agent for Utah. All to go out in the stages first of the month.

Loss of the Steamship Cincinnati.—The steamship Louisiana, Captain Smith, arrived here last evening from Galveston, met on the last trip, steamship Yacht from Brazos for this port, reports the loss of the steamship Cincinnati, Captain Thompson, from this port for Brazos, he lives lost. Full particulars by the Yacht to-morrow.

Louisiana, we sincerely believe, are made of iron pitch. How they do stretch! They stretch Mr. Pierce on the rack of his compromise sillinisms, yet they stretch every *Northern Compromise* more! They profess a Compromise they condemn him because it is pacificatory, yet they condemn him because it is not pacific! "Pierce is true to the South." Why? Because he will carry out the Compromise. Hera! will not carry out the Compromise. "Pierce is true to the North." Why? Because he will carry out the Compromise. Hera! will not carry out the Compromise. "Pierce promises nothing!"—*Boston Reporter.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following interesting details respecting this magnificent structure, now in process of completion, are taken from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

Four hundred men are constantly employed on this stupendous structure, which now attracts a large share of public attention, and the work is progressing rapidly. This week, the number of workmen is to be still further increased.—We learn from Mr. J. E. Detmold, superintending Engineer, that there is no doubt but that all of the main portion of the building will be complete by the first of June. With the exception of the dome, the iron work of this portion is now very near completion, and the Crystal Palace begins to develop, in its stately proportions, the design originally conceived by its projector. The interior presents a labyrinth of pillars, rods, ropes and timbers, with men busily scattered, and making the air resound with the clatter, clang and creaking of their huge implements. Curious visitors are excluded by a wooden enclosure, with gate-keepers, but the vicinity is daily visited by increasing numbers. The summit of the Reservoir is the favorite look out place. On Thursday last, it is estimated, not less than 5000 persons visited the Reservoir to avail themselves of the prospect there afforded. A large number of strangers are already attracted to the city by the presence of the Palace.

The entire building is ready to be roofed, except the dome; the glazing of the first story is nearly finished, and that of the second has been commenced; the roof of one section has been put on, and the floor of the second story has been laid as far as the tooling extends—The dome, which is 100 feet in diameter, will be supported by 24 iron columns. Immediately over these is placed an iron trussing, made to sustain a massive cast iron bed plate, on which rests the 32 ribs of the dome. The trussing and bed plate are now being adjusted, and but a few days, perhaps a week, will be required to put the dome in place, after these are arranged. The dome, the main floor will be speedily laid down, the arrangement of goods commence, and the aspect of things be materially changed—The sole of the dome will display 32 ecentric ons, in colored glass, representing the U. S coat of arms, and those of other nations.

The floor timbers and roof boards are the only parts that will be of perishable material. The floor timbers, which are sixteen by fourteen on the lower floor and the same number above. The quantity of iron used in the construction of the whole building will be nearly 1,000 tons. The cast iron girders, or beams, supporting the floor timbers, have each been tested for the support of fifteen tons, but are capable of supporting thirty five tons, without breaking. The greatest weight that can be put on any one of them is seven tons. The floor boards are put together with small screws, to facilitate taking up. There will be four spacious entrances to the building, each having two flights of iron stairs leading to the gallery. Fifty of the pillars already in their place. The gallaries, which are 24 feet wide, contain 62,000 square feet, or about one acre and a half; and the ground floor 100,000 square feet, or about two acres and a half—making a total area of 173,000 square feet, or nearly four acres.

The extreme length of the structure, or of each of the arched naves forming the transverse sections of the cross, is 365 feet; its height, from the ground to the crown of the arch, 65 feet, to the crown of the dome 118 feet, and to the crown of the lantern surmounting the dome 149 feet. Ventilation is amply provided for in every part. The roof, for three feet from the ventilators, arranged to admit or exclude air, as may be desired, leaden ventilators near the roof on every side.

The glass used is made to appear as if ground by a peculiar process, to subdue the light. It is covered with a vitreous enamelled, which is applied in the form of a paste, and then fused into the glass when in a fused state. This also stea the use of a cloth covering, such as was used on the London palace.

The construction of the New York palace reflects honor on Mr Detmold, who devised and executed the plan on which it is built. In point of symmetry, it is considered as superior to the London prototype. As the various and almost innumerable parts were made in a full dozen different States, employing eight different contractors, it is necessary that each should be perfect in their construction, so that all shall exactly fit the place for which they were designed. Not withstanding this difficulty, comparatively little delay has been experienced from this source. The palace will cost about $300,000.

A great quantity of goods designed for exhibition have already arrived from abroad, and are stored in the U. S bonded warehouse. Over 1,000 applications from exhibitors have been received from the country alone, and from Europe number about 3,000, of which 700 are from England, 800 from Germany and 500 from France. We learn that we receive all the limits available for exhibition compared with the demand, that it has been determined to construct other buildings without the Palace, as a necessary adjunct. The Palace, with its machinery, are six in number, and for ty feet in length, placed in a building distinct from the Palace. The Palace will be ready with a suitable raising

The Observatory, Large Telescope, &c—A mushroom city has sprung up in the north forland of the Palace, consisting of about 40 gen hotels of various descriptions, each pen ny alows, a great number of temporary wooden structures intended for refreshment saloons, stores, drinking shop, &c., besides dwellings intended for boarding houses. For such as are slightly situated, the most extravagant rents are readily obtained. One small wooden tenement 30 by 30 feet, rents for $1,000 per annum, but the occupant receives more than this amount by leasing out his sleeping apartments at 50 cts a cotton, for apple and soda stands

The most conspicuous object, aside from the Palace is the Lecture Observatory, 12 stories in the height of the proposed Tower. It will be 25 feet diameter at the base, and 20 feet at the top, and of tubular, lattice work, the strongest mode of Grand Jury, have presented the nuisance of gambling in the public resorts, and have indicted the keepers of the same, for the public good. At the distances of about 100 feet, on the tower, but both the base will be landings with tackle and pulleys, to which passengers will be conveyed by a steam car. At the fairest will be placed a telescope of great power, and which we are informed, will be the largest in the country, with a lens of 15 inches. It is much larger in diameter than the Cambridge telescope. The glass is being manufactured in Europe, and will cost, when completed, a sum that will be used. The instrument will cost about $[illegible]. At the lower landings the visitors will be aided by acoustic tel ephones, with four such operators. The view obtained will be very extensive. From the second landing the ascent will be by means of a spiral staircase, 1 feet wide, and 1 feet rise, and