THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEBBER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. P. WEBBER, } Editors.
B. DOVEZIEN, } Editors.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $10|00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance) $5 0
In all cases the subscriber must give old and new address, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such manner as may be required, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1853.

No. 9904 Vol. XI—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7143.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, May 20, 1853.

For District Attorney:
E. J. CARRELL.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

GENERAL JOSEPH VILLAMIL.

This distinguished gentleman will leave New Orleans in a day or two, for Washington, whither he repairs in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador. Gen. VILLAMIL, as our readers are probably aware, is a Louisianian. His career has been singularly varied, and affords a striking illustration of the upward and onward tendency of those minds in which Nature has implanted an indomitable spirit, a resistless will, and an impulsive and unflagging energy. The history of the leading incidents in the life of General VILLAMIL will best exemplify our assertion.

JOSEPH VILLAMIL was born in New Orleans in the year 1798. From early youth he was studious, grave and thoughtful. His education was limited to the ordinary rudiments of knowledge, such as alone could be obtained in Louisiana sixty years ago. Nevertheless, he improved every scanty opportunity of acquiring information, relying on his own native powers of intellect to supply imperfect instruction. In 1808, while yet a youth, he took a profound interest in the wars which the South American provinces were waging for their independence and repairing to Venezuela, where two of his brothers had long resided, joined the patriots and fought beneath their flag. Having fallen into the hands of the enemy, he only escaped death through the intercession of several prominent leaders, but was compelled to quit Venezuela. Young VILLAMIL, still ardent in the cause of freedom, went to Guayaquil, which he found ripe for revolution, and soon after volunteered in her army, and helped to fight her battles, and establish her independence.

Various acts of intrepidity and military skill signalized the career of VILLAMIL, and at length obtained for him the rank of Major in the Republican Army. He continued in the service of Guayaquil, rising from post to post, until in 1840 he was promoted to a full Colonelcy. In 1845, the administration of FLORES became so odious that civil war broke out. VILLAMIL, as usual, combatted on the side of the people, and after many engagements, rested FLORES and compelled him to lay down his arms. This event was succeeded by a display of marked administrative qualities and tact in calming popular commotion, and re-establishing order and tranquility. General VILLAMIL, for to this rank had the brave chieftain been exalted, was appointed Prime Minister of President URBINA, and for a while peace and quiet prevailed in Guayaquil. In 1852, the restless spirit of FLORES created fresh agitation. He appeared in the vicinity of Guayaquil at the head of 1500 men, fauppported by five vessels of war, and once more lighted the flames of civil discord. General VILLAMIL marched forth to meet the invader, after a number of engagements, in which FLORES was invariably worsted, peace was restored by the flight of the enemy. The most serious of these combats took place on the 4th July 1852. FLORES had attacked the battery of Saraguro, with 800 soldiers and 14 pieces of artillery. VILLAMIL had only 114 men and 3 cannon under his command. But to use his own language "A Yankee could not be beaten on the 4th of July," and this FLORES discovered to his cost, having been repulsed at all points with great slaughter.

After years of hard service, with a head frost ed by time, but a heart still youthful and fresh as ever, he has returned to his native Louisiana, and exchanged greetings with the grey haired citizens who were forty years ago the companions of his youth. General VILLAMIL left New Orleans in the bloom of early manhood, and for nearly half a century had led a life of vicissitudes and dangers. He has risen from humble station to the highest rank and military dignities open to a native born, and his heart still beats with patriotic fervor at the reflection that he was reared in the land of liberty. As a valiant and true-hearted soldier, as a gentleman of the old school, as a noble-minded and high-hearted American, we recommend General VILLAMIL to the courteous attention of the diplomatic circles at the Seat of Government.

A CONTRAST—NOW AND THEN—On a period ago Mayor CROSMAN, in a message addressed to the Common Council, suggested the necessity of an increase to the Police force of the city. The *Courier* commented on this suggestion in the following terms:

"If there was any one thing agreed upon by both parties or by all parties during the last canvass for city officers, it was that there should be a reduction of the police."

Instead of recommending reform and reduction, the Mayor calls for "an addition to the present number in the Second District", and "a general increase in the Third and Fourth."

This is the most unblushing defiance of popular sentiment, the boldest attempt at dictatorial and almost absolute power that we have ever noted in any public officer.

The Common Council, acting subsequently on the wise recommendation of the Mayor, adopted a resolution for an increase to the Police Department of thirty men.

On Tuesday last the petty magistrates sent in a communication to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, asking for an increase of forty men to the Police. Now it must be borne in mind that the proposed addition involving as it does an extra expenditure of $30,000 per annum is not provided for in the Budget, and that for the more the increase is not demanded by the exigencies of the public service. But just listen nevertheless, to the manner in which our contemporary yesterday entertained the proposition for the increase:

"The Board of Police at its last sitting, resolved on applying to the Council for an increase of force, in order to give efficiency to the police of this city. It will be a wise economy, to accede to the proposition. The Police are not only the conservators of public order, but they are the preservers of incendiarism, and to be efficient in this respect, *an increase is indispensable*."

What our neighbor stigmatized a short time since as "the boldest dash at the electoral and almost absolute power" is now qualified by the same journal as indispensable to the public welfare. Verily the Lion roareth gently now a days.

DELAWARE.

The new Constitution of Delaware is to be submitted to the people on the 5th October next. The principal changes from the old organic law are the increase in the number of Senators and Representatives, with an apportionment based upon population. The Legislature is to meet biennially. The State cannot loan her credit, nor take part in internal improvements. The Legislature is prohibited from granting divorces. Lotteries cease to be legal after 1862. Almost every State and County office is made elective. The election for Governor &c., to be on the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November. No property qualification is necessary to holding any office. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, Court of Chancery and Inferior Courts. The Supreme Court is constituted of four Judges. Disagreement on any point among the Judges goes in favor of the accused.

Two thirds of both branches of the Legislature may amend the Constitution. The amendment must be submitted to the people, and the vote on such amendment must be by a separate ticket. A Convention can be called at any general election, by a majority of those voting for or against a Convention, as the case may be.

NO EXPLOSION YET!

Our readers may be surprised to learn that the steamboat *Eclipse*, which started hence on a trial of speed last week, has arrived in safety at Paducah, on the Ohio. It will be strange, indeed, if she performs her trip without a frightful loss of human life; and we shall take pleasure in chronicling the fact.

POLKA AERIENNE.—Mr. HUBERT ROLLING has sent us a copy of a Polka Aerienne, composed by him, the sale of which is intended as a contribution to the success of Mr. PETIN'S great experiment. As a composition, it is light, lively and spirited. Those who purchase the Polka, will obtain a fine view of the aerial apparatus of Mr. PETIN, an accurate engraving of which has been lithographed upon every copy.

THE TRUE DELTA.—We observe by an article in the *True Delta* of yesterday, that Mr. JOHN MAGINNIS has become the sole proprietor of that journal. There are few more enterprising and indefatigable members of the press than our old friend MAGINNIS, and we know of none who more fully deserve prosperity and success. We trust that under its present auspices the *True Delta* may obtain an ample share of both.

CHARLES DERUX, one of the most eloquent lawyers and gifted young men at the Bar, is a candidate for the place of District Attorney for the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles—Sixth Judicial District.

☞ A verdict of $1,954 66, with interest, has lately been rendered against the Michigan Railroad, to reimburse a passenger for the loss of a box containing goods and $1,700 in gold, which had been committed to the care of the Company's agents for transportation.

CHEAP SALE OF CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, HATS, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of a splendid assortment of Clothing, White Shirts, Hats, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. BLACKIE & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres st.

Times Picayune and Delta.

☞ We are desired to call attention to the sale of Furniture, by Messrs. Beard & May, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 208 Canal street.

Presentation of Plate to Captain John Youmans.

A very large number of the friends of Captain JOHN YOUMANS, the late Chief of Police, assembled by appointment, on Wednesday evening, and proceeded in a body to the residence of that gentleman in Chartres street.—After the usual procession had been shortened into the parlor, Mr. HETLIGER came forward and presented to Captain YOUMANS, on behalf of his friends, a massive silver punch Bowl, salver and ladle. The presentation was accompanied, on the part of Mr. H., by a few appropriate remarks on the part of Mr. H., to which Captain YOUMANS responded in a few hearty and well expressed sentences.

The ceremony having been concluded, the company was invited into the adjoining room to partake of a variety of good things. The new Punch Bowl was, of course, brought on the table, and a gentleman well skilled in the preparation of that capital beverage known as a "Prince Regent," entered at once upon the task of concocting a glass of the delicious liquid. In the meanwhile, the Champagne corks were popping in every direction, and by the time, that the keenness of the first zest had passed off, the Bowl was pronounced for ready christening.—And, thereupon, commenced series of toasts which we would fain embody in this hurried notice, were it not that the nectar distilled on the occasion possessed certain oblivious faculties which have made us strongly forgetful of a number of good things that were said. We do remember, however, that the Press and the Bar were toasted, to the former of which a very modest gentleman responded in a very modest manner, whilst the latter brought out our friend Mr. REESE, who made an exceedingly tasteful speech, which was interrupted by frequent applause. The compliment which he paid to the late Chief of Police, for his efficiency and unerring watchfulness, came with good grace from Mr. REESE, who, in his former capacity as District Attorney, had frequent opportunities of testing the sterling qualities of Captain YOUMANS. But we must pause with the remark that the company did not break up until midnight, and that the services of the new Bowl had to be brought into frequent requisition, not, however, without producing a certain exhilerating effect on several of the gentlemen present.

The beautiful silver Bowl is from the manufactory of Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, and is a most chaste and rich specimen of plate. It bears the following inscription: "To Captain John Youmans, from his friends, New Orleans, May 18, 1853." The compliment thus paid by his many friends to the late Chief of Police, was a most deserved one, and coming as it did from those who have known him long and well, must have been highly gratifying to that gentleman.

We omitted to mention that after the presentation, the members of the Philharmonic Society with a most excellent band of music, gave a serenade to Capt. Youmans, and subsequently continued to discourse delightful music for several hours.

China.

The *Republic* says:—We take too little note of the affairs of this empire. The world without is making an impression upon it, and by delay becomes a stranger and unfamiliar with its internal affairs; and internal strife is at the same time tending to its dissolution. "The progress of the insurgents" constitutes a brief item in every budget of news we receive from the East, by the overland route or otherwise. Sometimes the fact is simply stated that a party of insurgents are defeated; then again we are told that they have overcome the Imperial forces; and then that they have taken a few villages.

To day we have one of these items. It is that the insurgents have taken Nankin. Now what is Nankin? It is a city as many inhabitants as the city of New York, and is populous. These insurgents then must be engaged upon a serious work. There is little room for doubting this. The overthrow of an empire may be a near event. And what is to be substituted for that imperial authority. European ideas cannot be made available. European interposition, or *force*, we do not wish for at the time to come. And yet to this it is tending.

California and China are comparatively contiguous for intercourse, and California may be the refuge of millions, while Europeans are peopling the lands deserted by them, upon a mission of philanthropy, to be sure, together with some remembrance of the advantages that may possibly accrue to themselves. The world, like poor Joe in the "Bleak House," is ever saying "moving."

☞ A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from the Mediterranean, furnishes a statement of the Naval forces of the European powers now in Turkish waters, or within a few day's sail of Constantinople, all effectively manned and equipped in fighting order, which we condense as follows: France, 18 vessels, 900 guns and 9,000 men. England, 11 vessels, 720 guns, and 7,200 men. Turkish and Egyptian squadrons, 1,024 guns and 10,300 men. Russian navy in the Black Sea, over 30 vessels, 1,879 guns and 19,000 men. United States Naval force in the Mediterranean, 4 vessels, 106 guns, and 1,060 men. The respondent who furnishes this statement, thus comments on it.—Bait. American.

In less than a month either France or England can double her force, with no greater effort than an Admiralty order to vessels ready manned, and ready to sail from places not many days distant. Armed steamers are ready to cruise in the Baltic, and who are not utterly insensible to sentiments of love and honor for their country are filled with mingled shame and apprehension. Supposing, in the present interesting, but unsettled and almost alarming state of four foreign relations, either France or England, or both even Spain, sagacity or instinct should determine to curb the arrogance of that greedy transatlantic power which has blazon ed the "Monroe Doctrine" in the teeth of the world. How are we to receive them, and what means have we of supporting our pretensions? Why, we find our whole naval force, now in commission, to be some, and in every sea, numbering 7,500 men and 900 guns, surpassed by a single peace squadron of France or England, which may be spared in time of peace for our waters, say scoutmen, by a telegraphic despatch. More than half of our Navy is on the stocks, or so situated that months and years must elapse before we can be put in efficient order; and when, we have massed every line of battle ship, every frigate, sloop, schooner, and steam ship, every steamer sufficient or broken down, the whole 2000 guns constituting our entire naval force, we may still be overwhelmed by a single foreign squadron, which brings us the first news of its approach.

And the Journal, in publishing its correspondent's communication, pertinently adds:

We would particularly recommend these statements to the notice of those extra-valiant editors who talk about excluding European ships of war from any part of the waters of the Continent. No one appreciates more highly than we do, the *ultimate* power and resources of the United States, in the event of a contest; but if we trust, will never again occur; but it is equally true that we are at present about as unprepared for a conflict with a first rate power as such an enemy could desire to be. Before we vaunt ourselves greatly, and especially before we throw down the gauntlet to all Europe, it behoves us to look at our position, and see that we should gird our harness on, and be ready for the conflict.—A well disciplined army of 500,000 men, and a Navy ten times as large as we have at present, would seem as the positive ridicule, even though we should assume to be one of the Washington Union and its "Young American" associates. The good book says: "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—The New York *Herald* gives the following summary of casualties involving loss of life during the current year:

During the brief period which has elapsed since the 1st of January, no less than thirty-seven railroad accidents have occurred in this country, causing one hundred and twenty three deaths, and inflicting serious bodily injury on two hundred and eleven persons, being at the rate of two accidents per week, and nearly one death and six sixth fractures or severe contusions per day. As this is exclusive of persons killed by being run over or falling from the cars, we shall be within the mark if we say that the average mortality caused by the negligence, niggardliness, and sloth of the directors and officials of our railways, is one life per day. This is little to tell, but the mortality due to steamboat accidents, nine of which, causing two hundred and nine deaths, and fifty severe injuries to the person, have occurred since the 1st of January, 1853. But the elements may very possibly have had a share in the latter. The former are solely due to the hand of man. There are numberless railways in the world which do a very large business, and on which a single life has never been lost. Nor do we see any valid reason for distributing any share of the accidents which occur on other lines to inevitable misfortune. We have never, in the whole course of our experience, heard of a single accident on a railway which might not have been averted by ordinary care, precaution, and management.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.—It has been supposed by many that the steamboat law passed by the last Congress would be regarded as a nullity, and that no attempt would be made to enforce it. This is a mistake, which those who are concerned in steamboats might as well understand at once. The law has been put into execution. At the late term of the Circuit Court of the United States, Capt. Jewett, of the Martha Jewett, was tried and fined $100 for employing an unlicensed pilot. He left St. Louis with the complement of good and bad pilots, but one of them left him at New Orleans, and he employed another who was not licensed. Prosecution followed, and he was made amenable to the law.

BLOODY RENCOUNTER.—The Southern Republic says a bloody rencounter took place in the streets of Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., the other evening, between Dr. J. T. Daniel and a man named Harold. The former was severely, if not mortally, wounded by a knife in the hands of the latter. Harold has been committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

THE STEREOSCOPE.

A simple but most admirable arrangement, based on a discovery in the law of optics, has recently been applied to daguerreotypes, with the production of results equally magical and pleasing. The Stereoscope, as it is termed, consists simply of two properly prepared convergent lenses through which one looks at two views of the person or object daguerreotyped, taken at different angles. The result is, to throw the two pictures into one, which is seen standing out in the centre in all the beauty and perfection of the most finished *bas relief*. All the features of the countenance—in the case of a portrait—the position of the limbs, and the inequalities of the dress assume their proper proportion, and are well projected in well defined and natural boldness. The arrangement can be applied to engravings of statuary, scenery, &c., when taken at the proper angles, but its effect in connection with daguerreotype portraits is perhaps most striking, and scarcely less remarkable than the original discovery of Daguerre. Mr. WHITEHURST, the eminent daguerreotypist of this city, has most successfully applied this beautiful invention to his art, and by its aid is producing at his rooms, No. 205, Baltimore street, pictures which are perfect in artistic finish, as well as life-like in the images they convey. The following description, which we copy from an exchange, will give an idea of the mode by which this wonderful and beautiful artistic effect is produced. In the daguerreotypes which we have seen the lenses are conveniently arranged so that the proper angle and distance for obtaining the desired effect are presented without difficulty. The extract to which we have alluded reads as follows:

"The two latest and best steps in the advance of the Photographic art, are its application to the purposes of astronomy, and to the machine called the Stereoscope. In the Stereoscope, the Daguerreotype presents the forms of natural objects under the form of solids, precisely as they appear in the eye when standing out in isolated relief. It was invented by Professor Wheatstone of London, sometime since, but was overlooked by the public until attention was recently called to it by Sir David Brewster. The following translation from a paper by Monsieur Lerebours, gives the best account of it.

"You take two designs of pictures of an object taken turn by turn, with the right eye and the left, then adjust them side by side perpendicularly before your eyes at the bottom of a little box, the image on the right being seen by the right eye, and that on the left by the left eye, between each eye and image you interpose a prism at such an angle or inclination as will force the two images from the right and left towards the centre.

"If you have correctly adjusted the angle of the two prisms, as also the distance from your eyes to the images, all the corresponding points of the two images will be seen so exactly blended and commingled as to form one identical image, the looking at which, produces at first a very singular physical sensation in the eyes, which very soon passes away, and you behold there the one image in the most perfect relief, and so perfect, as if the real object, without any intervening medium, was standing there before you. To describe the magical delusive effect of this apparatus, the fusing of information of two images into one solid image, and of three times the size, length, breadth and depth, would be a thing impossible. The effects of the stereoscope are not confined to the representation of geometrical objects, such as pyramids, cones, &c. If in this manner you lay buildings, or place a bust or statue of a bas relief, a statue, or two portraits of a living person, or two views of a landscape, they will appear just as they are in nature.

"We see the eyes, the lips, the nose, in short, all the striking features of the face and all the projecting parts of the body, coming forward out of the background. Each, in all their relative proportions. The illusion is complete, and we see the person depicted standing there, identically before us. It is known that the colors of natural objects are so produced on the plates of Daguerre, the paper of Talbot, and the albuminated glass of Niepce de Saint Victor, with the same absolute exactitude that their fleeting images are pictured on the retina of the eye. When, therefore, we wish to study the image of a bas-relief, a statue, a landscape, or a living person, for the stereoscopic, we have only to arrange before the object a binocular camera—that is, a camera furnished with objectglasses of the same diameter and focal distances and two plates of albuminated glass. This camera looks for us, and sees the object placed before it. Like a complaisant artist, it paints for us the two images with superhuman skill and perfection, and we thus obtain with ease and facility everything required for the stereoscope. Photography, which was before only a designer of beautiful picture in gravitint, with the incomparable pencil which the stereoscope leads to her, has now become transformed into a superhuman painter and sculptor, armed with a pencil which would have driven Raphael and Michael Angelo to despair. Photography, thus completed, uncrowned by the stereoscope, is so vastly improved that it will be a matter of wonder, nearly all important photographic pictures or landscapes, monuments, portraits, &c., will be produced double, that is, by couples, in order to their stereoscopic reproduction, in all the extract truth of living nature."

NOBLE HEROISM.—The New York Tribune gives an account of an act of heroism by which Mr. Nathan Harris, of Montgomery, and family were rescued from destruction at the great Norwalk catastrophe. The name of Bridge CARROLL deserves to be remembered with admiration and praise. Mr. Harris will not be spared to forget him.

Among the many intrepid persons who rendered noble service to the sufferers in the dreadful catastrophe, we are informed by the time the name of Mr. Brook Carroll, in particular. This gentleman was about leaving the wharf at Norwalk, to go on a shooting excursion when the accident occurred. Immediately on seeing the cars go into the draw, he sprang into the water and swam to a boat which lay quickly unmoored, and pushed off to the wreck. He was partially visible above the water; and dashing through a window he drew out in succession Mr. Nathan Harris, of Montgomery, Alabama, his three children and their nurse, together with others, and put in with them for the shore. On landing, Mr. Harris embraced him, and exceedingly pathetic, and filled with sympathy, offered it to him, saying, "take it, thou Saviour of my children! Twin it was more: I cannot otherwise express my heartfelt gratitude." "All right, sir," said the noble-hearted fellow, "I don't want you to sell me though"—and, seizing an axe, he dashed again for the wreck, and with lusty blows and superhuman exertion soon made a huge hole in the car's side, and rescued as many as the boat would hold, when he was forced to return reluctantly to the shore with his freight of rescued lives. "Ah!" said he, "if there had been a few more boats, and some one to direct them, I could have got inside the car and have drawn out a great many that I saw rising to the surface, and sinking again to the bottom to die. I was all but on one occasion, a drowning man, and wounded and bloody, as they struggled with the energies of despair, for life, dear life!

Many of those who were striving for life, when he left with his boat full, were silent in the long sleep of death on his return.

"Ah, it made me feel good," said he, "when I drew out the terrified little children from the water in the car. There was only the upper part of one side above the water. He was afraid that his strength would fail him before he could finish his good work, but, said he, "my muscles felt just like steel bars, as I swung the axe and stove in the panels." When all was finished, and no more lives could be saved, he felt that his duty was accomplished. The many horrors he had to witness; the mangled and maimed; the agony of the dying; the wailing of the living and bereaved people, making desperate efforts to render assistance, but perfectly paralyzed through horror, at the awful event, made a deep impression on his mind.

We think too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Carroll for his noble conduct in this case. Mr. C. is a resident of Norwalk, and recently of Brooklyn, New York.

☞ Public dinners are under the ban of Horace Greeley, who, in an editorial in the Tribune noticing the banquet to John P. Hale, opens thus:

"Public dinners are public nuisances—flagrantly so. They are of a relic of outgrown barbarism which esteems eating and drinking the chief ends of life, and would show affection as Joseph did to his brother Benjamin—by giving him three times as great a mess as was apportioned to his half brothers. It is every way unworthy of our age to attempt to honor, reward or show admiration for a public benefactor by feasting him, even when (as at Boston yesterday) intoxicating liquors are excluded.—But an ordinary public dinner, "with a stick in it," is essentially a bestial performance. Two or three hundred people are assembled to eat an inordinate meal, at an unusual and unseasonable hour, paying for it a sum that many of them cannot really afford, and washing it down with incessant libations of villainously dragged cider and cockroach Madeira, which gate stand-by worse as the company get more and more unhealthily and obliviously drunk—then the speeches, beginning with the prosy and the foggy and ending somewhere in the infancy of the small hours, with the hazy and the nasty—then the leatherly cloud of cigar-smoke which, for the last hour or two, is battened down upon the whole company, afflicting, loathering, demoralizing all well bred, cleanly, uncorrupted sense—and all the sick headaches, the days of misery, and often the fatal illness that follows, as Death on the Pale Horse was followed. On the whole, we consider the public dinner the absurdest, stupidest bore of the nineteenth century."

☞ There are seven distinguishing characters of voice in men and women. In men they are termed bass, baritone, tenor, robusto or full tenor, and tenor-leggiardo, or counter-tenor. Those of women are termed contralto, mezzo-soprano and soprano. The compass will be found to vary according to the length of the vocal chords and windpipe, the longest possessing the power of producing the greatest number of notes. Then, one voice may comprise a range of twelve notes, and another sixteen, yet both may be of the same character. The change which occurs in the voice in the decline of life, is the result of the ossification of the cartilages of the larynx, and the hardening of its ligaments, which produce a hard and cracked sound.

DIGEST OF ROMAN JURISPRUDENCE.—We are indebted to Mr. ABAY for a copy of the Abridgement of the Condensed Digest of Roman Jurisprudence, alphabetically arranged, with reference to the articles of the Civil Code, of the Code of Practice, and to the Statutory laws of Louisiana. This work is to be completed in two numbers. Its translation is in progress by Mr. ABAY, who brings to the task a thorough familiarity with the Latin tongue, a complete knowledge of legal phraseology, and unremitting diligence and labor. As far as we are capable of judging, the Digest promises to be a publication of great value.

[From the New York National Democrat.

MORALITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—THE OPIUM TRADE.

How the British Government continues to sustain its self assumed character for humanity, before any portion of the civilized globe is a matter at once wonderful to any thinking mind and illustrative of the great assurance and ability of that government.

Indeed, while we heartily and emphatically condemn, we cannot but be driven into a temporary admiration of its boldness. "Audacity, audacity, *always* audacity, says Dantos, is the sum, the two pictures into one, which is seen standing out in the centre in all the beauty and perfection of the most finished *bas relief*. All the features of the countenance—in the case of a portrait—the position of the limbs, and the inequalities of the dress assume their proper proportion, and are well projected in well defined and natural boldness. The arrangement can be applied to engravings of statuary, scenery, &c., when taken at the proper angles, but its effect in connection with daguerreotype portraits is perhaps most striking, and scarcely less remarkable than the original discovery of Daguerre. Mr. WHITEHURST, the eminent daguerreotypist of this city, has most successfully applied this beautiful invention to his art, and by its aid is producing at his rooms, No. 205, Baltimore street, pictures which are perfect in artistic finish, as well as life-like in the images they convey. The following description, which we copy from an exchange, will give an idea of the mode by which this wonderful and beautiful artistic effect is produced. In the daguerreotypes which we have seen the lenses are conveniently arranged so that the proper angle and distance for obtaining the desired effect are presented without difficulty. The extract to which we have alluded reads as follows:

"The two latest and best steps in the advance of the Photographic art, are its application to the purposes of astronomy, and to the machine called the Stereoscope. In the Stereoscope, the Daguerreotype presents the forms of natural objects under the form of solids, precisely as they appear in the eye when standing out in isolated relief. It was invented by Professor Wheatstone of London, sometime since, but was overlooked by the public until attention was recently called to it by Sir David Brewster. The following translation from a paper by Monsieur Lerebours, gives the best account of it.

"You take two designs of pictures of an object taken turn by turn, with the right eye and the left, then adjust them side by side perpendicularly before your eyes at the bottom of a little box, the image on the right being seen by the right eye, and that on the left by the left eye, between each eye and image you interpose a prism at such an angle or inclination as will force the two images from the right and left towards the centre.

"If you have correctly adjusted the angle of the two prisms, as also the distance from your eyes to the images, all the corresponding points of the two images will be seen so exactly blended and commingled as to form one identical image, the looking at which, produces at first a very singular physical sensation in the eyes, which very soon passes away, and you behold there the one image in the most perfect relief, and so perfect, as if the real object, without any intervening medium, was standing there before you. To describe the magical delusive effect of this apparatus, the fusing of information of two images into one solid image, and of three times the size, length, breadth and depth, would be a thing impossible. The effects of the stereoscope are not confined to the representation of geometrical objects, such as pyramids, cones, &c. If in this manner you lay buildings, or place a bust or statue of a bas relief, a statue, or two portraits of a living person, or two views of a landscape, they will appear just as they are in nature.

"We see the eyes, the lips, the nose, in short, all the striking features of the face and all the projecting parts of the body, coming forward out of the background. Each, in all their relative proportions. The illusion is complete, and we see the person depicted standing there identically before us. It is known that the colors of natural objects are so produced on the plates of Daguerre, the paper of Talbot, and the albuminated glass of Niepce de Saint Victor, with the same absolute exactitude that their fleeting images are pictured on the retina of the eye. When, therefore, we wish to study the image of a bas-relief, a statue, a landscape, or a living person, for the stereoscopic, we have only to arrange before the object a binocular camera—that is, a camera furnished with object glasses of the same diameter and focal distances and two plates of albuminated glass. This camera looks for us, and sees the object placed before it. Like a complaisant artist, it paints for us the two images with superhuman skill and perfection, and we thus obtain with ease and facility everything required for the stereoscope. Photography, which was before only a designer of beautiful picture in gravitint, with the incomparable pencil which the stereoscope leads to her, has now become transformed into a superhuman painter and sculptor, armed with a pencil which would have driven Raphael and Michael Angelo to despair. Photography, thus completed, uncrowned by the stereoscope, is so vastly improved that it will be a matter of wonder, nearly all important photographic pictures or landscapes, monuments, portraits, &c., will be produced double, that is, by couples, in order to their stereoscopic reproduction, in all the extract truth of living nature."

NOBLE HEROISM.—The New York Tribune gives an account of an act of heroism by which Mr. Nathan Harris, of Montgomery, and family were rescued from destruction at the great Norwalk catastrophe. The name of Bridge CARROLL deserves to be remembered with admiration and praise. Mr. Harris will not be spared to forget him.

Among the many intrepid persons who rendered noble service to the sufferers in the dreadful catastrophe, we are informed by the time the name of Mr. Brook Carroll, in particular. This gentleman was about leaving the wharf at Norwalk, to go on a shooting excursion when the accident occurred. Immediately on seeing the cars go into the draw, he sprang into the water and swam to a boat which lay quickly unmoored, and pushed off to the wreck. He was partially visible above the water; and dashing through a window he drew out in succession Mr. Nathan Harris, of Montgomery, Alabama, his three children and their nurse, together with others, and put in with them for the shore. On landing, Mr. Harris embraced him, and exceedingly pathetic, and filled with sympathy, offered it to him, saying, "take it, thou Saviour of my children! Twin it was more: I cannot otherwise express my heartfelt gratitude." "All right, sir," said the noble-hearted fellow, "I don't want you to sell me though"—and, seizing an axe, he dashed again for the wreck, and with lusty blows and superhuman exertion soon made a huge hole in the car's side, and rescued as many as the boat would hold, when he was forced to return reluctantly to the shore with his freight of rescued lives. "Ah!" said he, "if there had been a few more boats, and some one to direct them, I could have got inside the car and have drawn out a great many that I saw rising to the surface, and sinking again to the bottom to die. I was all but on one occasion a drowning man, and wounded and bloody, as they struggled with the energies of despair, for life, dear life!

Many of those who were striving for life, when he left with his boat full, were silent in the long sleep of death on his return.

"Ah, it made me feel good," said he, "when I drew out the terrified little children from the water in the car." There was only the upper part of one side above the water. He was afraid that his strength would fail him before he could finish his good work, but, said he, "my muscles felt just like steel bars, as I swung the axe and stove in the panels." When all was finished, and no more lives could be saved, he felt that his duty was accomplished. The many horrors he had to witness; the mangled and maimed; the agony of the dying; the wailing of the living and bereaved people, making desperate efforts to render assistance, but perfectly paralyzed through horror, at the awful event, made a deep impression on his mind.

We think too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Carroll for his noble conduct in this case. Mr. C. is a resident of Norwalk, and recently of Brooklyn, New York.

☞ Public dinners are under the ban of Horace Greeley, who, in an editorial in the Tribune noticing the banquet to John P. Hale, opens thus:

"Public dinners are public nuisances—flagrantly so. They are of a relic of outgrown barbarism which esteems eating and drinking the chief ends of life, and would show affection as Joseph did to his brother Benjamin—by giving him three times as great a mess as was apportioned to his half brothers. It is every way unworthy of our age to attempt to honor, reward or show admiration for a public benefactor by feasting him, even when (as at Boston yesterday) intoxicating liquors are excluded.—But an ordinary public dinner, "with a stick in it," is essentially a bestial performance. Two or three hundred people are assembled to eat an inordinate meal, at an unusual and unseasonable hour, paying for it a sum that many of them cannot really afford, and washing it down with incessant libations of villainously dragged cider and cockroach Madeira, which gate stand-by worse as the company get more and more unhealthily and obliviously drunk—then the speeches, beginning with the prosy and the foggy and ending somewhere in the infancy of the small hours, with the hazy and the nasty—then the leatherly cloud of cigar-smoke which, for the last hour or two, is battened down upon the whole company, afflicting, loathering, demoralizing all well bred, cleanly, uncorrupted sense—and all the sick headaches, the days of misery, and often the fatal illness that follows, as Death on the Pale Horse was followed. On the whole, we consider the public dinner the absurdest, stupidest bore of the nineteenth century."

☞ There are seven distinguishing characters of voice in men and women. In men they are termed bass, baritone, tenor, robusto or full tenor, and tenor-leggiardo, or counter-tenor. Those of women are termed contralto, mezzo-soprano and soprano. The compass will be found to vary according to the length of the vocal chords and windpipe, the longest possessing the power of producing the greatest number of notes. Then, one voice may comprise a range of twelve notes, and another sixteen, yet both may be of the same character. The change which occurs in the voice in the decline of life, is the result of the ossification of the cartilages of the larynx, and the hardening of its ligaments, which produce a hard and cracked sound.

DIGEST OF ROMAN JURISPRUDENCE.—We are indebted to Mr. ABAY for a copy of the Abridgement of the Condensed Digest of Roman Jurisprudence, alphabetically arranged, with reference to the articles of the Civil Code, of the Code of Practice, and to the Statutory laws of Louisiana. This work is to be completed in two numbers. Its translation is in progress by Mr. ABAY, who brings to the task a thorough familiarity with the Latin tongue, a complete knowledge of legal phraseology, and unremitting diligence and labor. As far as we are capable of judging, the Digest promises to be a publication of great value.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1853.

The Cotton market continues to maintain a quiet appearance, and the sales amount to 5,000 bales, without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5-97d	Fair	6-17
Ordinary	5 3-4d	Mid Fair	6-7
Middling	6 1-16d	Good Fair	6-7
Good Middling	6 3-16d	Good and Fine	6-7
Middling Fair	6-11-32d		

The Tobacco market is firm, with sales of 300 hhds. today.

Of Sugar, 200 hhds. were sold at previous figures. Fair 3¾@4c ⅌ lb. Molasses is in fair demand, with sales of 200 hhds. at 19@21c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is dull, with sales of 1200 bbls. at $4 25@4 40 for Ohio and St. Louis, and $4 70@5 00 for extra brands. Of Corn, 6,000 sacks were sold at 68 @68c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions have undergone no change. Mess Pork is selling in small quantities, at $15 50@15 62½c. We notice a sale of 200,000 lbs. Bulk Pork, at 5¾@5c. Bacon is heavy, and Sides have been sold at 7¾ @7½c. Messrs. and 5¾@5½c for Shoulders. We quote Cincinnati Sides, 7¾ @7½c. Nothing of note was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling at 18c ⅌ gallon for rectified, and some barrels brought 23c.

Of Coffee, some 2000 sacks were sold at 5¾ @9½c ⅌ lb.

Exchange is in good demand. Sterling, 10¾ @10¾c. Paris, 5f. 18¾ @5f. 17½. Bills on New York at 60 days 1¼ @1⅛ ⅌ cent disc. Checks, par @ ¼ per cent premium.

EXCHANGE OUT OF DOORS.

Sterling	8¾@9¾ ⅌ c
France	5f 18¾ @5f 17½
New York, sixty day bills	¼ @1⅛ ⅌ cent disc
Do. Checks	par @ ¼ ⅌ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	¼ @1⅛ ⅌ cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼ @1⅛ ⅌ cent disc
Havana at five to eight days	——@—— ⅌ ct. prem

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, 7/16d, to Havre ⅝c.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Ouachita	Rockaway, Cannon
Red River	Texas Ranger, Buckman
Mississippi	Mary Bess, Kimball
St Louis	Iowa, Morehouse
Cincinnati	R. H. Winslow, McGill
Mobile	Florida, Gibbons
Sarah Sam	New Lafoon, Grant
Big Black	Joseph Lewis, Owings
St Louis	St Nicholas, Burke
Louisiana	Louisiana, Hunter
Arkansas River	Arkansas, Bennett

Alexander Lessops vs. his creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Fourth District Court of New Orleans.—All persons interested herein are notified to show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof why the provisional tableau of distribution in this day filed by the syndic be not approved and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of the Court, this 19th May, 1853.
H. S. KEY, } K. LOEW,
Attorney. } Deputy Clerk.
my 20d3.

New Bindon Springs.

We have received from one of our Mobile correspondents, the following letter which we cheerfully publish.

MOBILE, May 15th, 1853