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The New Orleans Bee.

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Our Daily Paper is published every morning, to subscribers at the rate of Twenty-Five Dollars per year, payable half in advance, and the balance half at the end of the year.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, April 8, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SLIP.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

Our Mobile neighbors are actively engaged in the discussion of the probable effects upon that city of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. This controversy has grown out of a proposition before the corporate authorities to grant the right of way to the company through the Southern portion of the city to the river or bay of Mobile. The permission sought would probably have been conceded without difficulty or delay, but for a petition got up by certain short-sighted citizens of Mobile, alleging that the proposed right of way would inflict the greatest possible injury upon Mobile, and would carry trade and commerce past that city, and up the Alabama, Tombigbee and other rivers of the interior. These apprehensions appear to have so far influenced the action of the Council, as to have occasioned a postponement of the question.

We remark, with pleasure, that the journals of our sister city views the subject in an entirely different light. The *Tribune* and *Register* are warmly in favor of granting the right of way—the *Advertiser* is less decided, but manifests no opposition to the measure. The arguments used in support of the petition of the New Orleans and Mobile Company seem to us incontrovertible. The broad ground that the prosperity of all cities is enhanced by railroads extending to them from other points, is so clear a proposition, and one which has been established by so many convincing illustrations, that it may be regarded as a position needing no proof, and to which every thinking mind will readily subscribe. That a railroad leading from New Orleans to Mobile can possibly injure the latter city would appear absurd on its face. How can it exert any other than a beneficial influence? It must increase travel and intercourse between the two cities; it must greatly enlarge the commerce of Mobile, cheapen freight and transportation, and thus augment profits, and add to the wealth of Mobile as well as New Orleans. The fact is, the opposition to the measure seems to be antediluvian in this practical and energetic age, when the immediate benefits of railroad enterprises are so well understood and so universally appreciated.

It is absurd to certain that this road will be built, whether with or without the consent of the corporation of Mobile. Now, if that body think proper to refuse the right of way through the limits of the city, the Company will be compelled to establish their depot higher up the river. Will this benefit Mobile, or rather will it not abstract from her, whatever benefit she might expect from the road, without diminishing any of the evils which some of her over-timorous citizens apprehend. These views are well expressed in the annexed paragraphs from the Mobile *Tribune*:

"A writer in one of the morning papers takes the ground that Mobile cannot compete with New Orleans in business, and, therefore, we should allow the railroad company between the two cities to have a depot at the river.

"It is true that Mobile cannot compete with New Orleans now; but there is no necessity of competing with her at all. Mobile, be assured, if she is going to be anything, will be able to do the business which belongs to her by her position, and it better than New Orleans can possibly can. We shall have then nothing to fear from New Orleans in our legitimate trade.

"But suppose we had anything to lose, does not every one see that by allowing the railroad company to put its depot a mile from the river, we cut off by any possibility help ourselves?

"We know very well that there is a large portion of our people composed of those who apprehend much harm to the city from the New Orleans road.

"But this has nothing to do with the subject in hand. If the road will hurt Mobile, putting the depot of the company a mile from the river can in no manner prevent the evil, and, therefore, it is entirely useless as a remedial measure, while it is positively hurtful as a patent advertisement of that timid feeling which is always ready to cry out fluttering within the jaws of New Orleans, preparatory to disappearing.

"A writer in the *Advertiser* puts the question in a true light. He contends that if Mobile cannot compete in business with her competitor, New Orleans, she might as well abandon all effort to do so. He shows that the contemplated road will give to both equal opportunities of expanding their commerce and promoting their prosperity—that it is the duty and interest of Mobile to embrace all such opportunities—that her position is excellent, her resources ample, and that her energy and enterprise ought to be her hand and with her natural advantages. He takes the position that Mobile must ultimately control the commerce of the Gulf, and though we may smile at this hyperbole, yet we like the bold and buoyant spirit that animates the writer. Of such stuff are the men who lay the foundation of the prosperity of States.

☞ REVERIE OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a splendid display of fireworks this evening, by Mr. Coyle, in Lafayette Square, for the benefit of the charity fund for the relief of the destitute widows and orphans of deceased firemen. The association, which is extremely numerous, enjoys an ancient and precarious revenue derived from the use of vaults and tombs in their cemetery. It is now in debt, and is dependent solely for support of forty-eight widows, twenty three orphans, and a few members who are in destitute circumstances. Their annual expenses are not less than $10,000. A more meritorious and more needy association does not exist in our city. We trust, therefore, that the entertainment to be given this evening for their benefit, will furnish a reasonable and substantial addition to their treasury.

The "Washington *Union*" whose subserviency fairly entitles it to all the honors and emoluments, as well as the name of the Court Journal, is brought to a severe account by a Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, who finds fault with the Sec. of the Interior, and says that the *Union* as it does not hesitate to do, is the mouthpiece of the Secretary, that the attention of the *National*, that an infamous fraud has lately been perpetrated, by which the proprietor of the Union was elected printer to the House, and yet not a single comment has been made, or a solitary word of censure been seen in its columns.

It may must have known, for it is a matter of notorious remark, that votes were obtained for Forney, under the solemn assurance being given by him that not one dollar of the Public Printing in connection with the *Union*, but to future the support of the Nebraska bill should not be received, and that at least of Dr. Gwin, Forney also have learned that both of these solemn pledges were shamelessly violated. Here was an occasion which, not only the Whig, but also Forney required a prompt and unequivocal exposure of the fraud itself, and of those engaged in its perpetration. Such a course would have recommended itself to democrats generally, for they are always intolerant of any such base means as these, and the Whig's language can be easily by it. It is not my province, however, to prescribe to the *National* the proper course it should pursue. These who control its columns have some the right to determine it, as they alone will be held responsible by the public. I merely venture the opinion that no paper published here can lose more by a reputation for independence that permits frequent and flagrant abuses of those in power to pass unnoticed and unrebuked.

To the the *National* replies:

We cannot deny having heard such rumors as are referred to in the above extract. We cannot deny having seen them stated and commented on in various journals. But motives of delicacy restrained us from alluding to them. We think it for granted that, if untrue, they would be promptly contradicted by the Washington *Union*. To defend ourselves from the charges preferred against us by the Whig correspondent, and to give the Washington *Union* the opportunity to deny the truth of the accusation brought against it, we have thought fit to give to the above extract a place in our columns.

SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Henry Master, of Hinks, had suffered from a disagreeable sensation in his stomach, and a tickling in his throat for a year or longer, and had occasionally raised blood. It was supposed that the sensations were deceptive, and in reality produced by worms, as various strange sensations are known to be. The cause, however, has turned out to be stranger still.

One morning recently, Mr. Master, feeling this tickling in the upper part of his throat, and something biting him there, got his wife to look into his mouth. To her astonishment she plainly saw the head and eyes of a lizard. She was so frightened that she screamed. On telling her husband what she had seen, it alarmed him so much, that she feared for the consequences, and tried to turn it off. At any rate, he was induced to take some vermifuge, and shortly obtained relief by the expulsion of the extraordinary tenant of his stomach. The lizard was about six inches in length.

Mr. Master then related that about three years ago he had drank at a brook in which he observed numerous little lizards; and expressed the opinion that he must have swallowed it at the time.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

SALES AT THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at 10 o'clock, in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel:

A lot of ground, brick Dwelling, at the corner of Port and Architect streets.

A spacious two story Dwelling House on Victory street, divided into three tenements.

Two Lots and Buildings on Canal street, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Rooney.

Three spacious Lots of Ground in Mandeville, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Fraser.

A six-Period Lots and Dwellings, Slaves, &c. See advertising.

☞ El Cazin Lagrand Hookey and 175 Pack Ages and Lots, Fashion and American Hackney.—The superb Stallion Lagrand will be called to the Hammer and guaranteed sale at 12 o'clock, at Jos Fosque (Bal American Dry Goods, and 12 cases damaged Hosiery, THIS DAY, by Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock. No. 6 Bienville street.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—To close consignments of Painted Lawnets, Dry Goods, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Boys' Leghorn Bonnets.—The peculiar attention of dealers is called to the sale without reserve, at 10 o'clock, of Painted Lawnets, Dry Goods, Leghorn, Gentlemen's and Boys' Hats, to take place THIS DAY, 8th of April, at the Auction Rooms of F. FERNANDEZ & CO., 16 Bienville street, between Bienville and Conti.

THE MEXICAN EXILES.

Our city is at this moment warning with the unhappy victims of SANTA ANNA's tyranny. The best, the noblest and the most patriotic of Mexican citizens are precisely those who have been most inexorably proscribed. It is natural that these persecuted gentlemen should feel indignant at the idea of the United States consenting to negotiate a treaty which will place millions in the hands of SANTA ANNA to be employed here in consolidating his power, and carrying into effect his ambitious aspirations for an imperial crown. Although the action of the United States Senate in the adoption or rejection of the Gadsden treaty must be based upon motives of national advantage, wholly distinct from any possible one to which the Mexican President may apply the purchase money of the Mesilla territory we have not considered ourselves at liberty to decline the publication of the annexed appeal from a large number of Mexicans now sojourning in New Orleans. They cannot more thoroughly detest and despise Santa Anna than we do:

We have learned through the public prints that the distinguished Judge Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, together with several honorable members of the Senate, have warmly and strenuously opposed the ratification of the Gadsden treaty, and that the principal reason assigned was that the amount to be received by the Mexican Government, would enable Santa Anna to prolong his power—the reason upon which now weighs so heavily upon that unhappy country.

You will please, Messrs. Editors, allow us the use of your valuable columns, in order that we may publicly express our heartfelt gratitude and profound obligation for the noble conduct and chivalrous sentiments of the honorable Senator from Illinois, and his worthy colleagues. Our duty, as Mexicans, is to hail with unbounded delight, every thing calculated to favor the liberty and advancement of our beloved fatherland.

The reaction which is now in progress in Europe against the privileged classes whose power is tottering, has made itself felt in Mexico, but so obstreperous has the result been to our cause, that this very reaction is at this moment helping the designs of that man, the unblushing speculator in every scheme which he can make subservient to his personal aggrandisement; that Proteus, who constitutes himself the champion of every measure, provided he is allowed to exercise the most absolute and execrable power, for in his eyes, authority has not been created with a view to the maintenance of such or such principles, but merely to satisfy his base instincts, and thirst for wealth and dominion.

There is a nation, a neighbor to Mexico, whom interest, principle, and noble aspirations have arrayed against every law or act calculated to clog the onward march of nations; a people who have not only given the lie to the old doctrine of government by their astounding prosperity, but who being aware that the day will day be the beacon by whose light the world will frame new laws and assume a new existence, act prudently it is true, but never cease to toil for the liberty of man, to extend to the oppressed of all lands their sympathy, and cheer along those who devote their lives to the regeneration of the human family.

And shall it be said that this glorious nation which aims at giving an independent form of government to Cuba—to Cuba still enslaved and apparently unworthy of liberty, since she has not strength to shake off her chains, shall it be that the Americans will refuse to assist Mexico in recovering an independence for which she has been bleeding, toiling and exhausting her energies for the last fifty years? No, no! they cannot be. All we now ask is that Santa Anna be not furnished with the means of oppressing us, and filling up the Treasury which has been emptied by his madness.

The formation of numerous corps, unworthy the name of army, is most disgusting stockjobbing; an unheard of system of raising funds for the sole purpose of buying partizans; an incredible confusion which the Mexican journals have failed to point out; and which shows paramount to all other principles, the shameless postponement of the payment of the national debt and the accumulation of interests consequent thereon; the utter want of confidence in our arms, economy and common honesty—such are the dire evils under which our country is now groaning. Let such then be the first care and attention of the resources of the government be an object of wonder, for the millions which the exile of the territories must realize, would be buried likewise in the same abyss.

Will the United States protect that man, even indirectly? No, a thousand times, no!—An administration such as that of Mr. Pierce, whose extraordinary election caused the oppressed to cherish so many fond hopes, will not be guilty of such an act of outrage. We feel in favor the desires of a despot who has not yet placed the imperial crown on his head, only because his power in Mexico does not equal that of Faustin I. in Haytie he would prove recreant to human principles.

Besides, why should the United States procure for us a tyrant, when we are in an individual who came into power by a political accident, and will retain it a few months longer merely because the Mexicans are tired of revolutions? The lawful monarch of our land, the people, are awakening from their slumbers—May not the American justly fear the republication of exceedingly dangerous doctrines of our wishes by a ruler vested with but temporary authority?

We ask Santa Anna the man for the throne, did he appreciate the necessity of bringing the lawless men together, in order that unreasonable and deplorable prejudices might be obliterated and forgotten, and that nations might be united in fraternal ties, did he aim in the first place at providing for the material wants of those wretched beings, and that the moment he saw the benefits of education, he would have entitled to the aid he will derive from the Gadsden treaty? But far from this! he expects, through the satisfaction of the desire of his soul, to place his own benefit the public money; to appease the hunger of his dependent *camarilla*; to dispense with the efforts and toil which the present condition of Mexico loudly calls for. The hunted liberty to his bosom so long as he needed her, he lashed her out under the more effectually to attain renown, but she was faithful to her cause, having so often betrayed her, he can no longer expect to be rewarded. This beast led and will legislate unless we make our country, oh, no! although on the verge of the grave, he labors with one hand to tear down the monument which, with the other, he had helped to rear, as if the more unconscious the proof that he loves nothing, believes in nothing, hopes for nothing, and surrenders himself entirely to his brutal instincts.

Protect him not, ye good men of the American Union and the world. Crush him rather beneath your contempt, for he deserves it. Above all, refrain by means to an American Congress that will expander the money it will obtain, and then die of inanition. General SHIELDS, and you senators who have shown such zeal in his opposition to the measure, cease not to raise your eloquent voices in behalf of our cause, and receive with our unbounded thanks, the blessings of our children.

MANY MEXICANS.

WHAT IS THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE?—To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet, rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face, and brought him to the gin end. In the instant that preceded his perdition, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him.

The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. deprived him from him for ever. Yet, on the first attempt upon his life, he was able to frame a new idea