The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, [illegible] 1855.

☞ The Office of the [illegible] removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS.

One of the constant charges preferred against the American party by its opponents, is, that this party is inveterately hostile to foreigners. Than such an allegation nothing can be more false and slanderous. We are not actuated by a blind and inveterate hatred of foreigners. We think that can be urged in favor of such an allegation, but that is the voice of reason and usefulness in the various vocations to which they themselves. That foreigners, who by the most part, constructs our railroads, and excavates our canals, is a fact undoubted; but it is not questioned nor doubted; that it is of very advantageous in a youthful country, where the mechanical arts are in demand, is not controverted—but it does not thence follow that citizens should be indiscriminately invested with political rights; far less that they should play an important part in the government of the country.

America is often alluded to as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. The American party has no desire to curtail such a thing in this respect. The Irishman flying from his impoverished and misgoverned island; the German who seeks a home here which he cannot find at the hands of the Italian who escapes from the galling tyranny of Austrian domination; the Spaniard who prefers republican freedom to the absolute rule of a narrow-minded despotism, are alike welcome guests. Here they enjoy the fullest share of liberty within the laws; here they are protected in life and property; here they find available channels for honest industry; here they may acquire and possess wealth in absolute security; here, in fine, are on a footing of perfect equality with the natives in all that can comprise the untrammeled expression of opinion, and the attainment of a material prosperity unknown to them elsewhere. One avenue alone we desire to see closed, viz political preferment, exclusive or unnatural, that we should have the government of the country to [illegible]. Does not the principle underlie the foundation of national policy, to create every impulse of patriotism? Is there a people on earth who would tolerate the interposition of strangers in matters of such paramount importance? Would France permit Englishmen to take a leading and administering her councils? Would England allow Frenchmen to fill the tribunals of justice, or in her Parliament? And why should America be ignored her institutions with the same [illegible] allegiance from the inexperienced beginning of rash and ignorant men? Reverence for our system of Government is essentially different from that of European countries, and so complex, so difficult to be learned and comprehended, that almost foreigners who have examined it, commented upon it, have perpetrated the most absurd errors, as well of fact as of [illegible]. Now the American party contends that none but Americans are competent to direct the destinies of their country, and that even were this otherwise, as the possessors of the soil, the inheritors of freedom, we claim the unquestionable right of self-government. They see in this the slightest animosity to the foreign population, and he is a fool or a knave, or a deliberate calumniator who can deduce any other inference from their views than this.

The amendment of the naturalization laws is now a fundamental tenet of the American party. This is scarcely an open question. Its stringent necessity is almost never denied. The most blatant stickler of Democracy does not venture to assert that the existing laws of naturalization are sound and judicious. The system is very generally blinked by the Democracy, because they know it to be our strong and their weak point. No man is so blind as to deny that the foulest frauds have disgraced popular elections in New York, Boston and elsewhere, through the facilities afforded by the lax, expeditious and [illegible] process of creating citizenship. Monthly men have been naturalized; thousands have been put through by the agency of a system of standing compurgators, like the weekly people who haunt the Courts in London, and are ready for a consideration to offer bail for colossal sums, although they themselves hardly know where to get a dinner. The American party would reduce the term of probation should be extended and that the laws of naturalization should be so modified, that none shall [illegible] who have not passed the required residence, and a moral character. Is this hostility to foreigners? What honest foreigner denies to be admitted to a privilege which he is compelled to share with a disorderly [illegible] and in many cases, [illegible]? Let legislation on this [illegible] be so shaped, that the man of honor may readily avail himself of its advantages, while the knave and the loafer will be excluded.

We repeat that the charge of hostility to foreigners is an idle and malicious one.—We desire to protect ourselves, not to persecute others. We ask nothing but what all nations exact, and by the blessing of God, we shall in due season succeed in our demands.

STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

We learn from the Agents of the *Crescent City* that the steamship *El Dorado* met with a slight accident when about leaving Havana for Aspinwall, and was obliged to return to port to repair, which caused her to be detained some time. The Agents expect that in the event of the non arrival of the *El Dorado* at Aspinwall by the time the steamer for New York direct is ready for sea, the New York steamer will take the California mails and passengers, and leave Havana for New Orleans at Havana, which will oblige the *Crescent City* to wait at the latter port for their arrival.

SEE PERSONS DROWNED.—By the Milwaukie papers we learn that six persons were drowned at the wreck of the steamer Sebastopol, as follows: The pilot, Frances Forbes, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the second mate, Morris Berry; the second engineer, name unknown, but belonging to Avoca, Ohio; two passengers and a colored waiter, names unknown.

All of the other persons on board of the steamer, numbering 74, were saved. Twelve of the horses on board were also saved. The captain of the steamer was deceived in not seeing the usual light at the mouth of the river, and ran aground, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The storm was the heaviest ever known in that region.

The Sebastopol was owned in Cleveland and insured in Buffalo. Her cargo was valued at $100,000.

DROWNED.—While the steamer John Sinclair was lying aground at Short Creek, Yazoo River, Mr. Miller, the mate, in getting the hands off, struck one of them with a hammer; the man, in trying to dodge the blow, shoved the one of the men overboard. The mate made every effort to save him, but he sank and rose no more.

☞ The young American pianist, Gottschalk, who made a successful professional tour of the United States last year, is about to leave this country and take up his residence in Paris. Mr. Gottschalk goes to France in compliance with an invitation from Mr. Mockart, private secretary to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Mr. G. has also completed a contract with several European music publishers, to furnish them with a certain number of pieces of music per year, at an annual salary of $3,000.

☞ On the night of the 31st, when the mails for Baltimore approached the Bell road station, a man stepped from the platform to the track, not perceiving the approaching train. All efforts to save him were unavailing, and he was torn to fragments by the locomotive.

MILES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

That great experimental philosopher, who never said a foolish thing in the whole course of his life—Dr. Franklin, once noticed, "that three removes are as bad as a fire." The meaning removes are as bad as a fire." The meaning of which is, that a man never gains much by frequent changes of domicil. I ascertain no doubt, that Mr. Taylor will be the most striking example of the truth and wisdom of this proverb before the close of the year. So far, he can scantly as its truth.

This gentleman, some years past, was located in one of the country parishes, where he failed to receive that promotion which his talents merited. Disappointed in his political aspirations, and eager to hear the burdens and cares of office, he established himself in the city of New Orleans, in the Second Congressional district. In 1852, he sent out the Democratic Bench having to be filled, he offered himself as a candidate for it to the people of the Second Congressional district, and was defeated.—This disappointment discouraged him, but did not extinguish his thirst for public honors, and to make sure of future success, he located in the old Third Municipality. In the course of time, (and by the blessing of God, a vacancy in the Board of Assistant Aldermen occurred, and Mr. Taylor lodged himself as a fit person to fill it. But although