The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

A misconception seems to prevail respecting the action of the Railroad bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Monday last. Most as many persons suppose, we said in the State to subscribe to a certain amount of stock to the various railroad projects, that a bill proscribing the manner, terms and conditions of subscription, to the event the General Assembly concurring to make such a subscription. It merely indicates the way which Louisiana may give her aid in the construction of railroads, and does not say that such aid shall be given. The construction of this particular bill are, that the State issue bonds in payment of her stock, drawn in favor of the several companies, and having twenty to run, with interest at six per cent. per annum—semi-annually. These bonds are to be by the railroad companies at par, and if by them at more than par, the surplus is to be paid into the State Treasury, to be applied to the redemption of the bonds. This bill is favorable to the interests of the State, in the manner in which it offers to do so by his absence—a even more palpable than if he had remained and voted against it. He his opponents may be honest and conscientious even in error.

There is another consideration which we would strongly impress upon the minds of our city members, some of whom are now in New Orleans, and who appear to be active and pushing—hardly knowing whether to sustain the measure or not. This city has already taxed itself over four millions of dollars for the construction of two of the proposed roads, and we have little not the slightest intention of sacrificing the immense amount, or permitting the stock to become a nullity. The aid we expect from the State, and which the country members are cheerfully prepared to grant, will enable New Orleans to dispense with further heavy taxes on her citizens for this special purpose. But suppose, that in consequence of the opposition, on the part of a few of the members, which seems to exist in the House, the bill for that object should fail to obtain a Constitutional majority, what will be inevitable consequence? Why, that New Orleans, having already contributed by voluntary subscriptions and self imposed taxation, so much a share of the capital stock of those roads, will be bound in whatever cost, to the completion of the roads, or else all that will therefore, be constrained to assume the obligations and to pay additional taxes, rather than let those momentous schemes fail to be brought to a stand still. This is no loose argument—it is plain and palpable to all.

We have embarked deeply in undertakings magnitude, and with the welfare of our city and State is inextricably involved. They must be carried out to their final completion. The State is willing to lend her credit. The State soon she will be a large owner in the stock and the members have spirit enough to perceive it. Yet strange to more than one-third of the city delegates so utterly misled by prejudice, or besotted ignorance, as not to discern what is as clear as the upon day can. We have placed the matter fairly before them, and it is for them to decide whether they are disposed, by their unreasonable hostility, to the New Orleans and her citizens the excite responsibility of building these roads.

THE POLICE BOARD.—This new fangled concoction of our beautiful Lopsided Legislature, by which the management of the Police, Workhouses, Prisons, Houses of Refuge, &c., is confided to four petty magistrates, will go into operation to-morrow. The Board will convene at the Mayor's office, and as its sittings are public, the four municipal applicants for situations can have the pleasure of being present on the occasion. The disinterested quartette have come to the conclusion to make their appointments with a due reference solely to position personal merit, allowing also time as has arrived at in course. Which they, shapely, so far from being a passport to office, will be a disqualifier, and it is well understood that the officers about to be appointed to the aggregate a greater amount of impudence and nothingness than it was ever the lot of the same number of men to aggregate. The thieves and pick-pockets will have it all their own way by and large.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publisher, A. Hart, therefor, 3 B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Practical Brass and Iron Founders' Guide—a valuable book for artisans.

The Mountebank—a Novel, by J. B. Jones, author of several humorous American stories.

DEATH OF LEVI H. GALE.—We learn with deep regret the demise of Mr Gale. For very many he had been one of our most respected merchants, and was loved and respected by a entire community. He died yesterday morning, after a short illness.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.—A note from a close observer in Baton Rouge, informs us that Gov. Mouray will probably withdraw in favor of Judge Eustis, being unwilling to disturb the party. Should this prove true, Mr Soulé's chances will be considerably improved.

On the 21st ultimo a desperate affray took place between the crews of an American ship and a Neapolitan vessel, anchored side by side in the port of Nice. The Neapolitans, at Marseilles, Arrived the American sailors, and with knives and daggers severely wounded three of the Americans.

Col. Collier has a banner in the California diggings flying that his Sisters movement in that region was instigated by any foreign power, is fastened to over the door Columbia, and will be kept there to all, and independent of the world.

There were 775 deaths in Boston last week, and 1,000 births. 150 of the deaths were of children under five years old.

The number of passengers is supposed to be 1,000 on the ships for San Francisco, which sail from New York this week.

THIS DAY is the natural day of the month, and the sign of Leo, consisting of

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

A telegraphic despatch from Mobile yesterday announces the melancholy, but not wholly unexpected intelligence of the death of Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States. He reached his home in Dallas County on Sunday morning last, and on Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, breathed his last. He protracted illness foreshadowed the sorrowful event. Neither a change of climate, nor the constant and devoted kindness which surrounded him, administered to his sufferings, could avert the stroke of the destroyer. The victim reached the sentence to which popular favor had exalted him only to perish without tasting its enjoyments.

Mr. King was a man of great purity of character, and of an utterly unblemished life. He was popular and well esteemed. The richness of party spirit had never extinguished within him the amenities and courtesies of social intercourse. He was emphatically a polished gentleman, refined, well-bred, honorable, manly and kind hearted. His mind, though not of the very highest order and most capacious structure, was imbued with strong common sense, enlarged by study, and expanded by healthful exercise. His views were, therefore, the result of careful meditation, and commanded respectful attention. If his intellect was not moulded in the vast proportions of a Webster or Calhoun, neither was it fettered within the contracted limits of ordinary men. As a public man he was a safe and prudent counsellor, not suffering even his devotion to party to carry him beyond the confines of sober truth, or to varnish political dishonesty with superficial gilding. We believe, he was a good man in all the relations of life, and as such his memory will be cherished by all who knew him, and his demise mourned by the country at large.

THE NEW STONE COIN.—The following letter from a private source, which we copy from the N. Y. Courier, will furnish some information in reference to the new change:

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1853.

"The law regulating the new coinage of silver leave it optional with the Director of the Mint to pay in whatever denominations of coins may be called for, and the Secretary of the Treasury has also the power to refuse to receive more than a certain amount in payment of dues. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the Director will not issue the new coin in large amounts, and that the Secretary will refuse to receive it in payment of dues, except in small amounts. The Secretary