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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Insertion, Twenty Lines, $2 00
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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning June 22, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTTRES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

In the course of an article in the New York *Times* upon Slavery, in which they views are sustained from which we wholly dissent, that journal gives expression to an opinion in which we are compelled partially to concur. It says in substance that the South, more than the North should dread the dissolution of the Union—that the Union is the great guardian and protector of Slavery; that if once dissolved, all constitutional guarantees in favor of the South would disappear, all obligations to help them to maintain their peculiar institution would be at an end—all the love of the Union and the conservative public sentiment at the North which have thus far served to keep in check the violence of anti-slavery fanaticism would be converted into indifference or dislike. This is too true, nor do we feel disposed to controvert the declaration of the *Times*, that a disenlargement of the Union would destroy the value of slave property within a hundred miles of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that nothing could prevent the escape to the North of fugitive slaves, or possibly procure their rendition.

All this would be highly probable in this event of a ruptured confederacy, yet let not the *Times* blind itself to the consequences of so disastrous a calamity upon the North. We are the customers of that section—we are the purchasers of her manufacturing products—we make the fortunes of her merchants—we annually spend millions in her cities and places of fashionable resort—we sell to her cotton enough to keep Lowell and Salem constantly busy. We are useful and necessary to the North in a hundred ways, and our separation could not but be keenly felt by her. In truth, a dissolution of the Union would injure both sections irreparably, and knowing this, we shall, with the blessing of God, do all that we honestly can to avert a catastrophe that would assuredly blast and overthrow the fairest political structure ever reared by man and blessed by Providence.

☞ The death of the widow of Gen. HENRY GRATTIOT, by cholera, is announced in the daily papers. He is current near Warren, June 1. She was a mother-in-law of the Hon. E. B. Washburn, and one of the seven persons—four of whom belong to her family—who organized the first Protestant church west of the Mississippi River. This was in 1816, at Bonhomme, near St. Louis, then a little French village. She was one of the few members who organized the first Presbyterian church in Galena, twenty three years ago. Mrs. G. was the sister of William Charles Hempstead, Esq.

☞ Ex President FILLMORE left St. Louis on the 14th for Alton, where great preparations had been made to receive him.

ROBERT.—Mr. H. Johnson's store at Pensacola was robbed a few days ago of a bag containing $300 in gold. The thief has not been caught, nor the money recovered.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 14th, the resolution from the House relative to adjournment, was amended, so as to propose a recess from the 5th July to the 16th October.

In the HOUSE, the Civil and Diplomatic bill was considered.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Latham, of California, addressed the committee in regard to our neutrality laws, and declared his approval of the measures of acquisition, but in a fair and honorable way, such as would become a great nation. Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the Cuban policy, and in regard to the propriety of an appropriation to continue the water works as a measure of national importance and comfort, and of safety to the archives of the Government. He indicated his intention of proposing an amendment at the proper period. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Cobb, Florence, and Stanton, of Kentucky, the latter principally against the military superintendence of public works, but expressed an opinion that the Potomac works if properly managed, and by Mr. Kettle in reply to Mr. S.

Two Weeks Later from California.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. mail steamer United States, Captain Lowe, left San Francisco, May 31st, and Acapulco, June 8th, and arrived at the bar on the 20th, at 11 o'clock, P. M., making the passage in 4 days 12 hours. The United States, connected with the passenger line steamship John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st instant, thus making the entire voyage to New Orleans in 18 days and 9 hours—a passage some days and shorter than has ever been accomplished. The transit of the Isthmus is now accomplished easily in six hours, the railroad is completed as far as the summit, ten miles from Panama, and about four miles of the track laid from Panama, thus making only six miles of mule conveyance—the Isthmus is rapidly filling with travelers, and business is flourishing. The Stephens left on the evening of the 16th. She was detained 24 hours by the carelessness of the mail agent, who did not put all the mails in the bags which had been left behind. The Illinois takes 450 passengers and about a million treasure. The North Star sails the same time as the Illinois with 300 passengers $100,000 treasure. The Arabian left Aspinwall for New Orleans on the 1st inst. The steamer Philadelphia left for Panama on the evening of the 16th. She was detained 24 hours by the carelessness of the mail agent, who did not put all the mails in the bags having