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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every 12 lines, in matching, on the first insertion, or 8 cents per line for a subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in such language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every 12 lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and in others terms bypass every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, July 7, 1854.

[illegible] Northern Mail came through yesterday with the steamer

THOMAS RITCHIE.

[illegible] of this veteran of the newspaper [illegible] spoke more than the pass[illegible] to such events, for [illegible] half a century [illegible] MOHICANS [illegible] which was [illegible] ALEXANDRE DUMAS [illegible] [illegible] Herald [illegible] Las Vegas [illegible] [illegible] distinguished [illegible] [illegible] thousand to the grave. [illegible] all distinctions, should [illegible] It is the duty of the [illegible] to the character [illegible] stood in [illegible] Union, and contributed by [illegible] to that commanding sta[illegible] among the powers of the [illegible]

Mr. RITCHIE was a writer of marked fertility [illegible] he was ever ready, copious and [illegible] in style and characteristic[illegible] mainstream. No one could mis[illegible] of his articles. They were [illegible] and eminently readable, [illegible] treating of subjects intrinsically [illegible] general interest. His politi[illegible] was a source of constant inter[illegible] and rarely phrase the use of which [illegible] that such a visit would be any time but pre[illegible] sent to him, he deemed it prudent to forego his trip for the present. How much truth there may be in this report, I cannot say, but grieve as I hear it.

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DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Philadelphia, June 30.—The [illegible] of two men, James Pennett and Samuel Kennard, on board of a boat in a fishing smack, near Petty's Island, supposed to have been killed by lightning during the storm yesterday, as the field had passed through the bow of the boat.

NULLIFICATION IN CONNECTICUT.—Hartford, June 29.—The House at 9 o'clock to-day passed a bill nullifying the fugitive slave law so far as said law applies to the State of Connecticut, and relieving the authorities of the State from all necessity to participate or take part in the enforcement of the law.

Resolutions have also been passed, casting a vote of censure on Senator Toucey, for voting in favor of the Nebraska bill, especially the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise.

BRITISH FORCE FOR PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.—Boston, June 29.—The New Brunswick papers announce the following force for the protection of the fisheries the season: Brig Daring, 12 guns; steamer Buzzard, 6 guns; Canadian steamer Sir John Harvey, 2 guns; schooner Daring, 2 guns; and two boats armed. Also, the Rogers and Beaver, and Adelius, 2 guns each.

FIRE, HEAT AND ACCIDENT.—Philadelphia, 28th.—The residences of Robertson Wenrich, Henry Conrad and Frederick F Koenne, on Arch street, above Thirteenth street, were damaged by fire this afternoon, ensuing from a fire cracker. Two firemen were overcome by the heat—one is not expected to recover, and another is seriously burned.

The thermometer has been at 97 degrees to day. We have had a violent thunderstorm this afternoon, however, and it is cooler now.

C NGRESSIONAL.—Washington, June 20.—The Senate, by a vote of 34 to 6, have passed the treaty appropriation bill as it came from the House.

The House has rejected the bill for a Con gressional recess.

The House yesterday passed the bill appropriating ten millions for the purpose of carrying into effect the Mexican treaty. Hon. Mr. Claxton not been called home by a domestic affliction while this treaty was before the Senate and at the close of the final action of that body thereon, the sum to be given would not have exceeded seven millions, this being the highest he was willing to agree to, and the highest that could be got into the treaty until he left.

That the treaty would have been accepted with that sum by Santa Anna, there can be no question. But it is said that Santa Anna insisted that three millions should be reserved until the country ceded should be surveyed, and to accommodate him, three millions were added to the seven, in order to be thus reserved!

The twenty millions of acres obtained by this treaty may be right! I know, turn out to be worth the money; but all concurrent testimony goes to show that it is almost entirely worthless.

The Minnesota Railroad bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. This road will unite Lake Superior with the Mississippi, and greatly facilitate travel and transportation to and from that rapidly improving region of the Northwest, especially during the winter season. It is expected that the work will be pushed forward with all possible expedition.

The Senate was engaged to day in Executive session upon the nomination of Governors for the new Territories, and the House upon the question of appointment.

The Know Nothing spirit is said, have formed an association in Richmond, Va. since the municipal election there, and already number thousands. The disease is also reported to be spreading through some parts of Carolina—but really, it seems to be both epidemic and contagious, almost as diffusive as the cholera.

A MAISON ROUGE.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 28th ult, Mr. Pettit made a personal explanation as to the report in the Globe of his remarks on Monday's debate, a course Mr. Sumner of having interpolated remarks into Mr. P.'s speech which he said were never uttered. Mr. Sumner responded with much bitterness, and the terms false and falsehood were repeatedly exchanged between them.

After some unimportant business, the Senate took up the proposition to refer the petition from the citizens of Boston for the repeal of the fugitive slave law to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr Dixon proceeded to address the Senate on the subject matter of the petition. The debate, which became personal in its character, was continued by Mr Mallory, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Sumner.

Without concluding the debate, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Skelton introduced a bill for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of the United States. Referred to the committee on commerce.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. A conversation ensued as to the effect of the bill on existing contracts. After discussion the bill was laid aside.

The Gadsden Treaty was taken up. Mr. Benton's amendment, with all the other amendments, were finally disposed of, and the committee rose, and reported the question on the previous question. The bill was passed. Yeas 103—nays 97. The House shortly after adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 29th nothing was done, and the Senate went into executive session at an early hour.

In the HOUSE the consideration of the bill to amend the Postage law was resumed.

This bill was heretofore introduced by Mr. Olds, and provided that in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged for a single letter conveyed any distance not exceeding 3000 miles, three cents; exceeding 3000 miles, ten cents; when conveyed wholly or in part by sea and to and from a foreign country by any distance not exceeding 3000 miles, the Ocean postage shall be five cents; for any distance exceeding 3000 miles. Ocean postage, ten cents, excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made. Double, treble and quadruple letters in proportion. Upon letters passing through or in the mail, excepting such as are from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be pre-paid, and all letters after the first of January next such pre-payment shall be by stamps. All drop letters for delivery only, to be charged with one cent each; all advertised letters to an additional cent.

Mr. Olds offered an additional section that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or any other person to sell post office stamps or envelopes for more than appears on their face; the office to be misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to a fine not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars. After the debate the bill was amended and passed—ayes 104, nays 85

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE IN AMERICA.

Dr. Pierce, in his work just published, entitled "A Parisian Pastor's Glances at America," says:

"We went to the United States with some prejudices, and one of them, which we doubt was shared with many of our compatriots, was the opinion which we had formed of the degree of literary cultivation to be found among the Americans. We were disposed to think that a people so essentially commercial and manufacturing had but a low appreciation of science and literature, and that, with a few exceptions, they concerned themselves very little with the pursuits of the mind. But we found ourselves mistaken. We found a people as essentially literary as they are commercial and manufacturing. We found a people who, in the midst of their immense commercial and manufacturing operations, have yet time to cultivate the arts and sciences, and to encourage literature. We found a people who, in the midst of their political excitement, have yet time to read and to write books. We found a people who, in the midst of their religious activity, have yet time to study the Bible and to write commentaries upon it. We found a people who, in the midst of their love of pleasure, have yet time to attend lectures, preachers, and concerts. A man can be a [illegible] and act as a true [illegible] Parisian architect.

NEW ORLEANS.

—An interesting case [illegible] yesterday and to-morrow, in [illegible] is nearly concluded by [illegible] Mr. ROBERT PRICE, [illegible] statutes, will undergo [illegible] to receiving his di[illegible] literary exercises will take place [illegible] and a course of [illegible] Monsieur ANATOLE P. AYROND and [illegible] PIERRE A. MARCHAND [illegible] and an address by the President [illegible] The distributions of prizes and [illegible] of diplomas will follow.

[illegible] will be seen by an advertisement in [illegible] that the members of the Sixth [illegible] Association attended the Second District [illegible] this evening, at Eagles [illegible] Dauphine street.

[illegible] CHARLESTON, COLUMBIA.—This model [illegible] come to us in an enlarged form, and [illegible] typographical dress. May it shine [illegible] be long.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.—The Rev. D. M. Isaacs, of New York, [illegible] the receipt of $815 92, in trust, to [illegible] to the relief of the destitute [illegible], suffering from the famine at Palestine.—[illegible] the sum first remitted, $230 was sent through [illegible] Rev. A. Hart, from the Hebrew congregations of Baltimore and $179 62 (a second remittance) from Richmond, Va.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1854.

The nomination of the officers for the new Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as might have been expected, has cooled down the ardent love which some men lately manifested for the administration, and their great zeal for the Nebraska measure. It may be that they were among the numerous disappointed, instead of the few appointed. It is a little singular that a Northern man, A. M. Reeder of Pa., was appointed as Governor of Kansas, and a Southern man, Wm. O. Butler of Ky., as Governor of Nebraska.

Mr. Parker, whom Mr. Forney turned out of office, because, as he says, he would not write letters defending him against the charge of endeavoring to subborn a witness to swear for Mr Forest against his wife, was a candidate for the office of Secretary to one of the Territories, and says he was promised it by Gen. Pierce. He stated to a friend that he called upon the President in regard to it, who made him mistakes commonly called falsehoods, while he was with him of which he reminded him, and finally, finding there was no confidence in the man, he left him. This is rather plain talk about a President, not calculated to give one the highest opinion of the veracity of our Chief Magistrate. Mr. Parker is a Virginian, at present clerk of the Judiciary committee of the House, and a man of unimpeached character.

Mr. Houston from the committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill to day making provision for carrying out the Mexican treaty. It is absolutely necessary that this bill should become a law before Friday next.

It has been said that it was the intention of Douglass to visit Chicago lately, but having received a telegraphic despatch at New York that such a visit would be any time but pre[illegible] sent to him, he deemed it prudent to forego his trip for the present. How much truth there may be in this report, I cannot say, but grieve as I hear it.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the National Line.)

SECOND DESPATCH.

STONINGTON, July 6 h. The steamboat St. Nicholas passed here at 10 o'clock this evening, and left Sandy Point at 3 this afternoon, both bound for New York.

ALTERATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the N. Y. Tribune, dated June 10 h, states that the Principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6,000 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the Union of the American States. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Monaco, the largest, Roque-brune and Mentone, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty is vested in the Princes of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it has been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, remained faithful to its Prince. Bills of Exchange on Paris, at 90 days' 2½% % premium. Checks par @ ½ % prem disc.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Sterling	107½ @108 ½ P cent prem
France	½ @ par P cent prem
Amsterdam	½ @ ¾ P cent prem
Hamburg	½ @ ¾ P cent prem
Boston, sixty days	½ @ ¾ P cent prem
Boston, sight	½ @ ¾ P cent prem
Sterling, sight	½ @ ¾ P cent prem

Freights are still coming down rapid. Two ships were taken on Liverpool at 5-16 for Cotton and 30s for Tobacco; one ship to Cork, for orders, at 5-16 for Cotton; one ship to Antwerp at 5-16, for Tobacco, and a ship for Havre reported at a shade under 5-16. Two vessels for Boston were taken at the usual rate of 5-16 for Cotton.

☞ The last evidence that can be adduced in favor of the Ellsworth case of Gardner's Baron de Kalb, preparatory to Mr. F. H. Jackson is the suppression of that fact in all of the Union papers, and it devolved for them to do so, as the Baron de Kalb is a document of too damaging a character to the Abolitionists to be published. Of course they have no means of suppressing the fact in the South, and it will be seen that the Abolitionists of the South are not ashamed of the position taken by their brethren of the North, but they openly avow it. Such is the spirit of the Abolitionists, and such is the principle of the practices of which they complain. The public should be on its guard against them, and should not be deceived by their misrepresentations.

NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—I. Mouton Collector, Opelousas, La., writes to the Hon. Mr. Foligni to the effect that about fifteen days ago he received from the Hon. F. Grimond, on Barataria river, for the purpose of collecting, a check, which, instead of passing current, as it would in any other country, was refused by the Opelousas Bank, with the remark that Mr. Grimond owed them a heavy debt, and could not be considered responsible. Mr. Mouton, in order to pay Mr. Grimond's debt to the Opelousas Bank, sold a number of negroes belonging to Mr. Grimond, and deposited the proceeds in the Bank, thereby paying Mr. Grimond's debt to the Bank, and leaving a balance in favor of Mr. Grimond.

BRILLIANT METEOR.—Our city, says the *Charleston Mercury*, was visited on Thursday night last, about o'clock, by one of those brilliant strangers, of whose visits we have been favored to see enough to long for them forever after. Our visitor on this occasion was a meteor. Its course was generally from the South to the North, including also the Northeast. Its flight was extensive, brilliant beyond example, lighting up the whole of the upper country, and leaving behind it a train of fire of the most splendid description, and which we have great faith in believing to be of a reliable character any longer story, such as that which "they say" appeared in the sky in the days of the fathers and hoped. Don't neglect your Cards if you would have them elegant. Don't neglect your Cards if you would have them elegant. Don't neglect your Cards if you would have them elegant