G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and FIFTY CTS. for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language for each insertion.

☞ Advertisements inserted Commercially, charged one dollar for every TEN lines in each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the limits of their business, and in relation to the regular sales of any day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1851.

No. 1517 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 85 6.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, June 20, 1851.

NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. FERDINAND OLIVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently duly empowered to pay all debts, collect all sums and receipt all bills or accounts either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

☞ We have received a communication from Lieut. R. H. PAYNE, Esq., in reply to the statement in the *True Delta*. It shall appear, if possible, to-morrow.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAWS.

Our readers are aware that the new postage law will go into effect on the 1st proximo. The Postmaster General, with a view of facilitating the operations of the department under the law, has published several circulars, embracing a variety of information, which it is well for the public to understand. We shall, therefore, extract it in a condensed form.

Postage on bound books, and all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals must be prepaid.

Objections to and from Great Britain, the rates are the same as heretofore, except as to letters over half an Ounce, and Oregon, in respect to which matter no alteration will be given hereafter. On letters for the Continent of Europe, not over the limits England, twenty cents will be considered the single rate.

Subscribers to periodicals must pay a quarter's postage in advance. No newspapers other than weekly are enabled to circulate free of postage in the counties where they are published. In determining newspaper postage, the distance is computed from the office of publication. Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange papers to and from Canada free of charge.

Letters mailed before the 1st July, though delivered after, will, in all cases, be charged with postage at the rates in force at the time of the mailing thereof.

Three denominations of "stamps" have been provided and furnished by the Postmaster General.

No. 1. Printed in black, representing the head of Washington, or the denomination of ten cents.

No. 2. Printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of five cents.

No. 3. Printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of one cent.

Full directions are given for the sale of these stamps; for their effectual cancelling, when affixed to any letter or package; and much minute explanation is given in connection with this subject, for the benefit of postmasters.

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by the Department under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of March 3d, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in prepayment of postage, and must be presented for redemption before the 20th day of September next.

DEMOCRACY IN OHIO.

Senator CHASE, of Ohio, who was elected by a coalition of Locofocos and Abolitionists, and who is himself not only a rabid Democrat, but a violent anti-slavery fanatic, is making speeches in the Buckeye State, and defining his position. A few days ago, at Toledo, he identified Democracy and Freesoil in the following astute style:

"Seven years since I was elected Senator of Ohio in the Congress of the United States. I was elected by the votes of Democrats who concurred in the great cardinal doctrines of the Democratic faith, though they withheld from themselves the name of Democrats, because of the practical application of those doctrines, in regard to certain questions of political concern. I was elected a Democrat, recognising and well known as such in the City of carrying out Democratic principles in their practical application to the affairs of the Government. I was elected knowing and saying the same that I was in favor of restricting slavery in the territories, and of the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the admission of no more slave States into the Union. I was elected with a pledge that I took my seat in the Senate, I have not swerved from the principles. I have spoken and voted where Democratic principles required me to go, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left hand, no matter who was pleased or who was displeased."

As he proceeded, he denied the constructions put upon the letters, government to legislate against slavery or slaves, and asserted that the United States is one the Constitution of which is sanctioned the duty of returning runaway slaves, and Congress had no power to do away with the institution. He approved of the law passed against it, and would never cease to demand its repeal. He would not have a Democracy which forces a woman to Congress at all, but insist upon its repeal. By the unrestricted appointment of commissioners to execute the laws, he says: "The country is filled with federal officers, and throughout the most delicate questions personal liberty and State sovereignty—a manifest violation of the plain letter of the Constitution." The Democracy which "acts upon the principles set out in the Constitution." The Democracy which "acts upon the principles set out in the Constitution" is the Democracy which "acts upon the principles set out in the Constitution" is the Democracy which "acts upon the principles set out in the Constitution" is the