G. K. WEISSE, Proprietor.
No. 88 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

To all those who subscribe 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 half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the scope of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1851. No. 1509 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6[illegible].

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning June 11, 1851.

NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to WILHELMINE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all notes and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or for the Bee. G. P. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

The Northern Mail arrived through yesterday, with the latest dates.

PRESIDENTIAL.

One would suppose that the Presidency was an office not to be despised; but if we may draw a conclusion from the seemingly slight interest the people take in the question, it would be that they think the honor of being the chief ruling genius of twenty-three millions of souls no great stake after all. This, however, would be but a superficial view of the subject and a hasty and unwarrantable inference. The truth is, political excitement has been kept in the background by unforeseen circumstances of a temporary importance that they have engrossed public attention, to the temporary exclusion of the topics which would otherwise have been elaborated into political canvass. The slavery question—not only South but North—has been interfering sadly with the homogeneity of political organizations. It has fused parties in some States, established new parties in others, and obliterated all political distinctions in a few. The old war cries of Whigs and Democrats fall impotently on the ear, and fail to arouse the masses as of yore. How, for instance, can South Carolina be presumed to take any active interest in the government, when she is anxious only to get out of the Union as fast as she can? How can Georgia feel any particular concern in Whig or Democratic Conventions, when she is agitated from the seaboard to the mountains by the great contest between the Unionists and the Secessionists? Mississippi finds herself similarly situated; while even in Alabama, Whigs and Democrats have learned to associate under new standards. In the North, there is something of the same influence apparent. The Compromisers on the one hand, and the Abolitionists on the other, are rapidly dwindling public opinion, though in the slave-holding communities party lines are not obliterated, the maintenance of Party Ties is fast giving way to political contests. It is difficult at once to annihilate the convictions and the habits of years, and nothing is more time to time, and especially in those quarters, where the slavery question has produced least excitement, certain sentiments which show that the old time politicians are beginning to feel their way, to look around them, to calculate chances, and to speculate on candidates. Among the Whigs, there is probably less of this disposition manifested than among the Democrats. The former are confined to vast a field before them, and their preferences are narrowed to twenty or thirty prominent candidates, such as General Scott, Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore. The latter will probably be the recipients of a large number of votes, provided a convention can be called to name a good ticket—which is impossible, not absolutely certain. The choice of the Whigs of Louisiana, from among this illustrious trio, would not be problematical for a single instant. There is not a Whig whom we wot of, who would not regret the opportunity of expressing his warm and steadfast attachment to the person and of Mr Fillmore by supporting that incumbent for re-election. We are mistaken, however, as to Mr. Fillmore's desire to become a candidate. Certainly, we think he has thrown out in the Cincinnati correspondence, would rather see the opposition of his opponents in the contest.

Mr. Webster is fond of eloquent, Cass, Democrat, Webster, Lane, Hale, Wilmot, Dickinson, &c. have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. Webster and Cass are the most conspicuous. Webster for the sake of distinction, and Cass for the sake of being "Old Hunkers" while young Democrats are with eager and enthusiasm for Douglas, as the very man of their energies, and size up his claimed qualifications, his talent, tact and address, and highly spiced with Northern Democrats, and very communicated to Southern Democrats, and the Abolitionists on the other, are rapidly dwindling public opinion, though in the slave-holding communities party lines are not obliterated, the maintenance of Party Ties is fast giving way to political contests.

Nevertheless, it