The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 24, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore. That due the day before came through.

SUPPLEMENT.—We publish to-day a supplement, containing the Report of the Auditor, the Report of the State Engineer, the Report of the Board of Carreecy, and the Report of the State Librarian.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly will, in accordance with the Constitution, proceed to elect a State Printer to-day. As the Democrats have the entire control of both branches, and as moreover the candidate has been already designated in caucus, we presume the formality of an election will give rise to no discussion and consume no time. As the second Monday of the session is the period prescribed by law for the choice of an United States Senator, in the year in which such officer is to be elected, it is possible that an attempt will be made this day to bring up the question of the validity of Mr. BENJAMIN'S election, we have no apprehension, however, of the success of such a movement. The Democratic majority in the Legislature would probably be entirely willing to substitute a member of their party for as true and able a Whig as J. P BENJAMIN, but they are fully aware that this cannot be accomplished save at such a perversion of law and violation of the solemn mandate of the Constitution, as would justly incense the people, and expose the dominant party to unmitigated odium. A large number of the members of the General Assembly have openly expressed the opinion that Mr. BENJAMIN having been legally and constitutionally elected, cannot be ousted by the Legislature—that his office is no longer subject to their control, and that the right to sit as a member of the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, is indisputable, and cannot be affected by any act subsequent to his election. Under such circumstances, it may be questioned whether any member will undertake to moot the subject.—We have good reason to believe, that if brought forward, it will be speedily thrown aside as not being within the constitutional power of the Legislature.

The printer once elected, the Legislature will have no extraneous matters to interfere with the performance of its duties. The Governor has been inaugurated, and though precarious health may for a short time disable him from repairing to Baton Rouge, there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from taking up and investigating the mass of important matters now before that body. True, no bill can become a law until signed by the Executive, but that need not fetter the action of the General Assembly, nor preclude it from debate and discussion, and even from the adoption of various measures. The inconvenience arising from the absence of the Governor will be but temporary, and even if it should be prolonged beyond the period to which his medical attendants have limited it, and it should become absolutely essential to promulgate any particular act, could be accomplished by despatching them to the residence of Gov. HEBERT. But in fact, there is nothing to impede the healthy progress of business. Every proposition submitted to the Legislature must undergo examination. Half a dozen measures are before that body at the same time. Let them be scrutinized at the proper time and order, and after passing their several readings, they can be laid aside for final action, until the Governor arrives at the capitol, and is prepared to exercise his functions.

We hope there will be no procrastination at Baton Rouge. The power vested in the present Legislature to prolong its session beyond the sixty days term, is one to be used with caution at this day. The duties devolving on it are manifold and onerous, and can only be adequately and faithfully performed by habits of unflagging diligence and close attention. We are as little in favor with hasty legislation as most people, but we are equally opposed to a wanton waste of time, and should regret very much to see the Legislature doubling the labor devolving over every bill presented, as if it were determined to sit till doomsday. Besides, the finances of the State are not in the most flourishing condition, and the members of the General Assembly should bear in mind that sittings at an average of $600 per diem—exclusive of printing, reporting and stationery—must soon exhaust the meagre exchequer of the treasury. While therefore, the people do not desire their representatives to stay over important business, or to neglect any of the essential details of legislation, they claim from them all the despatch that is compatible with industry and attention.

Seat of Government.

There is some talk of the transfer of the Seat of Government—at all events for a season from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. It is but talk, however, and we take it, will never be carried into effect. There is not, to be sure, a constitutional inhibition to a change of the Seat of Government—New Orleans is not, in so many words ostracised—but the remarks thereon and around the subject are such as cannot readily be broken. Three-fourths of the members elect must agree to remove the Seat of Government, before it can be done. Now even admitting the possibility of finding so large a proportion of the General Assembly disposed to substitute the convenient locality of one of the largest cities of the Union and unconfortable town of Baton Rouge, the great difficulty would be to induce them to record their views on the Clerk's book of yeas and nays. They stand in no whole some a dread of their constituents to attempt any such move of independence. They are fully sensible of the unpopularity of such a measure, by New Orleans, and would cheerfully, as free agents, vote Baton Rouge a bore, and hasten down to the Crescent city; but the prejudices of the rural districts are strong against the deed and must be respected. Consequently, the capital will be unchanged, and the country members will sigh at a distance over the comforts of New Orleans, but stick manfully in the interim, to the place to which their own stupid terrors of city influence have consigned them.

☞ The *Courrier* is unreasonable. It pens us many questions to us as a pedagogue to an idle school boy. After illustrating "Old Forty ism" for the benefit of our cotemporary, it is as ill dissatisfied, and calls on us to define "Young America" and "Whiggery." We are disposed to be good natured, however, and will enlighten the *Courrier* on both these obscure points. "Young America" may be found eminently exemplified in the columns of the *Delta* —quite as strikingly as in "Old Forgism" in those of the *Courrier*. As for "Whiggery," it scarcely bears a definition at present, for being in a state of suspended animation, it can scarcely be said to have a substantive existence. As soon as it wakes up and gives signs of life, we shall take special pains to make the *Courrier* understand precisely what it is.

MR. PETIN'S LECTURE.—Mr. Petin's third lecture was delivered yesterday morning before a crowded audience, and with signal success. Every one present was struck with the versatility of Mr. Petin's Plan, so much so that a committee was immediately appointed to collect subscriptions, said committee being formed of the following citizens:

CHS DESMONY, Chairman.

A D Crenshaw,	P. Simmons	J Genois,
J.L. Whelan,	Kopp,	Bamer,
Campbell,	Rochereau,	Blanch,
B Barthe,	Fourcier,	J Conway,
J Lodata,	H Arnaud,	S J Peters,
T Thrall,	J E Rathbone,	P Lanata,
A Bullard,	R Pike,	A D Somercourt
W Vignaud,	Dr Cenas,	Dr Dubourg,
G Lovy,	Dr Choppin,	A Rathbone,
Dr Sompart,	E Decorpier,	Alp. Cassage,
F J Durand,	L Cuvyreau,	N Lanata,
J P Perez,	W Penne,	G Rampond,
J Vezin,	E Bonelly	G Guth,
C H Dubuzan,	J L Palao,	

The editors of the different city papers are considered as *de facto* members of the Committee, and are requested to give all due publicity to the audience. An assembly of ladies was called yesterday among half a dozen persons only—The Committee are requested to meet on Wednesday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the Orleans House, Chartres street.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—A series of resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of New York on the 6th, on the subject of the distribution among the States of the Public Lands. They propose to instruct the Senators and to request the Representatives in Congress from New York to oppose any distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, on the principle of the General Assembly disposed to substitute the convenient locality of one of the largest cities of the Union and unconfortable town of Baton Rouge, the great difficulty would be to induce them to record their views on the Clerk's book of yeas and nays. They stand in no whole some a dread of their constituents to attempt any such move of independence. They are fully sensible of the unpopularity of such a measure, by New Orleans, and would cheerfully, as free agents, vote Baton Rouge a bore, and hasten down to the Crescent city; but the prejudices of the rural districts are strong against the deed and must be respected. Consequently, the capital will be unchanged, and the country members will sigh at a distance over the comforts of New Orleans, but stick manfully in the interim, to the place to which their own stupid terrors of city influence have consigned them.

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