The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Feb. 4, 1853.

TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Advertisers are earnestly requested to send in their favors, if possible, in the course of the day. The late hours at which a large number of announcements are received, frequently necessitate the possibility of their insertion, or compels us to delay the publication of our sheet.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL did not arrive yesterday until 4 o'clock, P. M. It brought dates as late as due.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE STATE.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS—one of the most profound, able and upright jurists in Louisiana—has been nominated for Chief Justice of the State. There is very large number of the members of the New Orleans Bar, without distinction of party, and thus regarding the nomination, be thus accepted it. This proceeding—an evidence of the exalted appreciation of the talent and integrity of Mr. ROSELIUS, and of the high esteem entertained for him by his associates in the profession of the law—appears to have somewhat influenced the miserable clique of mercenary partisans who claim to control the people of this State. Accordingly, we find that the Baton Rouge correspondent of the *Courier* manifests strong disapprobation of the candidature of Mr. ROSELIUS, inasmuch as that gentleman happens to be "an ardent Whig," as if his politics had any connection whatever with his impartial and enlightened administration of justice. The writer add emphatically that a Democratic State Convention will be called, and a nomination of a party candidate for Chief Justice effected.

We presume the friends and admirers of CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, will not shrink from subjecting his powerful claims to the decision of the people of Louisiana, even though menaced with the formidable machinery of party coercion. It is our conviction, based upon enquiry and observation, that if the wishes of the mass of our citizens were consulted, the debasing influences of party would be entirely banished from this contest. Experience has proved that the people have a well founded distaste for dragging the highest judicial station through the mire of politics, thinking rightly enough that the independence of the judiciary ought not to be impaired by connecting it with party obligations, party manœuvres and party spirit. There is no necessity inherent in Whig or Democratic Conventions, that can compel the voters to sustain an avowed political nominee for Chief Justice, upon no other ground than that he is the creature of party, and in opposition to one whom the Bar itself has called forth from private station, and placed before the people as peculiarly and exclusively qualified for the office. The experiment may be tried, as a test of the supremacy of party, but we trust it will prove a disgraceful and ignominious failure.

Party is a very good thing in its way. As an organization for the maintenance and diffusion of a code of political tenets, under circumstances where they can be made practicable operative, we are satisfied of its utility. But it is a gross abuse of a wholesome and wise system, to apply it to the Judiciary. The highest exponents of our laws should be placed far above the temptations, the basenesses, and the pollutting influences of party. Nothing beyond a contemptible and ephemeral triumph can be gained by such a course; while the general perfidy is irretrievable. Reader the Judiciary amenable to the capricious verdicts of a political junto, and you rob it at once of its inflexible independence and its untrammelled free will. Convert a Judge of the Supreme Court into a bantling of a convention, and how long will he preserve his unbending rectitude? How long will he be inclined to resist the dictates of faction, to shape its decisions in accordance with the eternal principles of truth and justice, instead of aiming to please those by whose suffrages he holds his place? Since the tenure of the Judiciary is limited, since after a comparatively brief term of service, they must be re elected or give way to others, the necessity of maintaining an entire independence becomes still more manifest. We should be aware of rearing the slightest obstacle to the display of the most precious quality that a magistrate can possess. We should endeavor to refrain carefully and systematically from any act that may bring the interests of the politician into conflict with the duties of the Judge. A judicial officer should be a passionless interpreter of the law—if possible—an incarnation of intellect, unencumbered with aught that can offend or distort human reason.

It is our hope that the Democratic party will not seek to exercise the despotic power and authority in the choice of the Judiciary. But whatever they may do, let the Whigs, as the constant asserters of a broad, catholic and ennobling policy, shun the infectious example. Let them resolve to sustain those candidates for Judicial dignities, whose capacity, learning, judgment, and honesty offer the surest guarantees of a faithful and able exposition of the laws. Let them not enquire into the politics of any aspirant but ascertain their support by the measure of his capability.

THE LEGISLATURE of our State is frittering away its time over trifles of utter insignificance, or hatching domagogical items for the promotion of political favorites, while the momentous subjects upon which the General Assembly has been called to deliberate, are wholly neglected—not even a sketch or programme of the labors before the Legislature for the session this year. At one time the members of the dominant party are profoundly engaged in considering by what devices and unwearied efforts they can succeed in blinding the more scrupulous among them, to the monstrous illegality and usurpation of a new Senatorial election. At another they are putting their heads together for the purpose of some process by which an alarming and unlimited power may be vested in the four Democratic Recorders of our city, and New Orleans thus delivered over, without compunction, and for an indefinite period, to the tender mercies of Lynchdom.

If the SAGES and sages of the Legislature have done any thing else—if they have made any progress in the organization of the Judiciary, in the arrangement upon a proper basis, of a system of internal improvements, or in any of the multifarious interests which have been entrusted to their care, we should like to be informed.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. PIERRE SOULE for interesting public documents.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—General Pierce accepted verbally some time ago an invitation to partake of the hospitalities of the Boston Corporation, as he passed through that city on his way to Washington. The recent affliction under which he is suffering now compels him to reconsider and decline the proffered honor, and to defer so he expresses the first opinion upon his duty to the nation that we have seen from his pen since the election. He says:

"I would not be understood as supposing that your courtesies are extended to me on account of any personal claims your regard. It is gratifying to me to feel that they spring from noble motives, and that you propose to receive me as the representative of principles which is uppermost in our hearts. The basis of that principle is the *sacredness of the Union*—as with you, it will ever be inseparable from the revered and grateful memory of your foremost man, so it will be cherished by all, *while any adequate sense of our common country exists in the republic.*"

If, says the *Baltimore American*, these "sentiments" are to guide his selection of a Cabinet and administration, we are glad to record them. They will form a better basis for Executive success than all political efforts to reconcile, on a harmonious basis, the chaotic elements of party by which he was elected. Having received the electoral vote of every State in the Union, except four, Gen. Pierce must consider himself chosen by the whole country. His policy is as well as his duty, therefore, is not to consult the ambition to the establishment of a National hospital for the healing of his party's wounds, but to let it expand in the healthy atmosphere of National Union which has suddenly raised him to the most unexpected and highest service.

☞ New Books.—We are indebted to D. APPLETON & Co., publishers, through J. B. STREET, No. 60, Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Lack of Barony Lyndon: A romance of the last century, by W. M. Thackeray. This is one of Thackeray's earlier productions, and though pleasening merit, is not equal to his later works. It forms part of Appleton's Popular Library of the best authors.

The Guide to Knowledge, being a collection of useful and familiar questions and answers on every-day subjects, adapted for young persons, and arranged in the most simple language.

☞ THE WEATHER for the last week has been that of advanced spring, rather than of mid winter. Morning and evening are pleasantly cool, but it is quite warm enough for comfort about mid-day. Flies are complete out of date, and great coats are unanimously voted superfluous. More delightful weather has rarely been experienced in this latitude.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following is the drawn numbers of the Havana Lottery on the 26th January.

Numbers 27,302, 232,209, 13,157, 19,803, 22,026, 17,409, 16,805, 6,553, 19,408, 20,000, 7,201, 1,823, 16,458, 6,052, 11,142, 1005, 27,203, 9005, 27,772, 1005, 22,1005, 1005, 1005,