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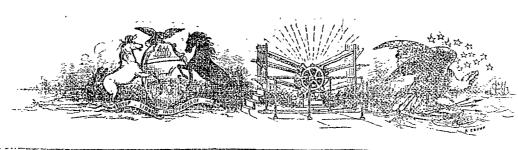
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something like a Constitution: Hitherto, his sovereign will has been the substitute. The main features of his programme, eviystem, are three: In the first, he proposes to permit the pub-

lication of all Legislative discussions in the Moniteur; which is the official Gazette. This is not English. In England, the Government takes no care for the publication of the Parliamentary debates, leaving that to be done, and well done, by the competitive capital, enterprise, and talent of the daily newspapers. But, if Napoleon confine the privilege of publication to the Government gazette, it will be said, not without just grounds, that there s ne guarantee for the publication being faithful and full. It will be suspected that passages in speeches, if not speeches in full, will be garbled or suppressed.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861.

Official Responsibility.

The second privilege is that the Liberty of the Press shall be allowed. But, on discussing this proposition, it appears that M. de Pensic-NY, the new Prime Minister of France, really ias not a correct notion of the liberty of the Press, as it is enjoyed in England and the United States. He understands it as the right to publish facts and opinions-provided that they meet with the entire approbation of the French authorities. He would allow the newspapers to publish anything that he approves of. Clearly, then, this privilege is as shadowy and unreal as the other. Without fair freedom of discussion, the liberty of the press becomes an

" Unsubstantial pageant faded." Lastly, it is proposed that the Ministers of State-actually the heads of the great departments of the French Government-shall have seats in the Legislature, ex officio, in order to propose, discuss, vindicate, and, when necessary, alter their measures, but not to have the power of voting, though they may have the same privilege of speech which ordinary members possess. This is an important suggestion, worthy of consideration.

The listing records in service of the primary range In England, with very rare exceptions, the embers of the Government have seats in the Legislature. Some, as peers of Parliament, in the House of Lords, by hereditery right: others, by the exercise of the popular franchise, in the House of Commons. All public measures are brought forward, in Parliament, by the Ministry-each head of a department plainly stating the principles and provisions of the measure, if within his peculiar jurisdiction. Thus, Mr. GLADSTONE, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, initiates measures of Financehis great field-day being that on which he brings forward what is called The Budget, or general statement of the pecuniary ways and neans of the national Revenue. Thus, also, to Lord John Russell would properly belong the opening of measures connected with Foreign Relations; to Sir. Charles Wood, all details relating to India; to the Duke of Son-ERSET, whatever hears muon Naval affairs: to Mr. VILLIERS, all legislative propositions in relation to the Poor, and so on. Where the principal of a Department sits in the Lords, a junior official in the Commons replies to inquiries and takes charge of measures in that house, and vice versa. In simplest words, then, the English practice is that the political members of the Administration shall sit in Parliament, to explain what they intend doing, and to defend what they may have done. Thus, within a general responsibility on the Government, there is a personal responsibility on the head of each public department. More over, each and all of the Ministers vote upon

eir own measures, which is wrong. In this country, as every person knows, n member of the Government, not even any office-holder whatever, can have a seat either in the fenate or the House of Representatives This has many advantages-but coupled with the drawback that the members of the Government thereby escape that cross-questioning, and avoid that responsibility to which hey are subjected in England. Napoleon's plan appears to be a compro

mise between the two systems, English and American. He desires to have the members against EXECUTIVE USURPATION, and anfair and tyrannical legislation; ever declaring and adhering to the dootrine that POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY constitutes the fundamental basis of our free matitations, and that the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens will take preservative of a wise, just, and solutary Government. These are the principles to which THE WEEKLY PRESS has been committed, and to these it that, on a division upon a party question in will adhere. of the Government constantly in the Legisla the English House of Commons, from sevents to one hundred members holding office under the Crown vote in favor of the Ministry. We can imagine, without any very great effort of fancy, how different would be the pre-sent condition of our public affairs, it the

members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet-nay, if Mr. Buchanan himself, like Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons-had seats in ou National Legislature, with the full English la titude of having to propose and explain their own measures, avow their principles, and de fend their conduct. In such a position, there could be no shuffling, no weakness, no treason. Mr. Cons, our late Finance Minister, would speedily have been checked in his monetar ismanagment. Mr. FLOYD would have ha to answer for his complicity with Southern treason. Mr. Buchanan himself would have to state what his purpose was-provided, in deed, that he had acted, in this crisis, with any

definite purpose or principle at all. Financial Condition of the Country Nothing could better illustrate the sound nancial condition of the country and the ge neral prosperity which prevailed before the ommencement of the present troubles than he comparatively small number of failures which have occurred since 1857. In a statemen nade on the first instant, in the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Boyn, 8 Co., of New York, the following aggregates

are presented: No. of Fatiures, Liabilities, 4,937 \$291.750,000 \$251.750 A large proportion of the failures of 186 oubtless occurred during the months of November and December, when there was an unexpected and unusually severe stringency in money market. If these difficulties had not occurred, the liabilities of the delinquent establishments would, probably, have been von less than in 1859; and, notwithstanding the panic, the number of firms failing was lower in 1860 than in any previous year since 1856. There was never more real, intrinsic wealth

n our country than at the present moment. Balloting for Senator. A correspondent from Harrisburg says: I notice in your report of the ballotings for United States Senator, that the Hon. James Pollock is reported as having received but seven votes on the first ballot. The report, without some explanation, calculated to injure the standing, and create a wrong impression of the popularity, of one of the pest and purest statesmen within this Common

For reasons entirely satisfactory to the friend f Governor Pollock, his name was withdrawn, by the gentleman who nominated him, before the fi ot was taken, consequently he was not a can didate before the Republican caucus. Notwith standing this, a few of his ardent friends and ad mirers still persisted in voting for him. Had his name not been withdrawn, his vote upon the first

name not been withdrawn, his vote upon the first ballet would have equalled that of any other gentleman before the caucus.

A MEMBER OF THE CAUCUS.

A NEW ZEALANDER OF OAFTAIN COOK'S DAYS.—
A correspondent of the New Zealander writes:

"The native chief, Job Hopa Hokianga, died here is the state of the public domain, colonization, the state standary. He was on board Captain Cook's versel at Merchary Bay, and was then about twelve or fourteen years of age. I have not a copy of You will find that at the time he was on board on form of the new sa a disturbance—some natives were fired in the result of the continuous that the time, but not engaged in the theft. I believe that it was on Cook's first voyage that that to other forms of Italy. This slight diversity quickens and until two to cook's fart voyage that that took place; if so, Job must be 97 or 95."

The native chief, I are not a copy of the public density of the public of t

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday.

Mr. President, Congress adjourned last summer amid auspices of national abundance, content. ment, trauquillity, and happiness It was roas-sembled this winter in the presence of derangement of business and disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of saditious com-In an ordinance lately published by the Emperor Napoleon, he informed the French binations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appelling; for Union is not more the body than people that it was his purpose to give them liberty is the soul of the nation. The American citizen has been accustomed to believe the Repub-lic immertal. He shrinks from the sight of con-The main features of his programme, evi-dently drawn up in imitation of the English port of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long and with much complacency studied the endless agitations of society in the Old World, bolieving ourselves exempt from such dis-turbences, now, in our turn, seem to be falling

iterbences, now, in our turn, seem to be failing into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various counsels, what ought to be, and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I, therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennersee, (Mr. Johnson.) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity, and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my state, with my friends, with my party, with my state, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishoner, of life or death. Although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Ufilion. Hithorto the exhibitions of spirit and resolution here, as elsewhere, have been chiefly hade on the side of disunion. I do not regret this. Diamion is so unexpected and innatural that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized. I like best, also, the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive to the stranger oven seventy times even offences, it is the highest patriotism to endure without complaint the passionate waywardness of political brethren, so long as there is hope that they may come to a better mind. into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

aind.
I think it easy to pronounce what measures or onduct will not save the Union. I agree with the conorable Senator from North Carolina (Mr. llingman) that mere culogiums will not save it. let, I think that as prayer brings us nearer to lod, though it cannot move Him toward us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sigh that its danger brings forth. I know, at least, that, like virtue, it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed and every

blasphemous phrase that is uttered against it.

The Union cannot be saved by mutual criminations concerning our respective share of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose co-operation he needs. History only can adjust the great account.

first, that the Union is to be saved by comebody in particular; and, secondly, that it is to be saved by come ounning and maineero compact of pacification. If I remember rightly, I raid semething like this there so long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854. The present danger disclores itself in this form: I Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this authority to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with the belief, that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says we have a right to cooree a State, but we cannot. The President says that no State has a right to scored, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a State.

power to make war against a State.

The dilemma results from an assumption that those who, in such a case, act against the Federal dovernment, act lawfully as a Brate; although manifestly they have perverted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose. A class of politicians in New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our war with Great Britain Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere by impulsion, if they asnnot be kept there by attraction. Scocesion was then held to be inadmissible in the face of a public enemy. But if it is untonable in one case, it is necessarily so in all others. I fully admit the originality, the sovereignty, the independence of the soveral States within their sphere. But I hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sovereign, and independent within its sphere.

And the Government of the State can no more absolve the people residing within its limits from allegiance to the Union, than the Government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the State. The Constitution of the United States, and the law made in purmante thereof, are the supreine law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whether made under the Constitution of the Union can be discolved, not by secession, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended states, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discrete exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union helones to the people of the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union helones to the president with all the mean ower to make war against a State, The dilemma results from an assumption that

this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union

belongs to the people, and they are abundantly compotent to discharge it.

I propose, therefore, with great deference, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject, asking a bearing, not less from the people within what are called the seconding, than from those who reside within the advering States. digites.
Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the Ame-

tian from those who reside within the adzering states.

Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore not likely to be hastily discarded. The early States, while existing as colonics, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British orown. When that allegiance ceased, no one was so pretimentuces as to suppose political existence compatible with disunion; and, therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves independent, they preclaimed themselves also confederated States. Experience in war and in peace, from 1776 until 1787, only convinced them of the necessity of converting that loose Confederacy into a more perfect and a perpetual Union. They acted with a coolness very different from the intemperant conduct of these who now on one side threaten, and those who on the other rashly defy disunion. They considered the continuence of the Union as a subject comprehending nothing less than the safety and welfare of all the parts of which the country was composed, and the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world. I enter upon the subject of continuing the Union now, deeply impressed with the same generous and loyal conviction. How could it be otherwise, when, instead of only four millions, no less than thirty millions of inhabitunts.

The founders of the Constitution, moreover, regarded the Union as no mero national or American interest. On the contrary, they confessed, with deep sensibility, that it seemed to them to have been reserved for the people of this country to decide whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government upon reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. They feared, therefore, that their failure to continue and perfect the Union would be a misfortune to the nations. How much more, as it, would its overthrow now be a calamity to mankind!

Some form of go

purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy

Notwithstanding recent volument expressions and munifestations of intelerance in some quarters, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimilated. We have, practically, colly one language, one religion, one systically, colly one language, one religion, one system of the common of the common presents of the constitution. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars, whether scattered widely apart or grouped in finaller clusters, will thence forth shed forth feeble, glimmoring, and lurid lights. Nor will great solivements be possible to the new confederacies. Dissolution would significantly and manners and customs comment on all. Why, then, thall we not remain hereforth as hithorte, one people. The first object of every human society is safely or security, for which, if need be, they will, and hop must, snorfice every other. This security is if twokinds: one, exemption from do-nestiotyranny and sedition.

Forden wars come from either violations of the common prestigation. If the constellation is to be broken up, the canter of up, the starte of the constellation is to be broken up, the canter of the constellation is to be broken up, the canter of up, the start of subject of which selected widely apart or grouped in taniller clusters, will thence forth feeble, glimmoring, and lurid lights. Nor will great forth feeble, glimmoring, and lurid lights. Nor will great forth feeble, glimmoring, and lurid lights. Nor will great forth feeble, glimmoring, and lurid lights. The first object of every human society is safely or the new confederacies. Dissolution would specified to the new confederacies. Dissolution would specified

or security, for which, if need be, they will, and they nuts, searifice every other. This security is of twokinds: one, exemption from foreign aggression and induced either other, exemption from desired and induced it is one of twokinds: one, exemption from foreign aggression and induced either other, exemption from desired and induced it is of twokinds: one, exemption from desired and induced either other, exemption from desired and induced: Ne mosticity ranny and sedition

Fordign wars come from either violations of treaties or domestic violence. The United States, continually enlarging their diplomatic sequaintance, have now treaties with France, the Necherlands, Great Britanin, Sweden Prussia, Spain, Russia, Dezhark, Mexict, Brazil, Austria, Turkey, Chili, Siam, Muscat Vencauela, Peru, Grecce, Sardinis, Ecuador, Hanover, Poringat, New Granada, Hesse Cassel, Wurtomburg, China, Bavaria, Saxory, Agseau. Switzerland, Mcoklenburg Sohwerin, Guatchela, the Hawaian Islands, San Falyador, Borneo, Costa Bica, Peru, Bremen, the Argentine Confederation, Loc-Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Belgum, and Paraguay Nevertacless, the United States within their entire existence, have had flagrant wars with leny fear for existence, have had flagrant wars with leny fear for existence, have had flagrant wars with leny fear for existence, have had flagrant wars with leny fear for existence of the distance of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no det stopended is fairly to be committed. No part, consider as the bard follow the United States with France on Interest belief and intended percent what shall follow the United States under the bard follow the United States with France on Intended percent what shall follow the United States with france on the death of stopens, and franking the perfect shall degenerate After Washington, and the individue of stopens, and the mejestic dray what shall follow the United States with france of Liberty. After this there would train shall shall shall be a tried to stopens th direct bostilities, amounting to reprisals, against only two or three more; and they are now at peace with the whole world If the Union should be divided into only two confederacies, each of them would need to make as many tranties as we have now; and, of course, would be liable to give as meny caused of war as we do now. But we know,

of the American people.

I will not descend so low as to ask who hor now confederacies would be able or willing to bear the grievous expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be disposed with except by withdrawing from foreign commerce.
Our Federal Government is better able to avoid Our Fedoral Government is better able to avoid glving just causes of war than several confederacies, because it can conform the settion of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce that construction, of every treaty Local and temperary intests and passions, or personal cupidity and ambition, can drive small confederacies or States more easily than a great Republic into indicates tighted States have a content of formidable.

was which they would give by violating them, which they would give by violating them, each of the confederacies must also maintain treaties; with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offena. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revivite, of mining, manufactures and navigation, of immigration, and porhaps the stare trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for selvantages peouliar to itself and lipiurious to its rivals

It, indeed, it, were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it wefild ba in the last degree important that the new confederacies to be formed should be as nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offenoe. But such equality could not long be maintained; one confederacies, would have the saile of political importance, and the others would view it there forward with envy and apprehension. Joslousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, frem the peculiar circumstances of the confederacies, would have the nature and character of eivit war. Dissolution, therefore, is, for the people of this countie, perpetual of will war. To mitigate it, and obtain consistent of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations diotate the very terms on which the others shall be content to live? When this hateful system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations diotate the very terms on which the others shall be content to live? When this hateful system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations diotate the very terms on which the others shall be content to live? When this hateful system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations diotate the very terms on which the others shall be content to live? When

ention and rapacity.

If, however, we grant to the new confederacie If, however, we giant to the new confederables an exemption from complications among each other and with foreign States, still there is too much reason to believe that not one of them could long maintain a republican form of government. Universal suffrage and the absence of a standing army are essential to the republican system. The world has yet to see a single self-sustaining State of that kind, or even any confederation of such States, except our own Canada leans on Great Britain not unwillingly, and Switzerland is guarantied by interested monarchical States Our own experiment has thus far been successful; because,

Bittes, except our own Canada leans on Great pitrain and unwillingly, and bisterinand signaturing and subtrainand signaturing and subtrainand signature and the subtrainand signature and subtrainand su

upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so exilled u arws, so carnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose, as we are? Is it a more chimera which suggests an aggravation of those horrors beyond endurance when, on either side, there shall coour the intervention of an uprising ferocicus African slave population of four, or six, perhaps twenty millions?

The opinions of mankind change, and with them the policies of untions. One hundred years age all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this homisphere. To day all those States are firmly set in hostility to the extension and even to the practice of slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms: one European, which is simple, direct abolition, effected, if need be, by compulsion; the other, American, which seeks to arrest the African slave trade, and resist the entrance of demestic slavery into Territorics where it is yet unknown, while it leaves the disposition of existing slavery to the considerate action of the States by which it is retained. It is the Union that rearriest he epoposition to slavery in this country within these limits If dissolution prevail, whet guarantee shell there be against the fall development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration?

integration, once begun, inevitably continues until even the greatest empire crumbles into many parts. Each couledernton that shall ultimately arise one after us. The public presperity! how could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of the ruins of the Union will have necessity for as many treaties as we now have, and will incur lismany treaties so we now have, and will incur lishilities for war as often us. We now do by breaking them It is the multiplication of treaties and the want of confederation that make war the normal condition of society in western Europe and in Spanish multiva. It, is union that, notwithstanding our world-wide intercurse, makes peace the habit of the American people. could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes nave that will outweigh the premium offered by political and initiary ambition? What leisure will the citizen find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription; ndy, what interest in them will seededy feel when war and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind? Let the miner in California take heed; for its golden wealth will become the price of the rations. golden wealth will become the prize of the

golden wealth will become the prize of the nation that csi command the most iron Let the borderer take care; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements; for fite railread, the post-road, and the telegraph advance not one furlong further into the wilderness. With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our navy and postal steamers withdrawn from the eccan, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty, confederacies?

The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its fing. Princes and princesses, and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blossed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmette free. Men ask, "Who is the stronger that this steals into our waters?" The answer contemptuously given is, "She comes from one of the obscure republics of Fiorth America. Let her pass on."

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar fiberty,

to day more beneficially than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States, who is unacceptable to a portion of the people, I state the case accurately. There was no movement of division before the belief was no movement of division before the belief which expressed that choice verse cast. Dismining began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that Abraham Lincoln had been elected, while the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in . Was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the vandidate personally effective one of the other of the announced that unimpeachable. Is the vandidate personally effective in the control of the control of

that the Disunionists do not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Who their own arguments against him more satis-factory to the other? No; that is impossible, What is the constitutional remedy for this inevita-ble dissatisfaction. Renewed debate and ultimate

rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now unsuccessful majority perverted power to purposes of opprezsion? No; they have never before held power. Alas! how prone we are to undervalue of oppression: No; they have never before held power. Alas: Aoy prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings.

How gladly, how proudly, would the people of nay nation in Europe accept, on such torms as we epjoy it, the book of clocking a Chief Magistrate convergences by the accept and privated say.

candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utternance by speech or through the press, in the slave States; while its policy, principles, and sontiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery, and its overthrow by State authorities, or intervention of the Federal Government.

Rovernment.
Considerable masses even in the free States, in-

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ACAISPORNIA PRESS.

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Byond a doubt, Union is virinally important to the virinal proposed in the control of the Control o

tion to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empires.
Fourthly. I held myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vots for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to provent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly. Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Sonator from Oregon, (Goneral Lane,) I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, failtvads, rivers and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding ovil communities to more powerful for holding civil communities to gether than any mere covenants, though written o archment or engraved upon iron. I remain, there parenment or engraved upon fron. Tremain, there-fore, constant to my purpose to scoure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports sround the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the Lukes, with the harbors on our

restern codst. If, in the expression of these views, I have no on the sapercesion of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what, in many respects, would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own I learned early from Jefferson that in political affairs we cannot always do many farmatical affairs we cannot always do forton that in political affairs we cannot always do which ecoms to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must be essailly not, entertaining different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our coun-try all the good that we wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can flaving submitted my own opinions on this great Having submitted my own opinions on this great orisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheetfully lend to the slovernment my best support in what over prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace and to maintain and preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practice, as far as pessible, the unmost moderation, forbearance, and conciliation.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we say in the mider.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT TO A WIFE.—
The following neat and beautiful reply was made by the late Daniel O'Connell, in response to a tost given in compliment to his wife, who was the object of his long and affectionate attachment. It was given at a political meeting. The English language could not furnish anything more teachingly tender at a graceful:

"There are some topics of so sacred and sweet a nature that they may be comprehended by those who are happy, but they cannot be possibly described by any human being. All that I shall do is to thank you in the name of her who was the disinterested choice of my early youth; who was the over-cheerful companion of my manly years, and whe is the sweetest schoe of that 'sear-and yellow-leaf age' at which I have arrived. In her name I thank you; and this you may readily believe, for experience, I think, will show to us all that man cannot battle and struggle with the mulignant enemies of his country unless his nest at home is warm and comfortable; unless the honey of human life is sommanded by a hand that

oney of human life is commanded by a hand the

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS .- Of the THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.—Of the Mot Springs, there are some fifty-four distinctly recognizable, besides a considerable number in the bed of the creek. With one exception, their temperature ranges from 120 to 148 degrees of F, and their composition is nearly the same. The exception is a warm spring (temperature 100 degrees) discovered a year ago on the bank of the oreek, beneath the others. It has a strong oder and taste of sulphur, and is believed to have considerable virtues.

ble virtues
The quantity of water discharged by the vorious
hot springs is estimated at 350 gallons per minute
(one spring affording 60 gallons,) or (say) about Baron Merochetti is at work on a very important colessal allegory for Sardinia, representing "Italy Freed."

THE WEEKLY PRESS. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an ory to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Weekly Press. CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

TREASON IN GEORGIA.

The following, from the Obarleston Mercury, clearly shows that the Governor of the State of Georgia deliberately committed treason sgaines the United tates Government:

"COMPORT FOR THE GEORGIA TROOPS—A private letter from a well known citizen of Savannah states that the troops sent to Fort Pulaski were thoroughly equipped. The Governor, previous to rending them, took every possible precaution to secure their comfort, and the ladies of Savannah were for saveral days previous to their departure busily cogaged in making sacts, which were filled with straw, and sent down to the forts for the soldiers to sleep on."

FIRING IN THE HARBOR From the Charleston Mercury. 1 We received, yesterday, the following note:

FORT MOULTRIE, Jan. 4.

Should firing, to a limited extent, be heard from
Fort Moultrie to-morrow morning, about 10 o'clock,
it will be from emptying guns and trying ranges THE COMPRIMENTS OF VIRGINIA TO GENERAL SCOTT.—Nothing has londed so much to exasperate the people of the South in the present disturbances as the course of General Winfield Scott, who is the Lieutenant General is desirous of paying off the Bouth for their non-appreciation of his qualifies.

South for their non-appreciation of his qualifications for the Presidency in 1852 As Gen. Scott is a native of the South, we warn him against precipitating civil war; since, should he fall into the hands of the people whom he wishes to conquer, he might find that their ideas of treason are slightly different from those he has been promulgating at the Federal capital.—Virginia paper.

A WISE USE OF THE GUILLOTHE.

The President has issued orders to heads of departments to remove any one known to advecate secession. If this be carried out, several blustering fellows around Washington will be decapitated. The President has determined to make rigorous war on the aiders and abettors of treason.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMPTER.

rigorous war on the aiders and abetters of treason.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMPTER

One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumpter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie was raised at Sumpter precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiceone in the lives of those who witnessed it A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the flag staff. The national eneign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the lines in his hands knelt reverently down. The efficers, soldiers, and mon clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemtheir knees, all deeply impressed with the solem-nity of the soene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encourage-ment, and mercy as one would make who felt that ment, and mercy as one would make who felt that
"man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the
earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the
men responded amen, with a fervency that perhaps
they had mercr before experienced, Major Andersen drew the "star-spangled banner" up to the
top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and lend and exultant cheers repeated again and again ware tional air or "Hall Columbia," and leud and ex-ultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers, and workmen. "If," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any within it about defending that flag."

SEIZURE OF A GEORGIA ARSENAL. SEIZURE OF A GEORGIA ARSENAL.

The Savannah Republican says:—"A private letter received yesterday, from Bainbridge, informs us of the occupation of the Chattahoochee Arsenal, sifusted in Gadsden county, Florida, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, by the "Quincy Guards" The Arsenal contains 500,000 rounds of musket cartridges, 300,000 rifle cartridges, and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder. There are no arms, except such as are necessary to defend the property against ordinary contingencies.

Alabama to virginia

ALABAMA TO VIRGINIA

Gov. Leicher introduced Messrs. Antun F Hophins and F. M. Gilmer, the Alabema commissioners, to the Virginia Legislature, in a brief message,
dated January 7. He speaks of the importance of
the orisis; says that all the South wants is an equal
right with the North in the Territories, the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, and that a stop
be put to the egitation of the slavery question.
These points he thinks that the North might concode without compromising her dignity. He recommends the Legislature to hear the commissioners calmly, and weigh dispassionately the
views which they represent.

SELZUBE OF THE BATON ROUGE ARSENAL. ALABAMA TO VIRGINIA

SEIZURE OF THE DATON ROUGE ARSENAL. The War Department yesterday afternoon received a despatch from Major Haskins, the officer commanding at Baton Rouge Barracks, dated on the day before, the 10th inst, announcing that the barracks and areenal there were taken possession of, on the demand of the Governor of Louisiana, on that day, backed by a superior force He (Major H) has a company under his command of about sixty men, but there were no defensive werks there whatever.—Washington Star.

BLUE LIGHTS IN CAROLINA The Charleston Courier, of Monday, has the fol-lowing paragraph:
There is, or has been, some illicit communica-tions between this city and Fort Sumpter. All in-terested will look out for blue lights or other irre-

gular signals. TENNESSEE AND SENATOR JOHNSON A resolution is pending requesting Hon Andrew Johnson to resign his seat in the United States Senato Another was submitted instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose every measure looking to the coording of any State that may see proper to second.

residing in Wharton street, below Sixth, were aroused the other night by an unusual racket in the yard, amongst the chickens. Upon examination of the cause, a large and full grown, "opessum" was captured with a chicken in his mouth, making off with it. Where did his "opossumship; hail from?

WHERE DID HE COME FROM ?-A family

A WINE MIAKER in Bordeaux, France, struck with the fact that the maturity of wine depended on the temperature of the ceilars in which it was stored, made a series of experiments by regulating the pressure of the atmosphere upon the barrels, which resulted in the production of wine in as many days as it formerly took munths. Age, seconding to this theory, is not necessary for the perfection of wine. SECRET SOCIETIES ARE RIFE IN CHINA .-

The principal of these are the scoieties of the Triad, of the White Lily, of the Blue Lily, of the Calf's Head, of the Sun, of the Sparkling Honor, of the Unmixed Sea, of the Yellow Cap, of the Origin of the White Cland of the Short Sward Origin of the White Cloud, of the Shert Sword, and, lastly, the Society that has no Mother.