

(From the Washington Union.)

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH OF KANSAS.

We had before our readers lately the eloquent speech made in the Senate some days ago by Judge Butler, on the questions connected with Kansas affairs. There are two or three points in this speech which have made a powerful impression in the Senate chamber when it was delivered, and they have been admired by the whole country for the lofty patriotism of their sentiments as well as the thrilling eloquence of their language. We refer particularly to his earnest and impassioned vindication of the character of General Atchison, and his equally earnest and impressive rebuke of the assault made by Mr. Hale upon the Supreme Court. In the course of the speech of Mr. Harlan, on Thursday last, he alluded to the remark of Mr. Butler made in the speech referred to, in which he said that he would rather that the Union should be dissolved in preference to being in a Union without the protection of a constitution which gives him equality. Mr. Harlan construed this remark to mean that Mr. Butler preferred a dissolution of the Union rather than that the people of the Territory should have the power to exclude slavery from it. Mr. Butler was absent when the allusion was made; but after Mr. Harlan had concluded, the following remarks were made:

"Mr. Butler.—Sir, I say now calmly, that when a northern majority shall acquire such a control over the legislation of this country as to disfranchise the slaveholding States in any respect in which they have an equality under the Constitution of this country, I will not agree to live under this Government when the Union can survive the Constitution. That is my sentiment. I am not a slave to submit myself to legislation controlled by mere discretion. Mr. President, if George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, and the wisest men who ever lived, were to come here and attempt to legislate under the dictates of mere discretion, and should do me an injustice, I would be a villain and a traitor to the principles of Magna Charta—to everything which I have learned from the highest sources of history. If I could submit to any measure that would place my children in the ninety-nine hundredth part of an inch beneath the children of the Senator from Iowa."

"Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.—I do not wish to interfere in this matter, but I will state what I understood the Senator from Iowa to say. "Mr. Butler.—I did not hear his remark; I was not here when he made it. "Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.—The Senator from Iowa took the distinct ground, that the interpretation of the views of the gentleman from South Carolina was, that the 'equality' of which he spoke consisted in the citizens of the Southern States having the right, during the whole period of territorial governments in the Territories, to go there with their slaves before a State constitution was formed. I understood the Senator from Iowa to say that the Senator from South Carolina had denied that the people of the Territory of Kansas, under their organic law, could exclude slavery, if they should think proper, at the commencement of their territorial government, but must admit slavery until the Territory shall be admitted into the Union with a State constitution. That is what I understood him to say. "Mr. Butler.—This is rather an ambulatory kind of issue. I cannot find out what is the meaning of the Senator. "Mr. Harlan.—I will state to the honorable Senator from South Carolina what I said. The honorable Senator from Tennessee has fairly presented the argument; but my view was based on the statement of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, and the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs.] It was argumentative merely. I quoted, as nearly as I could remember, the substance of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina; and then interpreted the meaning of his phraseology by quoting from the speech of the Senator from Georgia. "Mr. Hale.—That is it, exactly. "Mr. Butler.—Well, sir; I want no co-partnership with anybody in making speeches. If the Senator from Iowa were on the tripod to morrow at the Delphic oracle, I would not take his interpretation of my speech. He might place a Python there, and instruct her, and Philipias her, if he chose, but I would not take his interpretation. Why, sir, I avoided that very question in regard to the powers of the territorial government. He cannot find a word in my speech upon that question. The potential faculty of a territorial government is one over which I should exercise a very delicate control. I never contended that I desired a law to carry slavery into any Territory, and I never wanted a law to exclude it. All that I have contended for is, that the common domain of this government, required by the common blood and treasure of all parts of one class of citizens as to another. When the people of a Territory are in the process of approaching what may be called the maturity of their territorial existence—a State government—I say much is to be pardoned to the opinion which prevails at the time. But, sir, if an insulting interference were to be made by a majority of Congress, or such an interference as would exclude a slaveholder on the broad ground that he was unworthy of equality with a non-slaveholding population, do you suppose I would stay in the Union if I could get out of it? "That is the true doctrine. I do not wish to live under this government when the constitution perishes. I believe the gentleman is or has been in the church. [Mr. Harlan. Yes, sir.] I have very great respect for the church, and for the Senator; but I fear he contends that, while the letter killeth, the spirit cannot give life."

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The Unfaithfulness of Jurors.

The New York Courier, commenting upon a charge delivered by a judge of that city to a grand jury, makes some remarks relative to the responsibilities and the unfaithfulness of jurors that may be read with advantage in other localities than that for which they were specially designed: Judge Capron dwells with just emphasis upon the sanctity and supremacy of law, and nobly vindicates its claims upon its own sworn ministers. He has not spared the jury-box itself, which judges are but too apt to treat as if, like the throne, it was "hedge'd in with divinity." He tells the grand jury plainly, that petit jurors, like other public servants, are capable of being actuated by bad motives, and that their conduct is justly subject to inquiry. We are glad at least to hear this style of speech. It is a positive fact that one of the principal causes of the great impunity of crime in this city has been the unfaithfulness of petit jurors in wilfully preventing an agreement upon a verdict. The juror in the late Ebling case, who, according to the published statement of one of his fellows, refused to consult, with the declaration that till the City Hall rotted down he would never agree to a verdict which should send Ebling to the State prison, was but one of a contumacious class of jurors who have for years weighed like an incubus upon the administration of justice in this city. He flagrantly violated his oath to give a true verdict according to evidence, and as richly deserves the State's prison as any perjurer now within its walls. Nay, more; for the false words of a witness upon the stand may be neutralized by cross-examination or overborne by other evidence; but the false conduct of a juror utterly and inevitably thwarts and foils the end of justice in the pending trial. It is a difficult and invidious task, we know, to judge between the firmness of a conscientious conviction and the contumacy of a foregone conclusion; but it is a subject upon which the law has a right to make inquiry and pass judgment, and upon which public opinion, too, has a right to express itself. There is nothing in the function or character of petit jurors that should any more shield them, in the case of unfaithfulness, from public animadversion or from legal punishment than any other class of public servants. In fact their guilt, if guilty, is deeper, for it is proportioned to the sacredness of the responsibility entrusted to them; and what civil responsibility can be like the juror's? Who like him decides upon character, life, liberty and property? Lord Brougham said that "the whole machinery of government—King, Lords, and Commons—is simply to get twelve men into a jury-box," and the expression is not too strong to those who believe as we do that the highest interest of human society is justice, and that even freedom is secondary to it. Our jury boxes have been open to evil influences in a way they should not have been; their character must be redeemed, and Judge Capron has lent himself to the public thanks, in boldly declaring the necessity.

A debate in the Senate on Wednesday last discloses some precious facts touching the expenditures of the Government in the matter of printing and publishing books and maps in illustration of the travels of naval gentlemen and other officials. What will the reader think when he is told that the cost of publishing Lieut. Wilkes' book, which grew out of the Antarctic exploring expedition, has already amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars? So says Mr. Clayton\* in the debate to which we refer. He also stated that Commodore Perry's book on Japan has cost the Government two hundred thousand dollars, while three hundred is the estimate for printing the reports and engravings of the reconnoissances of the Pacific railroad routes. These expenses, let it be remarked, are not for any work done in expeditions referred to, but are simply the cost of getting an account of them upon paper, in readiness for circulation. Was there ever such an abominable extravagance and waste of the public money as this!

Jolly Extravagance.

No wonder that Mr. Crittenden exclaims that the Senate of the United States has become a great publishing house, outstripping even the Harpers in the extent, and magnificence of its publications. The recognition of the fact, we are glad to see, disgusts him with the whole business, and leads him to declare that he wishes to see an end put to it. It is the same with Mr. Clayton, who is not less emphatic in his denunciation of these schemes of individual profit and glory. We should like to know how much money the various individuals connected with these several publishing enterprises have made. It would be a curious exposure if they could be anatomized and laid bare to a wondering public. Yet these are but samples of works of the same description done by the same authority, and at the same prodigal cost. There will be but too much rejoicing if the venerable Senators from Delaware and Kentucky do not become mollified by time and familiarity with these particular expenditures, and allow their spasm of economy to subside. It takes a flinty nature to resist the bland seductions of the federal capital in the matter of the expenditure of money for what eror purpose; and we confess, not without emotion of regret, that it is not such gentlemen as the Senators we have named to whom we look for consistent devotion to the maxims of frugality. Of our eminent public men, it is true, that we find their impulses often right, and their spontaneous sentiments as frequently just; but it is also true that neither stand the test of a vigorous pressure. "Greatness," said Mr. Burke "is never exact." No doubt the apothegm was invented by him to cover just such cases as public life is constantly affording of a generous disregard of the vulgar matters of dollars and cents.

We are on the high road so long-trod by European Governments, spending lavishly and without stint, encouraging prodigality and profusion is every branch of expenditure, and leading ultimately to the same results—enormous national debts and corresponding taxation to support them. The remedy to be found, and the only remedy of which the case admits, is the election of honest public servants. It is not men of smartness, not men of political skill, not men of eloquence, not fluent talkers, that are needed in Congress, but men of business capacity and rigid integrity. These, and these only, are the salt that is to save our institutions and Government.—N. Y. Tribune.

\*Senator Clayton says that the whole cost of the exploring expedition, including the printing, was \$1,250,000.

THE IMPERIAL BABY.

As France and Europe are intoxicated with joy at the birth of an heir to the imperial throne of Napoleon, we may be pardoned for the following details of the event. On Sunday morning, a few minutes before three o'clock, the sufferings of her Majesty assumed so decided a character that it was deemed advisable to call in the princes and grand dignitaries of the empire to witness the birth of the imperial infant. At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child made his appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that "the imperial prince is so robust a constitution that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old!" All the officers of State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony of preliminary baptism was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinal Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Marlot, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Adras, after which the Abbe Deplacé preached a sermon from the text "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" and wound up with an invocation in these terms: "Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name!" A name was then bestowed on the infant—"Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, fils de France."

This application was entered in the Paris registers and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature. On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at eight o'clock and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality.

The imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eye-witness, and not from the tale of courtiers, (says the Daily News correspondent,) is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-colored hair, resembling his father's. Crowds thronged around the palace with interminable inquiries, and a general illumination was gotten up over the city of Paris. The Emperor made donations on the event of 150,000 francs to various benevolent organizations, and the city government voted to the poor 200,000. Messages were also interchanged by the Emperor with the Pope, Queen Victoria, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and other courts; while the Legislative Corps, after receiving the official announcement with loyal enthusiasm, indulged the tedium of expectancy in champagne, cigars, eatables, music, and invited their wives and daughters to keep them company. Presents of all sorts flowed in to the young prince in such profusion, that their reception was interrupted. Among other parcels received was an enormous case of honey.

The Empress received from the south of France an extremely dirty girl, which the donor said she had worn for seven confinements. As she had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

Very great enthusiasm and demonstration followed the reception of the news in England.

Peace and war, and all other questions of moment, have dwindled into insignificance before this domestic event.

The foreign journals by the Atlantic are