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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

For Representatives, Second District,

F. A. DUMSDEN,

ELECTION TO BE HELD ON THE 19th JANUARY.

The Northern Mail received yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 31st ult. inclusive.

The discussions of Congress, and the selection of a Cabinet by the President elect, seems to be one of the prominent topics of the day. The Democratic party appears to be in the ascendant, and we will people hope to the performance of things has first official bit. Indeed, we may say their consequence would be alike ruinous and futile. They cut out of the circumstances surrounding the late Presidential canvass, equal bona fide grounds for the anomalous coalition of factions, which, at the last election, made the banner of Democracy, and succeeded in elevating Gen. Pierce to the highest office in the gift of the people. At that time, Free Soilers from the North and ultra State Rights men from the South, largely mingled with Union men from every section, and strengthened by the mass of Whig party proper, combined to constitute the heterogeneous party which sustained and elected Franklin Pierce. Without wishing to detract aught from the conceded firmness and ability of that gentleman, it may be fairly conceded that the power which can hold together and combine in compact vigor and energy, such an aggregation of opposite political elements, belongs to no living American statesman. It is the attribute of few minds, and those of the very highest order, to wield into homogeneity the opinions of an immense party—to control them by a resistless power, will to assume a uniformity of hue and aspect. Clay, Jackson accomplished this. Henry Clay would have achieved it, had he been President. General Pierce may possess the moral nerve of both of these eminent men, but he is destitute of the prestige of their unbounded popularity.

We have said that the Democracy are renowned with discord in the very outset of a career from which signal triumph might be expected to have led away every obstacle. Here is some evidence of the fact:

Everything is noisy and quiet in politics—nothing is in repose or tranquillization. It may not be doubted that the views are different in various quarters of the country, and that the different rectors of the Democratic party, in relation to the principles which ought to govern the Cabinet appointments, are very widely divided. There are those who believe that an act can only be—as it is—a representative act, and that it must, *primarily*, and that another position can do more than furnish a component of it. There is a logic of events as imperative and rigorous as that applicable to abstract propositions.—*N. Y. Democratic correspondent of Baltimore Sun.*

There is no use in disguising the fact that the present feelings of the vivacious Democracy are anything but harmonious. There is trouble in the wigwam already, and much more of the same sort, may be expected. General Pierce was the common choice of all the cliques and factions that constitute the sum total of "the party." It is speaking in this point, they appear to agree to disagree on all others, collateral or consequential, and therefore, there is, and will be, the hottest kind of a fight to ensue.—*Washington Correspondent of Louisville Democrat.*

Mr. Pierce, we are told, will defer all sectional considerations in the choice of confidential agents, and will look solely to aptness as his guide. A safe rule under ordinary circumstances, but here its application would be hedged round with embarrassments. Senator Dix is an able man, but how would Hunkerism receive the appointment? John Van Buren possesses a bold and vigorous mind—with what feelings would the South regard the elevation of this butter free soiler? Senator Soulé is a statesman of great eloquence, a sound advocate, of brilliant parts. Would the Union Democrats of Georgia and Mississippi be content to see him a member of the Pierce Cabinet? The difficulties are all in the way. Mr. Pierce is an honest, independent, and patriotic man, and cannot therefore be trammeled by sectional influences, however wise it may be, even in the abstract. Hence doubt, even and record therefore the whole harmonious Democracy, at the very moment they are about to shoulder the reins of government, which they wrested from the Whigs by superior discipline, if not an overwhelming force.

In reference to this thorny subject, the Wash. *Union Republic* indulges some reflections which are so just, so plausible and judicious.

The published programmes of Cabinets with which the speculators of the press have been so fond of of late, are all based on the assumed proposition of General Pierce's desire to have a representation in his council. They have his interpretation of nationality, as their basis, and acted with the view of giving every section a representation in the materials to be employed, however widely they differ in reference to persons. Union men, Southern men, Northern men are awarded a sprinkling in every cabinet, the antipated idea being that a Cabinet to be national, must typify every tone. We will not stop to argue the propriety of the choice of General Pierce to construct such a cabinet. We might show that the State Rights section, acting in conjunction with the Barnburning element, is working a proscriptive warfare against prominent Union men. We might show that the Hunkers are in a rage with Marcy, for the movement of their competitors, and that discussion in advance. And yet again we might show that warringes are sounded in the ranks, and that the material of which the Cabinet is to be formed, contains elements, and two much may be about management secure to the workers and followers of the Democratic party. We pass over these significant facts for the present, and for the sake of argument assume that General Pierce will be able to induce some of character and ability connected with the various sections of the party to operate with him in the Executive labors of the ensuing term. Will the difficulty then be ended? Certainly not. It will be removed in course, but will still exist in undiminished power and to an aspect even more critical than before.

With a Cabinet possessed of some but nominally, how is the Government to be carried? It may survive the ordeal of the present session, and be even induced to work nearly quiet, possibly under water rapids. In ordinary circumstances can it hold together in the presence of contingencies beyond the range of its routine. A Cabinet can only be a unit when it represents one and the same idea. The Cabinet embracing at least three or four principles is wholly unfitted to grapple with the perils, or, for the emergencies of a Government. Homogeneity of sentiment is thus indispensable.

Take the subject of Western improvements, the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, or the threatened division of California, and a number of domestic questions, at all events, to arise during the next six years. In the one interpretation with Spain respecting our interest in the affairs of Southern America, the probable fate of Mexico and the Spanish Islands, and, lastly, the question of intervention, as illustrated in Hungary, which may be expected in whole or in part to come in our foreign relations. In any of these cases the antagonistic action of conflicting principles is apparent. The direct constitutional rights of the South will contend against the institutions of the West, and the Free spirit of the North against the State Rights champions of the South and in a bitter war against the upholder of the Compromise. The operative interest to the day time will be felt, and the difficulty will be greatly increased.