LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 14	Liverpool	June 6
Philadelphia	July 13	Liverpool	June 4
Baltimore	July 13	Paris	June 5
Charleston	July 10	Havre	May 27
Mobile	July 10	Hamburg	June 6
Savannah	July 4	Vera Cruz	June 3

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

U S Bank Notes	3 @4 ⅌
U S Treasury Notes	3 @7 ⅌
Specie	2 5 10@2 5 20
Sterling Exchange	2 17 2 19
Sterling do	2 16 2 17@2 16 2 18
American Gold	7@9 ⅌ cent prem
Mandated Money	
Sterling	2 34 37 ⅌ cent discount
Do Bramshee	2 32 35 do do
Do 6 m post notes	2 36 38 do do
Do 12 m do do	2 40 42 do do
Demand Sterling on demand	2 40 70 do do
Do 15 m post notes	2 40 70 do do
Grand Gulf	40@52 do do
Lake Washington	52@54 do do
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg	52@55 do do
Do post notes	55@56 do do
Bank of Vicksburg	60@70 do do
Vicksburg Water Works	60@70 do do
Tombigby	2 10@65 do do
Planters' Bank, Madison county	No sale do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	2 10@65 do do
Rodney, post notes	2 10@35 do do
Port Gibson do	60@80 do do
West Feliciana do	52@55 do do
Brandon Bank do	52@57 do do
Manchester do	15@20 do do
Natchez Railroad, do	2 10@65 do do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale do do
Rail Road Iron Company	70@75 do do
Shortess and Pearson	No sale do do
Alabama Specie-paying Bank	2@40 do do
State Bank	5@9 do do
Tennessee do	5@63 do do
Arkansas State Bank	30@35 do do
Real Estate	34@40 do do
Texas Treasury Notes	2 50@63 do do
Clinton and Port Hudson	60@70 do do
Do do do payable at Cin	8@N O. not redeemed
Bank of Tennessee	1 @ 2 do. uncertain.
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Ky and Missouri	par. @1 do prem
Union Bank, and Life & Trust	Florida uncertain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Business during the week past has been completely at a stand, and the general quietude is scarcely varied even by retail transactions.

Cotton.—Since our last review, the operations in upland cotton has been very trifling, being a little more than half the amount of the preceding week, and at prices averaging the same as then reported. 1,264 bags uplands changed hands, from 8c. to 9½c ⅌ lb. There is little o. no stock on sale. In long cottons nothing is doing.

Rice.—A slight improvement is perceptible in prices of this article, and the demand for what little remains on hand still continues good, and there is no stock to operate upon, and sales are gradually falling off. We report 436 tcs. as the result of the week's transactions, at from $3 @ $3 ⅌ cwt.

Flour.—No sales of this article have come to our knowledge, deaning of such.

Sugar.—Muscovado sugar, at 7½@8c ⅌ lb. The market is improving.

Lard is worth 11@11½c.

Freights.—To Liverpool, ¼d ⅌ lb for cotton—to Havre, 1⅛c for square bales, dull. We quote rates to northern ports as nominal.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Baltimore—Per brig Delia: 270 hhds sugar, 445 bundles hides.

.....Per brig Æolus: 272 hhds sugar.

Havana—Per brig Ajax: 500 bbls flour, 150 bales cotton.

.....Per schr Levin Jones: 928 bbls flour.

IMPORTS.

Cork—Per barque Fergus: Ballast.

Boston—Per brig Cameo: 208 tons ice, 100 half bbls mackerel, 413 box sperm candles, lots paper and mdse.

Philadelphia—Per brig Swan: 150 tons coal and sundries, to T A Morgan.

A Matago Bay—Per schr St Croix: ballast.

Bristol—Per schr Barton: ballast.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Angora from Bayou Sara: 36 bales cotton to A Ledoux & co; 3 do, 1 bale wool, J Armer; 18 bales cotton J B Planche & co; 6 do J Lalland; 4 do Finley & co; 1 box mdse H Prudhomme & co; 1 do M Lane; 1 bkge baggage Campbell & Hatch; 1 box sundries Beebe & co; 1 do mdse, 1 trunk do, order; 135 bbls peaches and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Brian Boroihme from Shreveport—26 bales cotton A Rivardo & co; 12 do J B Planche & co; 4 do Taylor, Gardner & co.

Per sloop Regulator, from Lafourche—40 bales cotton, 20 hhds sugar, A Rivardo & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Cameo—D Chase; Davis & Hobart; I Bridge & co; E Matthews & order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Delia, Parker, for Baltimore.

.... Æolus, Jones, for Baltimore, J. W. Zacharie & co.

.... Ajax, Brewer, for Havana, S. & J. F. Whitney.

Schooner Levin Jones, Williams, for Havana, A. Fish.

ARRIVED.

Barque Fergus, (Br) Lester, from Cork, June 1—to F de Lizardi & co.

Brig Cameo, Jarvis, 30 days from Boston—to E. Snelling, jr.

Brig Swan, Snell, 23 days from Philadelphia—to J D Denegre—(brought a pilot as far as the Balize.)

Schr St Croix, (Br) Gilley, from Montego Bay, (Jam) July 9th—to J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Barton, Lawless, 21 days from Bristol, (R I)—to J E Bailey.

Steamboat Brian Boroihme, Wheeler, from Shreveport.

Steamboat Angora, Bellack, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Nothing in sight in the offing of N E Pass on 23d inst, at 10 a m.

☞ Ships Kentucky, Peruvian; Marcia Cleaves, Cassandra, Briga Caspian, Thaona, Kenawha, Louisa, Lapwing, Damon and schr Jolly Sailor, have gone to sea.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Hence at Boston, July 12th, brig Hokomok, Franklin.

Schr Marion, Lane.

New York, July 14—art this day, brigs Caspar Hauser, Adams, Matanzas; Emma, Waite, Maracaibo.

Left since our last, ships Frances Depau, Forbes, Liverpool; St Patrick, Johnson, Cork; brigs Brilliant, Hepburn, Marseilles; Augusta, Sherwood, Savannah; Cordelia, Sherwood, Charleston; steamer Gen Tacon, (Sp) Havana via Charleston.

Cleared this day, barque Favorite, (Brem) Aranius, for Bremen.

Cleared yesterday, ship Chandler Price, Dunlavy, Trieste; barque Mason Barney, Wetherell, Amsterdam.

Sailed, ships Virginia, Liverpool; La Duchess D'Orleans, Havre.

DISASTERS.

☞ Brig Swan reports having seen a large ship with painted ports, ashore near Absec Key, 5th inst.

A ship from Savannah for Pictou or Miramichi, (so reported) went ashore at Winged Point, on the night of the 1st inst. Crew and vessel total loss. Vessel 300 tons.

[The Br barque Henry Laird, cleared at Savannah on the 16th ult, for a port in New Brunswick, the only vessel wanting, if said we presume it is the above named vessel—Com Adv.]

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Angora—mrs Wood and child, miss Bullard, Edwards, C Palin, E Bergeron, J Arden, Le Bouchet, Angier, J B Slawson, J Baker, R Montgomery, C B Collins, M Barrow, Linville, Madden, O Chrisler, T Gray, H Hebart, Cabereon, Discroll, E Townsend, Sloan, C A Batty.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No 81 Extra for 1840.

54 40 56 63 54 30 66 11 71 12 67 9 16

THIS DAY, at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

Capital prize $12,000.

$4,000 is the prize of prize is $9,000.

Tickets $5.00.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 5½ o'clock, p. m.

79 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000 is		$12,000
1 do	4,000		4,000
1 do	2,000		2,000
1 do	1,300		1,300
1 do	1,100		1,100
15 do	600		9,000
15 do	300		4,500
15 do	200		3,000
20 do	150		3,000
20 do	100		2,000
100 do	50		5,000
		&c. &c.	
23,280 prizes, amounting to			$50,900

Tickets in single Tickets for sale at the MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Jy24 No. 25 Canal street.

☞ The brig PACKET, from Havana, will commence to discharge this day. Consignees are requested to be in readiness with their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods. R GRONING & Co. Jy23

☞ If drays 140, 413, 134 and 143 do not return their receipts to the Port Wardens, they will be reported to Parish Court immediately, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Jy20 O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

COTTON BAGGING—300 pieces, in store, for sale by

Jy24 HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 43 Bienville st.

WRAPPING PAPER—200 reams, for sale by

Jy24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

SHIRTINGS—50 bales 4-4 brown shirtings, for sale by

Jy24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

CHOCOLATE—15 cases sweet Spanish chocolate, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co,

Jy24 134 Magazine st.

EARTH BARROWS—60 earth barrows, in store and for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE,

Jy24 16 Customhouse st.

CIGARS—118,275 Havana assorted cigars, landing from the Packet, and for sale by

Jy24 A MALLARD, 23 Old Levee

PAVING STONES—50 tons paving stones, landing from schooner Wm Seymour, and for sale by

Jy24 W C PORTER & Co, 66 Camp st.

SALT—1000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt landing and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, apply to

Jy24 A PARK, 91 Common st.

PORK—60 bris soft prime pork, at Boyatt's inspection, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT,

Jy24 25 Gravier street.

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs prime Goshen butter, landing from schr Delaware, and for sale by

Jy24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

OIL—3000 gallons winter sperm oil; 2000 gallons fall do do; and 2000 gallons whale oil, for sale by

Jy24 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

PRIME PORK—100 bbls for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

PRIME SOFT PORK—100 barrels, for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—120 bbls for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR—100 bbls fresh superfine, for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—140 kegs good lard, for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL—4 bbls just received, for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

BUTTER—20 kegs fresh western, for sale by

Jy24 J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

COFFEE—25 bags Havana coffee, in store and for sale by

Jy24 BISSIGER & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

BEEF—[illegible] bbls mess beef, in store for sale by

Jy24 H MIERSCHAR, 63 Bienville st

PORK—[illegible] bbls prime pork, for sale by

Jy24 WOOD, BRAUD & Co, 8 New Levee.

DUCK—An assortment of [illegible] for sale by

Jy24 WOOD, BRAUD & Co, 8 New Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York, [illegible] for sale by

Jy24 WM GRAVES & Co.

HAVANA COFFEE—50 bags in store and for sale by

Jy24 A TREE, 34 Gravier st

PORK—Mess, chines and shoulder pork, for sale by

Jy24 MAHARD & BROTHER, 36 New Levee.

LARD—[illegible] bbls leaf lard, for sale by

Jy24 MAHARD & BROTHER, 36 New Levee.

LAMP OIL—50 bris lamp oil, for sale by

Jy24 F A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 soap, for sale low by

Jy24 F A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

LOAF SUGAR—30 bris loaf sugar, for sale by

Jy24 F A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

FLOUR—50 barrels superfine flour, for sale by

Jy24 F A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—14 bris, for sale by

Jy24 O BEDFORD & BECK, 26 Cust. ouse st.

FLOUR—50 bbls superfine flour, for sale by

Jy24 F A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

TWO PAPERS, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, $6 subscribers, $12

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, - - $10.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice omnipresent."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the State Convention

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, of New Orleans.

2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, of Baton Rouge;

3d do LEUTROY BARRAS, of Opelousas;

4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;

5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24,

FINAL RESULT—JUDGE MOORE ELECTED.

Late last evening we received returns from the third district, by the arrival of the *Brian Boroihme*, which settle the question. Judge Moore, (whig) is unquestionably elected by the admission of a locofoco organ—the Natchitoches *Herald*. That paper states unofficially that Moore's majority is sixty-five—others report it at fifty-five. The result is certain—the only doubt exists as to the actual majority. Claiborne gives Winn 143. Caddo gives him 8. This leaves Moore 134 votes a head and Union a small parish, only to be heard from. We congratulate the republican party on this glorious result, the more glorious because it has been achieved in spite of numerous and highly difficult obstacles.

Representatives for Natchitoches and Caddo.	*Natchitoches.*	*Caddo.*
Edwards,	454	175
Morse,	449	124
Blanchard,	390	138
Marye,	300	193

TOTAL.

Edwards, (dem.)	629.—Marye, (whig)	492
Morse, (dem.)	573.—Blachard, (whig)	458
Majority for Edwards,	136	
Do. for Morse,	90	

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

In order to publish Mr. Clay's great speech entire, we have curtailed nearly all original matter, and have been compelled to exclude the usual variety of selected articles. Our political readers will find it one of the illustrious patriot's noblest efforts. It exposes with masterly power the abuses and usurpations of the executive branch of the government; the bold and extraordinary doctrines which it puts forth; the manner in which the control of the government is concentrated in the president; the inevitable tendency of these alarming usurpations. It shows that the whigs of 1840, stand where the republicans of 1798 stood; and that the modern democrats hold the same tenets and occupy the same position as the federalists of those days. It points out the only mode in which the dangerous incroachments of the executive can be arrested—by a change of rulers. It alludes to the glorious prospect of Wm. Henry Harrison's election, and concludes by a slight reference to some of the various measures which will necessarily command the attention of the new administration.

We bespeak a careful perusal for this eloquent, lucid and convincing speech. How opposite is it to the slang and slander, the cant and calumny, the personal defamation and gross abuse with which most of the offusions of locofoco orators abound! It is a dignified, cogent and fervid appeal—not to the passions, but to the reason of the people.

The Harrison Almanac for 1841, is a most excellent little synopsis of Old Tip.'s life and actions.—We recommend it to general circulation. It may be found at Norman, Steel & Co.'s store, Camp street.

The Crops.—The Franklin *Republican* states that both the cane and cotton crops are very fine, notwithstanding the late draught. The corn crops will not fall short, as was generally supposed, and the late corn is coming on fairly, and is daily improving from the effects of the frequent showers that are falling.

☞ The President has remitted that part of Commodore Elliot's sentence which suspends his pay and emoluments for two years, and approved the rest.

☞ A great Republican Convention to be composed of the citizens of the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will assemble in Wheeling on the 3d of September next.

The musquitoes are very troublesome in the Attakapas—more so than at any period since 1819.

An affray took place at Jeffersonville, Indiana, about two weeks ago, in which a negro named Bill Hicks killed a young man named Cunningham, and wounded two others. The negro is in custody, and is said to be a slave owned in Louisville.

Every Southern man, who, after all that has passed, can bring himself to vote for Martin Van Buren, deserves, whenever he goes to the polls, to find himself elbowed by free negroes worth $250 each; and, whenever he goes into a court of justice, to be testified against by negro witnesses.—*Prentice.*

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY,

Delivered June 27th, 1840,

On the occasion of a Public Dinner, given in compliment to him at Taylorsville, in his native county of Hanover, in the State of Virginia.

The sentiment in compliment to Mr. Clay was received with long continued applause. That gentleman rose and addressed the company substantially as follows:

I think, friends and fellow-citizens, that, availing myself of the publicity of my long service in the public councils, just adverted to, the resolution, which I have adopted, is not unreasonable, of leaving to younger men, generally, the performance of the duty, and the enjoyment of the pleasure, of addressing the people in the tri-centennial anniversary. In the event which occurred last winter at the capital of Pennsylvania, I believed it due to myself, to the whig cause, and to the country, to announce to the public, with perfect truth and sincerity, and without any reserve, my fixed determination heartily to support the nomination of William Henry Harrison there made. To put down all misrepresentations, which I had, on previous occasions, repeated this annunciation; and now declare my solemn conviction, that the purity and security of our free institutions and the prosperity of the country imperatively demand the election of that citizen to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

But this occasion forms an exception from the rule which I have prescribed to myself. I have come here to the cemetery of my ancestors, as a pilgrim, to meet, perhaps for the last time, the companions and the descendants of the companions of my youth.—Wherever we roam, in whatever climate or land we are cast by the accidents of human life, beyond the spot nature or beyond the ocean, in the legislative halls of the Capitol, or in the retreats and shades of private life, our hearts are with an irresistible instinct to the cherished spot which ushered us into existence. And we dwell with delightful associations on the recollection of the streams in which, during our boyish days, we bathed, the fountains at which we drunk, the pasny fields, the hills and the valleys where we sported, and the friends who shared these enjoyments with us.—Alas! too many of those friends of mine have gone, whither we must all shortly go, and the presence here of the small remnant left behind attests both our loss and our early attachment. I would greatly prefer, my friends, to employ the time which this visit affords in friendly and familiar conversation on the virtues of our departed companions, and on the scenes and adventures of our younger days; but the expectation which prevails, the awful state of our beloved country, and the opportunities which I have enjoyed in its public councils, impose on me the obligation of touching on topics less congenial with the feelings of my heart, but possessing higher public interest. I assure you, fellow citizens, however, that I present myself before you for no purpose of exciting prejudices or inflaming passions, but to speak to you in all soberness and truth, and to testify to the things which I know, or the convictions which I entertain, as an ancient friend, who has lived long, and whose career is rapidly draw ing to a close. Throughout an arduous life, I have endeavored to make truth and the good of our country the guides of my public conduct; but in Hanover county, for which I cherish sentiments of respect, gratitude and veneration, above all other places, would I avoid saying any thing that I did not sincerely and truly believe.

Why is the plough deserted, the tools of the mechanic laid aside, and all are seen rushing to gatherings of the people? What occasions those vast and unusual assemblages which we behold in every State, and in almost every neighborhood? Why those conventions of the people, at a common centre, from all extremities of this vast Union, to consult together upon the sufferings of the community, and to deliberate on the means of deliverance? Why this rapid appeals for public discussions? What is the solution of these phenomenon, which we observe, of a great nation rising up upon its sphere and, at no distant depthe, sinking into utter prostration? Why, in the event which occurred last winter at the capital of Pennsylvania, believed it due to myself, to the whig cause, and to the country, to announce to the public, with perfect truth and sincerity, and without any reserve, my fixed determination heartily to support the nomination of William Henry Harrison there made. To put down all misrepresentations, which I had, on previous occasions, repeated this annunciation; and now declare my solemn conviction, that the purity and security of our free institutions and the prosperity of the country imperatively demand the election of that citizen to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

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But the announcation of this new and extraordinary principle was not of itself sufficient for the purpose of President Jackson; it was essential that the subjection to his will, which was its object, should be secured by some adequate sanction. That he sought to effect, by an extension of another principle, that of dismission from office, beyond all precedent, and to cases and under circumstances which would have furnished just grounds of his impeachment, according to the solemn opinion of Mr. Madison and other members of the first congress under the present constitution.

Now, if the whole official corps, subordinate to the President of the United States, are made to know and to feel that they hold their respective offices by the tenure of conformity and obedience to his will, it is manifest that they must look to that will, and not to the constitution and laws, as the guide of their official conduct. The weakness of human nature, the love and emoluments of office, perhaps the bread necessary for the support of their families, would make this result absolutely certain.

The development of this new character to the power of dismission would have fallen short of the aims in view, without the exercise of it upon a large and prerogative, for which the president was to be wholly responsible. If the were compelled to expose the grounds and reasons upon which he acted, in dismissals from office, the apprehension of public censure would temper the arbitrary nature of the power and throw some protection around the subordinate officer. Hence the frequent and monstrous precedent has been advanced, that although the concurrency of the Senate is necessary by the Constitution to the confirmation of an appointment, the President may subsequently dismiss the person appointed, not only without communicating the grounds on which he has acted to the Senate, but without any such communication to the people themselves, for whose benefit all offices are created! And so bold and daring has the executive branch of the government become, that one of its cabinet ministers, himself a subordinate officer, has contemptuously refused to members of the house of representatives to disclose the grounds on which he has undertaken to dismiss from office persons acting as deputy postmasters in his department!

As to the gratuitous assumption, by President Jackson, of responsibility for all the subordinate executive officers, it is the merest mockery that was ever put forth. They will escape punishment by pleading his orders, and he by alleging the hardship of being punished, not for his own acts, but for theirs. We have a practical exposition of this principle in the case of the 200,000 militia. The Secretary of War comes out to serve the President, and by testifying that he never saw what he strongly recommended, the president reciprocates that favor by retaining the secretary in place, notwithstanding he has proposed a plan for organizing the militia which is acknowledged to be unconstitutional. If the president is not to be held responsible for a cabinet minister, in daily intercourse with him, how is he to be rendered so for a receiver in Wisconsin or Iowa? If a concentration of responsibility in the president, is to annihilate all responsibility. For who ever expects to see the day arrive when a president of the United States will be impeached; or, if impeached, when he cannot command more than one third of the Senate to defeat the impeachment?

But to construct the scheme of practical despotism, whilst all the forms of free institutions remained, it was necessary to take one further step. By the Constitution, the President is enjoined to take care that the laws be executed. This injunction was merely intended to impose on him the duty of a general superintendence; to see that offices were filled, officers at their respective posts in the discharge of their official functions, and all obstructions to the enforcement of the laws were removed, and, when necessary for that purpose, to call out the militia. No one ever imagined, prior to the administration of president Jackson, that a president of the United States was to occupy himself with supervising and attending to the execution of all the minute details of every one of the host of offices in the United States.

Under the constitutional injunction just mentioned, the late president put forward the most extraordinary pretension that the Constitution and laws of the U. States ever came from any quarter, as he understood them; and this pretension was attempted to be enforced by an argument equally extraordinary, that the president, being a sworn officer, must carry them into effect according to his sense of their meaning. The Constitution and laws were to be executed, not according to their import as handed down to us by our ancestors, as interpreted by contemporaneous expositions, or as expounded by the constitutional decisions, as fixed by an uninterrupted course of constitutional legislation, but in that sense which a president of the United States happened to understand them!

To complete this executive usurpation, one further object remained. By the Constitution, the command of the army and the navy is conferred on the president. If he could unite the purse to the sword, nothing would be left to gratify the insatiable thirst for power. In 1833 the president seized the treasury of the United States, and from that day to this it has continued substantially under his control. The seizure was effected by the removal of one secretary of the treasury, understood to be opposed to the measure, and by the dismissal of a another, who refused to violate the law of the land upon the behest of the president.

It is, indeed, said that not a dollar in the treasury can be touched without a previous appropriation by law, nor drawn out of the treasury without the countersigns and signatures of the secretary, the treasurer, the register and the comptroller. Are these not all them pretended securities idle and unavailing forms? We have seen that, by the operation of the irresponsible power of dismission, all those officers are reduced to mere automata, absolutely subjected to the will of the president. What resistance would any of them make, with the penalty of dismission, staring them in their heads, to any orders of the president to pour out the treasure of the United States, whether an act of appropriation existed or not? Do not mock us with the vain assurance of the honor and probity of a president, nor remind us of the confidence which we ought to repose in his discretion. Under the prevailing principle of our system of government—of all governments—there is not merely the possibility, but the absolute certainty of infidelity and treachery, with even the highest functionary of the state; and hence all the restrictions, securities, and guarantees, which the wisdom of our ancestors, or the sad experience of history had inculcated, have been devised and thrown around the chief magistrate.

Here, friends and fellow-citizens, let us pause and contemplate this stupendous structure of executive machinery and despotism which has been reared in our young republic. The executive branch of the government is a unit; throughout all its arteries and veins, there is to be but one head, one head, one will. The number of subordinate executive officers and dependents in the United States has been estimated, in an official report, founded on public documents, made by a senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) at one hundred thousand. Whatever it may be, all of them, wherever they are situated, are bound implicitly to obey the orders of the president. And absolute obedience to his will is secured and enforced by the power of dismissing at his pleasure, from their respective places. To make this terrible power of dismission more certain and efficacious, its exercise is covered up in mysterious secrecy, without exposure, without the smallest responsibility. The Constitution and laws of the United States are to be executed in the sense in which the president understands them, although that sense may be at variance with the understanding of every other man in the United States. It follows, as a necessary consequence from the principle established by the president from the constitutional injunction, as to the execution of the laws, that, if an act of congress be passed, in his opinion, contrary to the Constitution, or if a decision be pronounced by the courts, in his opinion, contrary to the Constitution or the laws, that act or that decision the president is not obliged to execute, and he could not compel him to be forced, without a violation, as is pretended, of his official oath.—Candor requires the admission that the principle has not yet been pushed in practice to these cases, but it manifestly comprehends them; and who doubts that, if the spirit of usurpation is not arrested and rebuked, they will be finally reached? The march of power is and usual assemblages which we behold in every State, and in almost every neighborhood? Why those conventions of the people, at a common centre, from all extremities of this vast Union, to consult together upon the sufferings of the community, and to deliberate on the means of deliverance? Why this rapid appeals for public discussions? What is the solution of these phenomenon, which we observe, of a great nation rising up upon its sphere and, at no distant depthe, sinking into utter prostration? Why, in the event which occurred last winter at the capital of Pennsylvania, believed it due to myself, to the whig cause, and to the country, to announce to the public, with perfect truth and sincerity, and without any reserve, my fixed determination heartily to support the nomination of William Henry Harrison there made. To put down all misrepresentations, which I had, on previous occasions, repeated this annunciation; and now declare my solemn conviction, that the purity and security of our free institutions and the prosperity of the country imperatively demand the election of that citizen to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

But this occasion forms an exception from the rule which I have prescribed to myself. I have come here to the cemetery of my ancestors, as a pilgrim, to meet, perhaps for the last time, the companions and the descendants of the companions of my youth.—Wherever we roam, in whatever climate or land we are cast by the accidents of human life, beyond the spot nature or beyond the ocean, in the legislative halls of the Capitol, or in the retreats and shades of private life, our hearts are with an irresistible instinct to the cherished spot which ushered us into existence. And we dwell with delightful associations on the recollection of the streams in which, during our boyish days, we bathed, the fountains at which we drunk, the pasny fields, the hills and the valleys where we sported, and the friends who shared these enjoyments with us.—Alas! too many of those friends of mine have gone, whither we must all shortly go, and the presence here of the small remnant left behind attests both our loss and our early attachment. I would greatly prefer, my friends, to employ the time which this visit affords in friendly and familiar conversation on the virtues of our departed companions, and on the scenes and adventures of our younger days; but the expectation which prevails, the awful state of our beloved country, and the opportunities which I have enjoyed in its public councils, impose on me the obligation of touching on topics less congenial with the feelings of my heart, but possessing higher public interest. I assure you, fellow citizens, however, that I present myself before you for no purpose of exciting prejudices or inflaming passions, but to speak to you in all soberness and truth, and to testify to the things which I know, or the convictions which I entertain, as an ancient friend, who has lived long, and whose career is rapidly draw ing to a close. Throughout an arduous life, I have endeavored to make truth and the good of our country the guides of my public conduct; but in Hanover county, for which I cherish sentiments of respect, gratitude and veneration, above all other places, would I avoid saying any thing that I did not sincerely and truly believe.

Why is the plough deserted, the tools of the mechanic laid aside, and all are seen rushing to gatherings of the people? What occasions those vast and unus