

Every man... THE ARGUMENT... Adams became President of the United States in opposition to the voice of the people...

The following letter from the honorable Andrew Stewart, a member of Congress from the counties of Fayette and Greer, places in strong light the criminal conduct of Mr. Clay in transferring the votes of certain States to Mr. Adams...

Free, A. STEWART. Messrs. F. Giles & S. G. Kuyper, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1823.

Dear Sir: I have to inform you that the going mail, that the great question is decided—contrary to all expectation, Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot. General Jackson, who had 99 votes in the electoral colleges, and the majority in 11 States, received in Congress but 7 votes, while Mr. Adams, who had but 84 electoral votes, and the majority in only 7 States, had in Congress 13 votes. Mr. Crawford had 4 votes. The vote stood thus: For Adams, the 6 New England States, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana—7. Gen. Jackson had Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee—7. Pennsylvania was unanimous, with the exception of a single vote, Mr. Breckinridge, a decided Federalist. Mr. Crawford had Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia—4.

Our defeat is owing to the desertion of Henry Clay, who went over contrary to every expectation, and took with him five of the Western States, who have voted in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of their constituents. How Mr. Clay will be able to justify the course of conduct, to the people of the West, I am at a loss to conjecture, it is so contrary to every principle which has heretofore actuated, and in favor of a man, whose policy he had so openly and emphatically denominated by the whole Nation. The mail is starting, and I can add no more. In haste, yours respectfully, Messrs. Giles & Kuyper. P. S. You may make any use of this information, you see proper.

The Boston Patriot says that Mr. Markley was a Jackson man. This is said to prove that he was not for Clay. The fact is as a close, confidential agent of Clay's he went into the Crawford caucus to make confusion, and voted for Jackson with Clay's consent, and then endeavored to get Jackson to appoint Clay Secretary of State. It is clear that since Buchanan's letter, attempts will be made to show that Markley having voted for General Jackson, could not have been friendly to Clay. The fact is, the Pennsylvanians turned him out of Congress because he was Clay's agent. He then demanded the place of Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and Binns was to have the printing. It was not convenient to appoint him, and Binns got it. It is intrigue and corruption all round. Markley, throughout, was a tool of Clay's, and if he had not given him the office, he would have made known who authorized him to urge Mr. Buchanan to go to General Jackson and propose terms. N. Y. Eng.

The Kentucky Elections.—The Intelligencer, of this morning, is dumb founded. We have no more reports of reports—no more certain intelligence, that Messrs. Trimble and Letcher, are elected. Oh, how unfortunate it is for Mr. Clay, that the people of Kentucky are not made of the same kind of stuff as the Lord Mayor. But there is Mr. Clay's great mistake. He should have recollected that the people of Kentucky are freemen by birth and education—that they manufacture their own cloths, raise their own food from their productive farms. Mr. Clay should have recollected that such a people are not easily bought. Mr. Clay should have recollected that "the light quivering shade" of the creatures of the treasury, who have been nurtured into a sickly existence upon 'pap,' may be bought and sold with money and patronage, but although a free people may be deceived, yet their votes are the reward of virtue and patriotism. Last night's mail brought us letters, from which we make the following extracts. Extract of a letter, dated "Lexington, 11th August, 1827."

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Estimate of a letter to the Editor, dated "Lexington, Ky. Aug. 29th, 1827." "Our Congressional and County elections closed last evening. Wickliffe has best White society two to one in the district. In Nelson he had a majority of 353 votes, on the first day—this much for the boasted strength of the Administration in that county. The polls for this County have just been compared, and Wickliffe's majority is 1,632 votes over White. We have to hear from Mr. Adams, Bullock and Nelson, and Wickliffe's majority will be about 2,000. Thus you see the strength of the Clay party in this district, and to Mr. Adams, he never had any chance here."

In addition to these extracts, the Cincinnati Gazette says, "Rhodes is elected in place of Letcher. It is thought that Daniel, a Jacksonian, is elected in the place of Trimble." Mr. Hammond, the Editor of the Gazette, is a true blue Clayite, and would be slow to give currency to such 'sayings' if they were not true. Mr. Galois' certain information turns out to be, like his indisputable testimony about Mr. Jefferson's opinions, and his 'pigeon-hole' letters—of domestic manufacture!

We apprehend that a few more such articles will seriously affect the Lord Mayor's character as a master workman.—U. S. Telegraph. From the Kentucky Gazette. The general election commenced in this place on Monday last, with unusual spirit. Both parties used their greatest exertions to take the lead, which, however, was carried & maintained throughout the day by the friends of General Jackson. A singular circumstance occurred in the morning, by which persons at a distance may judge of the temper that prevailed. About eleven o'clock a party from the country bearing a hemp stalk, surmounted with a white flag, and having on it a motto, we believe in these words, "Henry Clay and the American System—We will support them that support us," paraded up Main street to Postlerhewit's tavern, then round the Court House, and finally into the yard. Upon reaching the door of the Court House, the standard and flag were hoisted up to one of the windows, out of which it was displayed. A Jackson man, considering it intended as an insult to the cause he espoused, seized it like Old Hickory would have seized a Hartford Conventionist during the war and dashed it down among the crowd; where it was trampled under foot, and totally disappeared. Another attempt, we understand, was made on Tuesday, to parade again with a hemp stalk, but it was again seized, and destroyed in the scuffle. A sudden shower of rain, however, very happily dispersed the combatants, and cooled their temper.

The emblem which caused this excitement was certainly, as the French would say, *mal appropos*. For while General Jackson was sustaining the interest of the Kentucky hemp grower, by 25 votes in Congress, the New Englanders, by whom the Administration was brought into power, and who have given it their undivided support, opposed all additional duties on the importation of foreign hemp, preferring to supply themselves from Russia; and even the Administration itself refuses to use the domestic hemp in the Navy. Yet such are the means made use of by Mr. Clay's friends to excite unfounded prejudices against Gen. Jackson. But "truth is great, and will prevail!" On Wednesday, the parties renewed the struggle with great animation. After the election had continued about two hours, the excitement became unusually great. The intense interest felt by all, had so prepared the minds of the people crowded around the Court House, that it evidently required but a small matter of irritation to produce a convulsion. This unhappily was furnished by the imprudent display of a flag with a similar motto, triumphantly carried around the Court House yard by the United States Mail Coach, and the exhibition of another hemp stalk, raised at the Court House door by some warm partizan, possessed of more courage than prudence. It caught like a spark applied to a magazine of gunpowder. The offensive insignia was again pulled down, and a riot with sticks, stones and brick bats immediately took place, which was alarming and distressing to every friend to the peace and good order of the town. The affray continued for a considerable time, the principal combatants taking different sides of the Court Yard, and carrying on the engagement with stones and brick bats, furnished by some who were aiding in the unpleasant scene. It is supposed that there were not less than six or seven hundred men engaged in the affray at one time.

We deplore this occurrence most anxiously; both as it respects the character of our country, and as it regards that freedom of thought and action which ought to characterize an independent Kentuckian. All stand upon

an equal footing here, when about to exercise their right of suffrage; and when reason fails to persuade, force and intimidation ought not to be used to control it.

Although several persons have received severe bruises, we have not yet learned that any have been dangerously wounded. But it is to be regretted, that some persons not engaged in the affray, were struck with the stones and brick bats, while endeavoring to escape from the scene of action.

It is impossible to say, what unhappy consequences might have resulted from this riot, had it not been arrested by the prompt, energetic and manly conduct of Major Barry, aided by the Rev. Mr. Hall and Messrs. Breckinridge and McCalla. Shortly after the affray commenced, Mr. Barry was sitting in his office, conversing with a friend, when two highly respectable gentlemen, opposed to Mr. B.'s political course, hastily entered, and with much earnestness claimed his personal assistance to quell the riot. "You are the man," said they, "if any body can put an end to this unhappy affair—Give us your help." Without a moment's hesitation, he assured them that he would do it if in his power, and in the attempt, and springing upon a horse belonging to one of the gentlemen, he rushed into the midst of the combatants at the imminent danger of his life, exposed to showers of stones which were hurled from each side, calling out "Peace! Peace! The sound of his well known voice, and his friendly remonstrances, calmed the tumult, in which he was aided by the Rev. Mr. Hall, who entered the yard about the same time at another point—Both these gentlemen were in great danger, from the misapprehension of some of the rioters as to their motives for interfering. Happily Mr. Hall escaped with but little injury, although struck in two or three places. But the escape of Mr. Barry, exposed as he was on horseback to the stones thrown from each side, was truly astonishing. By the exertions of these gentlemen, the tumult had momentarily subsided, when unfortunately it was again renewed by some persons who came from behind the Court House, and, probably not knowing what had been done, threw several stones at the Jackson party, by whom the attack was immediately repelled. At this critical juncture, Messrs. Breckinridge and McCalla rushed out of the Court House, each displaying a white handkerchief, as an insignia of peace, and as an appeal to the good feelings of their mutual friends. It had the desired effect, and an end was put to a riot, which, at one period, threatened the most disastrous consequences.

The timely and energetic interference of these gentlemen, and particularly of Mr. Barry, who risked his personal safety, to save the lives of many of his neighbors and fellow citizens, that might have fallen victims to this unfortunate affair, entitle them to the gratitude of the people of Fayette, and of every friend to peace and good order. But for their manly and prompt interference, at a critical moment, many unfortunate women might now have had to mourn the loss of their affectionate husbands, and children the death of their fathers. We speak advisedly, when we say this—for we are informed, that about the time the tumult was at its height, some imprudent men were heard to threaten a resort to fire arms. Had one musket or rifle been fired in such a state of excitement, we will not attempt to depict the consequences, but leave imagination to portray them.

We had written thus far, when we learned that it was intended to charge these unhappy proceedings on the impetuous conduct of the Jackson party. We are persuaded that it would be an unjust charge. It is principally to be attributed to the example set on Monday to impute their feelings by the introduction of offensive emblems, and an obstinate persistence in that course by the Adams party, when they found it calculated to rouse the angry passions of their opponents. Besides, we are assured by respectable men, that the first stones were thrown on Wednesday, by persons who claimed to be of the Adams party. We will not, however, say, that there were not faults on both sides. Some of the Jackson party did, we understand, elevate a Hickory bush at the Court House on Wednesday; and it is said, that the first stones thrown, were directed at that, but falling among the crowd, caused an immediate separation of the parties, and the commencement of hostilities. In consequence of the calm produced by the closing of the polls until after dinner, which gave time for the passions to cool, and the praiseworthy exertions of many respectable men of both parties, who mixed with the people, and used their influence to restore harmony, an entirely different spirit prevailed throughout the afternoon. No disposition was shown by any one, to disturb the peace, that we have heard of, although the election was sharply contested by the friends of the candidates, until a short time before sundown, when Messrs. Breckinridge, Combs, and True were believed to be elected by a small majority.

We learn that much excitement has also been exhibited during the late elections at Mount Sterling and at Cynthiana. Rumor says, that the Court House at the latter place, has been somewhat injured, and at the former a serious affray occurred, in which some persons were so imprudent as to call out a party of the militia with fire arms. The Jackson men, against whom it is said, they were intended to be used, indignant at this attempt to coerce them, commenced so violent an attack with stones, as soon

compelled the military to retire. We are extremely sorry to hear of these violent proceedings. They are derogatory to the character of freemen, and if repeated, will compel the Legislature to divide the counties into small election districts, so as to avoid the evils resulting from large assemblies of men brought together in a state of political phrenzy, by the arts of electioneering partisans.

Solidarity, Aug. 21. Dinner to Gov. Burton—His Excellency Hutchins G. Burton, Governor of the State, having arrived in this town on Monday, the 13th inst. on his way to the Catawba Springs, was invited by the citizens of the place to partake of a public dinner, as a testimonial of their high consideration of his social virtues and official services;—which invitation he politely accepted.

Accordingly, an excellent dinner was furnished at Mr. Slaughter's, of which, a respectable company of gentlemen, citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, partook, many of whom were the old acquaintances and associates of the Governor, when he resided in our town, some twenty years ago. Maj. John McClelland was called to preside, assisted by Charles Fisher, Esq. as Vice President. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, interspersed and enlivened by social conversation, and patriotic songs.

- 1st. The State of North-Carolina in the Revolutionary Struggle, but few of her sister states made greater sacrifices in the cause of liberty; at this day, none of them are more devoted to the principles of our free institutions.
- 2d. The University of North-Carolina, and the other Seminaries of Learning in the State. Intelligence and Virtue are the guarantees of Liberty.
- 3d. The Judiciary of the State: An enlightened Judiciary is a sure safeguard of the people's rights.
- 4th. Our respected guest, Governor Burton. A welcome visitor among his old friends. We honor him alike for his private virtues and his public services.
- 5th. This town's being given, the Governor rose, and returned his thanks to the company for the compliment; and gave, "The town of Salisbury, where, in early life, I passed many happy days; to its present in habitants, health and prosperity. Here's a cup to 'old lang syne'."
- 6th. The Legislature of North-Carolina: Fewer statutes, and more deliberation.
- 7th. The patriots of North-Carolina in the Revolutionary Struggle, Honor to the dead—honor and prosperity to the surviving few.

By Gov. Burton: The Constitution of the United States, limited in its construction—unlimited in its duration.

By Maj. John McClelland: The County of Rowan.

By Charles Fisher, Esq. John Haywood, for the past 40 years, Treasurer of his native state, for unselfish honesty, and enlightened patriotism, he is not surpassed, either by Aristides of Greece, or Cato of Rome.

By Col. Thomas G. Polk: Archibald Henderson, his associates at the bar have erected to his memory a monument of marble; but his best monument is engraven on the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

By Richard H. Alexander, Esq. Alexander Hamilton, his fame brightens with the eflux of time.

By Maj. John Beard, Jr. State rights and United States rights: Happily blended by the political patriarchs of our country, may their harmony never be interrupted by aspiring demagogues.

By Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand: The land we live in: may it always enjoy peace, prosperity, and independence.

By David F. Caldwell, Esq. Col. William Polk: A Soldier of the Revolution—the battles of Germantown and Eutaw attest his valor and devotion to the cause of freedom.

By Dr. E. Willey: Canals and public roads, the main chains which will inseparably link together the interests of the Northern and Southern sections of our country.

By Edward Cress, Esq. The immortal Washington, to whom we are indebted for the independence of our country; may his good example be practised upon by the present and rising generations, and his noble deeds recorded, until time shall be no more.

By Philo White: De Witt Clinton, a giant in intellect, an honest Republican in principle, his unparalleled achievements in the cause of internal improvements, are the fruits of his resplendent genius, and Herculean mental labors.

After the President of the day (Maj. McClelland) had retired, Col. T. G. Polk gave the following address: The President of the day, Maj. McClelland, may his years be numbered to 999. The company retired at an early hour, pleased with the reflection of having honored the Executive of the State, in a manner commensurate with the dignity of his office, and gratifying to his feelings as an individual.

West Carolinian.

FOREIGN.

Since our last publication, there have been several arrivals from Europe. We have extracted the most interesting items of intelligence received by them, which are as follows: The packet ship Howard, at New-York, bro't Paris papers to the 1st, and Havre to the 2d of July. A letter from Marseilles, of the 23d, states that hostilities had commenced with Algiers. The Algerines commenced the attack by firing on the French schooner La Torche, which was, however, relieved by the balance of the French Garrison. The Precursor of Marseilles publishes the following on the subject of the difference with Algiers: "The principal wrongs of the Day are first, the office of Sieur Nathan Moore, and of the seven millions paid by France in 1820, but which the Regency and his subjects have not yet touched; second, the fortifications which France erected at Cole, (a port belonging to Tunis) third, the demand at tribute which the Powers pressed by France do not pay; fourth, the pride and arrogance to M. Deval, the French Consul, in his intercourse with the Regency, on the subject of the affairs of France and the Roman States." "The insult to the Consul consisted in the Day's throwing his fan at him, and ordering him from his presence."

There were then thirty-eight French merchant ships at Algiers, and six French ships of war were also there, under the command of Admiral Bugeaud, and the establishment of a trading company on the coast of Africa for the protection of commerce had been spoken of. A ship from Alexandria, of May 31st, brings letters of great interest. It states that Admiral Bugeaud had had three conferences with the Ministers of the Regency of Egypt. The Admiral stated that the Admiral had resolved to leave that he had just orders to suspend the departure of the Egyptian fleet for the Mediterranean.

The President had commenced the construction of three bridges beyond the Arve, the waters of which were still very high, and the passage difficult. The principal body of Russian troops continued the progressive movement, in columns towards the frontiers.

The Editor of the Journal de Commerce has been called to appear before the Police on the 10th of July, to answer for the publication of an editorial article on the dissolution of the National Guard, and the election of Lafayette.

By the ship Belvidere, at Baltimore, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of July. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 21 of July, on the 21st day of August.

Among the bills to which the Royal assent was given, previous to the prorogation, were the Corn Averages Bill, and the Warehoused Corn Bill. According to the former, the averages are to be taken from about 120 principal markets in England and Wales.

The Liverpool Coroner of the 4th July, reasons, that the gentlemen of the new Warehouse Corn Bill allow all the wheat now in bond, or which shall have been bonded by the 1st of July, to be brought to market according to the scale, which had passed the House of Commons, and was amended by the Lords. The present proposition permits bonded corn only to be sold; the late one was more comprehensive, and allowed all foreign corn to be imported, and brought to market, on paying a duty of 2s. per quarter, when corn of native growth was at 6s. and a fraction. The duty increased by 2s. for every single shilling which the market rose, and decreased by two shillings for every shilling which the market rose. All the measure can effect is to lose about 600,000 quarters of the bonded wheat in the space of ten months.

The Paris Monitor of the 29th June says: "A report is spread that the news of the capitulation of the Acropolis has arrived. It is said to have taken place on the 2d of this month. The Greeks who composed the garrison have obtained permission to return to their own homes; and the Philhellènes, among whom was Colonel Fabvier, are authorized to go to whatever place they should think fit."

By the ship Josephina, from Belfast, Liverpool papers to the 13th, and London to the 10th July, have been received at New York.

The following paragraph is copied from the London Globe of the 9th July: "The Treaty of the great European Powers for the protection of Greece, has been signed in England. The British ships of the line, from the Tagus, have probably, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Boscawen. There are many circumstances which lead to the belief that this gratifying information may be confirmed. Another London paper, the Times, states it thus: "A Treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Greece between England, France, and Russia, was signed in Downing street, London, on the 5th July. The stipulations of the Treaty, it is said, would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged. The London Times says, the Treaty which has occurred in signing this Treaty, has been occasioned by the opposition of Austria."

The Porte is positively stated to have refused the intervention of the European Powers in regard to the affairs of Greece, and to have resolved to listen to no further applications upon the subject. All Mussulmen are to be summoned to arms. The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labors, has dissolved itself, and the care of Government has been transferred to Napoleon Bonaparte.

The three British ships of the line at Lisbon, are ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles, under the command of Adm. Boscawen. The Russian squadron on the way to the Mediterranean, included one ship of the line.

COMMUNICATION.

Wake county, August 27, 1827. To Messrs. LAWRENCE & LEWIS:

Gentlemen—The incorrect impression attempted to be made on the public mind in relation to the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, on the nomination of the Honorable Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, in March, 1825, has placed me in the unpleasant dilemma of acquiescing in what every Senator present must know to be wrong, or submitting to a candid world the remarks, and the only remarks that were made on that occasion. I have, therefore, determined to furnish them forthwith for publication. I will only add, that several of the most distinguished Senators expressed a concurrence in the objections urged, and declared to me that they were prepared to sustain them in the event of any member of the Senate desiring further investigation. Respectfully yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

MR. PRESIDENT.—As I cannot, consistently with a sense of duty, give a silent vote on the present occasion, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, while I shall attempt, in a plain, frank and brief manner, to give them the reasons why I am unwilling to advise and consent to this appointment.

I am duly impressed with the momentous duty we are about to perform, and the importance of the crisis, connected with the deep responsibility which attaches to each and every member; and hence my solicitude to arrive at truth by the best reflections which I have been capable of bestowing on the subject.

To guide and direct us on this, as well as every other occasion, it may be well, first, to look to the commission under which, and from which we derive all our powers, to wit: the Constitution of the U. States, which we have all taken a solemn oath to preserve, maintain and defend, not in the letter only, but according to its true intent and meaning. While I readily admit that the letter, and, perhaps, the rigid construction of that instrument, does not imperatively forbid the confirmation of this nomination; yet I hazard nothing in saying that every reason which could have operated on the Convention to induce them to insert the following clause, applies with increased force to influence the Senate to reject the distinguished individual, whose nomination we are now about to act upon. The clause is as follows:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

I would ask, why and wherefore is it that no member of either House is permitted to hold an office which he has assisted to create, or the emoluments of which have been increased by his vote? Because, sir, it was wisely foreseen that he might be influenced to vote for one or the other from mercenary or interested motives. What is the present case? Henry Clay, a member of the House of Representatives, has made, or, if you please, has mainly contributed to make John Q. Adams President of the United States, and this President, thus made in opposition to the known will and wishes of the American people, and under circumstances of an extraordinary character, has called upon the Senate of the United States to advise and consent that this efficient friend, a member of the very House that has conferred on him the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, should be made Secretary of State. I would respectfully ask, whether, sanctioning or confirming this nomination, we are not infringing on the obvious policy of the Constitution? For if a member may be supposed to vote to create an office, or to increase the salary, with a view to his individual gain, may he not with as much propriety be suspected of voting from sordid or interested considerations, when he makes an officer, who, in turn, gives him an office. I will not trespass on the time of the Senate, by any farther effort to illustrate and enforce the coincidence of the reasons in the two cases. They must be apparent to every intelligent mind. Again, waiving all objections which manifestly result from the foregoing considerations, I would ask, whether, from a decent respect to public sentiment, we ought not to put our veto on this nomination? I am not prepared to assert positively that corruption has mingled with this transaction; but this much I feel authorized to say and believe, that the circumstances connected with the recent Presidential election and this nomination are sufficient to fix on the public mind the strongest suspicion that they have been cheated out of their rights by corruption and intrigue, and, inasmuch as our government is based on public confidence, it is of the very last importance that our foundation be well guarded. The administration of the government should not only be pure, but its purity, as far as practicable, should not be suspected. Let us view things as they exist in practical life. The Senate was prudently designed to act as a check on the appointing power, not, I admit, to be exercised capriciously, but fearlessly and independently when the public good requires. How often have we exulted and boasted of our republican institutions; our happy distribution of the powers of the government; the salutary checks and balances to be found in our Constitution; and the effectual barriers which have been provided to prevent the encroachment of either upon the powers of the other, and the consequent protection to all classes and interests? But if these things are only to be found in the theory of our government, I would not give a fig for them. The different departments should in some respects be considered as rivals, each watching every opportunity to strengthen itself, and weaken its rival. Let us, therefore, be vigilant in the exercise of our constitutional powers, guarded as well against open assault as covert, insidious encroachment. For, however lofty and high sounding may be the sentiment which we sometimes hear uttered of independence of the people, the legitimate proprietors of this government; yet this independence, connected with a dependence on the dispensing power, is fraught with the most alarming consequences to the liberties of the people; for, as we recede from the one, we imperceptibly glide into the deadly embrace of the other. From a retrospect of the past, lessons of wisdom may often be extracted. We see some receive their power promptly, others, perhaps ten times the number, are kept in a state of expectation, and many have their hopes and fears operated on, who, like the sanguine Irishman, calculated on drawing a prize when, forsooth, he had his tickets in the lottery. It is time to pause and look the mischief full in the face. Has it come to this, that nothing but proof positive of corruption will justify the Senate in arresting an appointment? If so, we are more degenerate than I had imagined. What are the facts of the case, as generally admitted to be true to which we are not at liberty to turn deaf ears? We see two political opponents, neither having confidence in the other, at a critical moment, when the leaves and firs are about to be divided, the one, in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of the people of the State, fly into each other's arms and cordially embrace, without aught of peering to the world of reconciliation and adjustment of former differences. By which means, and by which alone the one is enabled to grasp the Presidential Chair in violation of the sovereignty of the people, with a salary of \$35,000 per year, and the Senate of the United States is called upon to aid this President, thus made, to confer on the other the State Department, with a salary \$6,000, and thereby making him their apparent to the Presidency. Comment would be superfluous to a body enlightened as the one I am addressing. Why was the concurrence of the Senate required by the patriotic and wise framers of our Constitution, if we had nothing more to do than to register the edicts of the President? In this case, the exalted standing of the individual makes it more imperiously our duty, not firmly. Therefore I cannot— I do not advise and consent to this appointment.