The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIIII.—Whole No. 12,210.

Mr. Breckinridge's Address.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has delivered his farewell address to the people of Kentucky. He reminds them of their determination in May last, by a large majority, to maintain a position of armed neutrality. He had supported the policy, but acquiesced in the popular verdict, and sustained it in the United States Congress, speaking and voting against the war measures of Mr. Lincoln, and opposing the margarifica of that functionary. On Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's return to Kentucky he found resolved to resign forthwith, but was dissuaded from taking this step by some of his warmest friends. The time has now come, when he must do so, and accordingly he resents his arms into the hands of the people. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE with commanded force this exhibit the enormities which have compelled him to sever his connection with the United States:

The United States no longer exists. The Union is dissolved. For a time after the withdrawal of the Southern States, and while there was a hope that the rupture might be healed, it might be assumed that the Union was not yet dissolved, and such was the position of Kentucky, in declaring her neutrality and offering her mediation between the contending parties. But time has now elapsed, and mighty events have occurred which banish from the mind of any reasonable man all expectations of restoring the Union. Coercion has been tried and has failed. The South has mustered to the field nearly as many combatants as the North, and has been victorious. The fields of Manassas and Bethel, of ploughfield and Lexington have reddened with a terrible and sanguinary line the division between the old order of things and the new.

It is the right of Kentucky and her peculiar duty to recognize these great facts and to act on them. The Constitutional compact which created and upheld the old Union is an end. A large number of the original and additional parties have withdrawn from it. So large a number that its stipulations can no longer be executed, and under such circumstances no Court has ever decided, and not to be doubted between the remaining parties, or attempted to enforce its execution. The Constitution requires positively that each State shall have at least one Representative in Congress, and twelve States have gone, that each State shall have two Senators, but now twelve States have gone, that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and now it is more than one-third of them some are or can be collected. Commerce cannot be regulated between the seceding States. Uniform rules of naturalization and bankruptcy cannot be adopted. Peace with war and foreign with hostile half the States, have been given up, and a preference is given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Even the election of a President has become impossible. The Constitution is mandatory on the States to appoint electors, and requires a majority of the whole to elect, but more than one-third of the States have seceded, and electors in election can be made by the people. If the election goes to the House of Representatives, the Constitution requires that at least two-thirds of the States shall be represented in that body. The Constitution may be amended, but it requires three-fourths of the States to concur, and more than one-third of the States have withdrawn from the Confederacy. Laws are enacted in which the States in the instrument of it being to secure public and private liberty, have been destroyed. The three departments of the Federal Government are at war with the Constitution, and the form of government defined, have been merged into one, and the President, supported by a great army, wields despotic power.

The exercises of his power in arrest, with out judicial warrant, the rights of citizens to have the long accustomed access to judges to deter time the writ of habeas corpus, the secrecy of the post-office, the freedom of speech and of the press, and every other privilege, which Kentucky citizens supposed they had locked up in the Constitution, have been in fact, and in law, trampled beneath the heel of military power. The States made the Constitution, and held its existence around their liberties, and now the Constitution is obliterated. They did not do it, and accordingly to reserve his arms into the hands of the people. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE with commanded force this exhibit the enormities which have compelled him to sever his connection with the United States:

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