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Articles of Association
OF THE
UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF MARYLAND

To all to whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern:

Be it known and made manifest, that we the subscribers have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other to conduct business in the manner hereinafter specified and described, by and under the name and style of the *President and Directors of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland*; and we do hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all the persons who at any time hereafter may transact business with the said company shall be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE I.

The object of this association is declared to be for establishing, carrying on, and encouraging Manufactories of all the useful and necessary articles, which have heretofore been imported from foreign countries; but the establishment of Manufactories of Cotton and Wool, by means of the latest improved labor saving machines, to be put in motion by water, is to be the first and immediate object to which the attention and funds of this association are to be applied.

ARTICLE II.

The capital stock of the said company shall consist of One Million of Dollars, money of the United States, to consist of Twenty Thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each, one thousand of which shares shall be reserved until the legislature may incorporate the company, and may be subscribed for by the state if desired by the legislature thereof, this reservation, however, shall not continue for more than two years from the first election of directors. One-twentieth, or two dollars and fifty cents on each share shall be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, one twentieth or two dollars and fifty cents more to the directors, if chosen, and if not, to the present commissioners in Baltimore, in sixty days thereafter, and one-twentieth or two dollars and fifty cents more to be paid on each share to the directors in Baltimore, in one hundred and twenty days after the allotted time for subscribing, and the company to commence its operation when five thousand shares are subscribed for, and the remainder in such proportions and at such times as the directors may appoint, but no further payment shall be required without first giving two months notice in at least three newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hager's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton. And the said stock shall be subscribed for under the direction of the commissioners herein after named, in manner following, that is to say: The subscription for the city and county of Baltimore shall be opened in the city of Baltimore on Monday, the seventh day of March next, for ten thousand shares under the direction of William Patterson, Robert Gilmor, Robert M'Kim, Thomas Dickson, Jas. H M'Culloch, Thos. M'Elderry, Ludwig Herring, William Jones, John Gill, Andrew Ellicott, James Wilson, John Shedon, John Trimble, George Warner, James Brown, P Bennett, James Armstrong, senr Christopher Raborg, Samuel Sterett, Thorndick Chase, Joseph Townsend, E Finley Henry Shrœder, and William Stewart, or any twelve of them.

And on the same day for four hundred and fifty shares at Leonard's-town for St. Mary's county, under the direction of Henry Neale, Thomas Barber, and Joseph Ford, or any two of them.

At Prince Frederick-town, for Calvert county, for three hundred shares, under the direction of Peter Emerson, Michael Taney, and Joseph Ireland, or any two of them.

At Port Tobacco, for Charles county, for five hundred and forty shares under the direction of John Edward Ford, William H. M'Pherson, and John Barnes, or any two of them.

At Upper Marlborough, for Prince George's county, for three hundred and sixty shares, under the direction of Richard Marshall, Francis Magruder, and Leonard Covington, or any two of them.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, for six hundred shares under the direction of John Johnson, John Muir and Jonathan Pinkney, or any two of them.

At Montgomery court-house, for Montgomery county, for three hundred & sixty shares under the direction of Upton Beale, Thomas P. Wilson, Isaac Briggs, Caleb Bentley, and James Lackland, or a majority of them.

At Frederick-town, for Frederick county, for eight hundred shares, under the direction of Abraham Shriver, George Baer, & George Creager, junr. or any two of them.

At Hager's-town, for Washington county, for eight hundred shares, under the direction of Nathaniel Rochester, Jacob Schnebly, Wm Heyser, Frederick Dorsey, and Henry Lewis, or a majority of them.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county, for three hundred and sixty shares, under the direction of George Hebb, George Thistle, and Patrick Murdock, or any two of them.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county, for six hundred shares, under the direction of John Moores, Henry Dorsey, and John C. Bond, or any two of them

At Elkton, for Cæcil county, for six hundred shares, under the direction of James Sewall, John S Moffit, and John J. Cox, or any two of them.

At Chester-town, for Kent county, for four hundred shares, under the direction of Benjamin Chambers, James Hodges, junr. and Philip F. Rasin, or any two of them.

At Centreville, for Queen-Ann's county, for 6hundred shares, under the direction of William Chambers, Richard T. Earle, and Daniel C Hopper, or any two of them.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Solomon Dickinson, David Kerr, junr. and William Dunn, or any two of them

At Denton, for Caroline county, for Three Hundred and Fifty Shares, under the direction of William Whitely, Solomon Brown, and William Potter, or any two of them.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for Four Hundred shares, under the direction of James Steele, Richard Goldsborough, and Samuel Brown, or any two of them.

At Princess-Ann, for Somerset county, for Four Hundred shares, under the direction of John Gale, L. D. Teakle and John H. Anderson, or any two of them

At Snowhill, for Worcester county, for Five Hundred and Forty shares, under the direction of James B. Robbins, John Williams, and Ephraim King Wilson, or any two of them.

And the commissioners aforesaid shall open the subscription books at ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open until 3 o'clock, P. M and shall remain open between those hours for two days, unless sooner filled And if it should so happen, that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed on the first day, then the commissioners aforesaid are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions, until they are reduced to a proper number, or if more persons subscribe than there are shares, then the commissioners are to cast lots to decide to whom they shall belong:—But if the shares should not be all subscribed in two days, then the commissioners in the different counties and the city of Annapolis, are to return the remainder, together with the books and what monies they may have received at the time of subscribing, unto the commissioners in Baltimore, within thirty days. And the commissioners will, on deciding to whom the shares may belong, issue receipts to the different stockholders for the monies received by them at the time of subscribing; and these receipts with the original subscription, shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock, to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company. But no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day on which the books are opened, for more than twenty shares; and if the stock be not subscribed on the first day, the books are to remain open on the second day, and the commissioners may permit any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, to subscribe for any number of shares, until the whole number is complete; and if the stock be not fully subscribed for on the second day, all the shares at that time unsubscribed for, shall be under the direction of the commissioners at Baltimore, the directors when chosen, to be disposed of by them for the interest of the institution

ARTICLE III.

The commissioners in Baltimore shall forthwith deposit in one of the Banks of the city, subject to the order of the president and directors of the company when chosen, all the money so received and retained after deducting the expences attendant on the subscription & the previous meetings

ARTICLE IV.

If any stockholder or stockholders shall fail to pay his, her, or their instalments to the amount of ten dollars on each share, at the time or times and in manner herein before specified, such stockholders shall forfeit to the use of the Company all money paid antecedent to such failure or default. But no forfeiture shall take place after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid; but as it is requisite that measures should be taken to secure the regular payment of after-calls, therefore, if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment or call after ten dollars have been paid, such stockholder shall not be entitled to any dividend, until such instalment or call shall be made good; and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money paid after default) shall be calculated only from the time when the last instalment was made good.

ARTICLE V.

The first general meeting of the stockholders for the choice of directors, shall be held at such time and place as shall be appointed and publicly notified by the commissioners in Baltimore, for receiving subscriptions to the company's stock. And forever thereafter, there shall be a general meeting of the stockholders for the purpose aforesaid, on the first Monday in May annually, at such place in Baltimore, as the president and directors for the time being shall appoint.

ARTICLE VI.

At the said first general meeting, and at every general annual meeting to be held thereafter, as aforesaid, there shall be chosen by the stockholders, by ballot, twelve directors, to serve until successors to them be chosen.

ARTICLE VII

In the choice of directors, and in all other cases, the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows, viz:—For one share and not exceeding two shares, one vote each: for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote: for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote: for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote: for every eight shares over sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above that number, one vote: but no person or persons, body politic or otherwise, shall be entitled to a greater number than fifty votes. No share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been held four calendar months previous to the day of election, except at the first election; all stockholders actually resident in the United States, and none other, may vote at elections by ballot, in person or by proxy, which in all elections after the first, is to be made in such form as the board of directors may appoint. None but stockholders being citizens of the United States, and residing within the city of Baltimore or precincts thereof, shall be eligible as a director or president

ARTICLE VIII.

The directors immediately after their appointment, and so after every subsequent appointment as aforesaid, shall choose from among the stockholders, by ballot, a president, to serve one year from the time of his appointment, and until a new election of directors shall take place, and a successor to him shall be appointed; and the said president and his successor for the time being, shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation for his services as the directors shall from time to time appoint.

ARTICLE IX.

In case of the necessary absence of the president, he may by writing under his hand appoint one of the directors, who shall in all respects act for him during his absence, and in default of such appointment, the directors shall have power to apoint a president pro tempore who shall in all things act as president during the said absence.

ARTICLE X.

In case any director shall be chosen president the remaining directors shall immediately choose by ballot from among the stockholders, a person to supply his place, and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of director or president by death, resignation, removal from the state, or by any other means it shall immediately be filled by ballot, by the directors from among the stockholders till the next election in course.

ARTICLE XI.

The presidsnt & directors shall have power:
1st. To purchase and hold in fee simple or otherwise, lands and real estates, suitable for the erection of the necessary works, and for the accomplishment of their undertaking as they shall judge proper.

2d To prepare or procure, adopt and execute such plan or plans, as they shall think most advantageous and effectual for establishing, carrying on, and encouraging manufactories of all the useful or necessary articles, which have heretofore been imported from foreign countries, commencing first with manufactories of Cotton and Wool, by means of the latest improved labor saving machines, to be put in motion by water.

3d. To make all bye-laws, rules and regulations necessary for the well ordering and conducting of the business of the company, and such bye-laws, rules, and regulations, to alter, change, or annul at their pleasure, but every such bye-law rule or regulation may be altered or repealed by the stockholders, at a general meeting, to be called for that purpose by any forty or more stockholders; provided that there be present at such general meeting, stockholders holding two thousand shares in the whole or their proxies, and that eight weeks notice be given in three neswpapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick town, one in Hagers town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one at Easton, of such meeting and of the alteration or repeal intended to be proposed thereat:

4th. To appoint and remove at their pleasure all clerks, superintendants, agents or other officers necessary for carrying on the business of the said company, and to fix and pay out of the funds of the said company, the compensations of all such clerks, superintendants, agents, or other officers.

5th. To make such contracts for labor, materials, engines and Machines and all such purchases of lands, tenements or hereditaments, in fee simple or otherwise: and to contract for and obtain in behalf of the said company all such privileges, permissions, rights and advantages of every kind and nature whatever, as they shall judge necessary for establishing, carrying on and encouraging manufactories agreeably to the first article of this association, and all necessary conveyances and assurances of the said lands and tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, permissions, rights and advantages, to take and receive in trust for the said company, or otherwise as they shall judge most proper, and all and any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, materials, engines, machines, priviledges, permissions, rights and advantages to sell again, let, hire or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, for the benefit of the said company, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as they shall judge most proper, and all powers and needful conveyances, assurances, contracts and deeds therefor to make and execute.

6th. To receive, use, dispose of and employ, for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, all the capital stock, money, property, and funds of the said oompany, of every nature and kind whatever, now or at any time hereafter to be held or claimed keeping and rendering to the stockholders, at each annual meeting for the choice of directors, a particular account of all stock, property, money and funds so to be received, expended and disposed of in the course of the year, then next preceding, and of all contracts, purchases leases, sales and dispositions so to be made within the said period; which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders

7th. To provide for and pay out of the revenues and funds of the company all such annual expences as it may be necessary to incur for keeping up, carrying on and encouraging the said manufactories, or for promoting and carrying on in any manner the business of the company.

8th. To bind by their contracts, deeds and writings under the hand of the president and the seal of the company, all the property estate, common stock and joinnt funds of the said company, but not the persons or separate property of themselves or any of the stockholders.

9th. To establish rules and regulations for the transfer of the stoek of the said company and for the proof of property and ownership herein.

10th. To call general meetings of the stockholders from time to time and at such times and for such purposes as they shall think proper, giving eight weeks notice in three newspapers or more in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers town, one in the city of Annapolis and one in Easton, of the time, place and purpose of every such meeting respectively, provided that no such meeting shall be competent to the transaction of any business whatever unless there be present thereat the holders of Two Thousand shares at the least, or their proxies.

11th. And generally to do, act and transact in all things for the said company, relative to the undertaking, common stock and joint property aforesaid in as full and complete manner as the individual stockholders or subscribers might do were they personally present.

ARTICLE XII.

The President and each director before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation as the case may be, I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will impartially, faithfully, diligently and honestly execute the duties of conformably to the constitution or articles of association of the same and the trusts reposed in me, to the best of my skill and judgment; and the Clerks, book keepers and other officers shall also take a similar oath or affirmation, and shall besides give bonds with security to the satisfaction of the president and directors for the faithful discharge of their duties in their respectiue stations

ARTICLE XIII.

The President and Directors so soon as the progress of the work and the state of the funds will permit, shall make, declare and pay to the stockholders or their legal representatives half yearly dividends at certain stated times, on the stock of the company, reserving however out of the income of the company's property such sum annually as they shall judge necessary or prudent, for repairs, improvements, augmentations and contingencies.

ARTICLE XIV.

The original subscribers to this association and the assignees, transferees and legal representatives of all such original subscribers forever, shall be taken and deemed, to all intents and purposes, to be members of the company, and shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages to arise in any manner there from, or from the property, works and capital stock thereof in proportion to the amount of their stock and interests respectively; provided, that no transer or assignments of the said capital stock shall be valid, unless it be made on the books of the company and in such manner as the President and Directors shall appoint, and every person or persons having so transferred or assigned the whole of his, or her or their interest and stock in the said company, shall thereafter cease to be a member or members of the said company to all intents and purposes.

ARTICLE XV.

It is hereby declared expressly and made part of this association, that all persons who deal or contract with the said company, or with the president and directors thereof on its account in any manner whatever, do so deal and contract on the sole credit of the capital stock, common property and joint funds of the said company, and not on the private or individual credit of the said president and directors, or any of them, or of the stockholders or any of them, and do expressly relinquish and disclaim all right and pretence of right, to look to, or receive any thing from the individual property or persons of the said president, directors, or stockholders or any of them, by reason or on account of any such contract or contraction, to which effect there shall be a clause inserted in all contracts, writings or obligations to be made by the president and directors, in pursuance of these articles with any person or persons whomsoever, until an act of incorporation as aforesaid, shall be obtained.

ARTICLE XVI.

And in case any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, should wish to commence any action or suit at law or in equity against the said president and directors, or either or any of them, on account of any act matter or thing done by the said president and directors, in pursuance of the power to them hereby given, the said president shall be and hereby is authorised to receive, accept and acknowledge service of process in every such suit or action, and to cause all proper and needful defence to be made therein at the cost of the company, or to submit the matter so in dispute to arbitration, in such manner as he shall think proper, and to pay and discharge out of the joint funds thereof all and every sum or sums of money that may be adjudged, deemed or awarded in any such action or suit to be paid by the said president and directors, and in every respect to perform, conform to, and fulfil every such judgment, decree and award as far as can be done by means of the capital stock, joint funds and common property of the said company.

ARTICLE XVII.

The president and directors are hereby required and fully empowered to draught and present a petition in the name and on behalf of this company, to the legislature of the state of Maryland, praying that an act may pass to incorporate and protect this company conformably to these articles of association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This association shall continue until the second Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, unless a charter is sooner obtained, but the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring notice at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose dissolve the same at any prior period, provided that notice of such meeting and its object shall be published in three newspapers or more in the city of altimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis & one in Easton, for at least six months, previous to the time of such meeting.

ARTICLE XIX.

Immediately on the dissolution of this association, effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the company, & for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names or firms, the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

February 19. F3t

THE FATAL SPEECH.

Mr. GARDENIER's speech on the bill "In *addition to the act*, entitled, An act *supplementary to the act*, entitled, An act for laying an embargo" &c. &c. &c.

I shall vote in favor of the motion to commit—but not for precisely the same reasons which have been urged; but, as I have apprehenced, for reasons more powerful. It has struck me, sir, that the more we legislate on this subject, the worse we legislate; the more we legislate, the more we legislate to the destruction of the country. Why we passed the embargo law itself, I have been always unable to tell. Why we have passed subsequent laws for the purpose of rendering the original evil more perfect, and more universal, God only knows. It does appear to me, sir, that we are led on, step by step, but by an *unseen* hand. We are urged forward by a sort of spell, to the ruin of our country. Under the name of an embargo we are in truth and in fact passing non-intercourse laws. Under the beguiling form of a bill, supplemental to the embargo law, a law which prohibited the departure of vessels from your *ports and harbors*, you are about to prohibit all intercourse by land with any of the circumjacent territories of foreign nations. Between the original measure and this, there is no connection: the principle of the one is totally different from the other. Nay, sir, this bill is totally at variance with the president's embargo message [Mr. Gardenier here read the president's message of Dec. 21, 1807.]

"The communications now made, showing the great and increasing *dangers* with which our *vessels*, our *seamen and merchandize* are threatened on the *high seas*, and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of *Europe*; and it being of the greatest importance *to keep in safety these essential resources*, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantage which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our *vessels from* the *ports* of the United States."

To prevent our ships and vessels from leaving their ports for the purpose of preserving them as resources to meet a state of war, if that should ultimately come, was all that the president *professed* to have in view, all that he wished us to do, at least, at that time. And I state it to the everlasting honor of the minority, on that occasion, and as long as I live I shall be proud of the share I had in that honor, that to resist even that law, we sat day after day and night after night. I cannot, therefore, possessing now the same opinions which governed me *then*, opposed as I still am to the existence of the embargo act, I cannot consent to go on, for the purpose of extending the operation of the evil more widely—for the purpose of making that *worse* which is already *too bad* But this is different from the embargo law. It is a non intercourse bill. The more the original measure developes itself, the more I am satisfied that my first view of it was correct; that it was a *sly*, *cunning* measure. That its real object was not merely to prevent our vessels from going out; but to effect a non intercourse. Are the nation prepared for *this?* If you wish to try whether they are, tell them at once what is your object—tell them what you mean—tell them you mean to take part with the grand pacificator; or else stop your present course. Do not go on forging chains to fasten us to the car of the imperial conqueror. [Here Mr. Smilie, Mr. G. W. Campbell, and Mr. Montgomery, and several others rose together, some calling to order, and others, very spitefully hoping the gentleman might proceed.]

The *Speaker* hoped the gentleman would keep within the rules of propriety.

Mr. *Gardenier* hoped the speaker would keep order in the house [*three gentlemen were still standing*] for (said Mr. G.) it is impossible for me, sir, to *speak and keep order* in the house at the same time. [*The confusion having ceased, Mr. Gardenier proceeded.*] If the gentlemen have composed themselves, and are in a condition to hear, I will proceed. I wish first, however, to put them at ease on one point. They are not of sufficient importance to have been the objects at whom I would level any thing. I assure the gentlemen I did not mean them.

This sir, whatever name or complexion it may bear is in fact, a non-intercourse bill. The measure it proposes can be of no possible benefit to us. It has nothing in it to render palatable the distress it must bring on a very considerable portion of our citizens. I object particularly against the fourth section. It forbids the exportation of our produce *by land*, in which mode there is no danger of capture. When we passed the embargo act, it was not done with a view to stop trade, but was *professed* to be done with a view to keep safe *our resources*. The stopping of trade by water was not the *object*, however it may have been the inevitable *consequence* of the embargo. It was an evil necessarily resulting from it. The majority were willing to endure this *evil* in consideration of the eventual *good* which would result from keeping (as the president expresses it) in safety our essential resources. But as one mad measure usually begets more, so, in the present instance, it has happened, that the original object of the embargo, ruinous as it was, is abandoned, and gentlemen seem to vie with each other in their endeavors to render our situation in every respect intolerable. I ask the intelligent and candid men of this house, whether to prevent the farmers of Vermont from selling their pigs in Canada is calculated to increase or diminish their essential resources. Whether the object which the president *professed* to have in view is counteracted by a traffic of this kind No sir. It is not only in direct hostility to the interests of the country, but what some gentlemen will probably regard quite as much, to the wishes of the president. I repeat it; the objects of the bill, particularly of the fourth section, and of the embargo are totally distinct.

Instead of measures of this description; instead of fettering commerce; instead of putting their ingenuity to the rack, in devising means to paralize completely all the commercial activity of the country, I should have been happy to have perceived in the gentlemen who manage matters in this house—I should have been glad to have perceived in the administration, a disposition to encourage as much commercial activity as could be possibly consistent with the *professed* object of the president; the safe keeping of our resources. I should have been happy to have found them content with the ruin and distress their darling project had already produced without aiming at the utter, the total stagnation of all the commercial powers of the political body. But, unhappily, instead of ameliorating, we go on to make worse and worse the condition of our devoted country. Suppose Vermont should send some of her produce to Canada; or Georgia to the Floridas; in what are the interests of the rest of the union to suffer by it? Or are we to go on passing these laws, zealous in our exertions to make bad worse, upon the principle, which some gentlemen in this house have very gravely advanced, that we ought to make publick suffering as equal (in other words) as universal as possible—to extend it to every nook and corner of the union; that no portion, no section, however remote, however secluded, should escape from taking its due proportion of the *bitter draught*—none, which the fatal gangrene should not reach? If we ARE running mad, sir, we have at least this consolation; we have "*method* in our madness."

It is strange, it astonishes me, that by an embargo we should be led to the measures contemplated in this bill. Because, you wish to preserve your vessels and seamen, those essential resources, in your sea-ports, you are therefore to prohibit all trafficking across your territorial lines; though it is evident that by permitting it, your citizens, of course your country, will be benefited. Sir, I cannot express my amazement at the dreadful infatuation which pervades the public councils. I conjure the members of this assembly to cease for a moment their exertions—I conjure them to sheathe the destroying sword; in the name of our suffering country, I entreat them to save it from these new and accumulating evils. The great object of your president is secured. Leave a little to your distressed people. Do not, I implore you, permit yourselves to be persuaded, that the publick interest cannot be subserved, unless every body is destroyed.

I doubt whether experience has proved that the original law was for the publick interest. Hitherto our ships might have navigated the ocean in safety. But at any rate is it wise to hazard every thing upon experiment? for at best it is but an experiment.—If it shall be proven ultimately to have been a good measure, it will also prove to have been strong enough to produce good enough to satisfy every rational theorist. If a bad one, it will have produced calamity enough, full as much as our poor country can stagger under.

I have in view no object but my country's good—and when I see it threatened on every side, it is my duty to speak out boldly and earnesty to this house and to this nation. And I will again entreat gentlemen to reflect whether the continual extension of the non-inter-