General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1830. NO. 29...1496.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joshua Dixon, at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. Rose, and the other at the suit of Jesse Scott—also, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against said Joshua Dixon, Wm. Rose, James Ridgaway, and Thomas Henrix, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Stephen Lecompte (of C.) and Tryphena M. Lecompt, otherwise called Tryphener M. Lecompt his wife formerly Dixon, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M on the premises where said Joshua Dixon did formerly reside, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling Plantation of the said Joshua Dixon, dec'd. known by the name of Republican, situate in Tuckahoe hundred, containing the quantity of 287½ acres of land, more or less, with all the improvements thereon; also, 4 Beds, bedsteads and furniture, 4 head of horses, 12 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, one negro boy called Isaac, slave for life, one do. called Ennalls, slave for a term of years, 2 Tables, 12 Windsor chairs, 1 Walnut Desk, all the Kitchen Furniture, 2 Stills, 20 cider casks, 1 cider mill and apparatus, 2 scythes and cradles and all the farming utensils, all the crop of corn, a quantity of salted pork, a quantity of corn blades and other provender, the crop of wheat now on the ground, 12 head of sheep, a small lot of irish and sweet potatoes, one saddle and bridle, one silver watch, and all the residue of household furniture.

Taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid executions, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

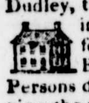
Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

mar 9 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in Easton, in the county aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. all that Farm or Plantation with the improvements thereon of which John Dudley late of said county, died seized, situate in King's Creek hundred, and consisting of part of the tract of Land called Kingston and the tract of Land called Dudley's Addition, containing altogether by estimation the quantity 161¼ acres of land, more or less subject however to the right of Dower of Mary Dudley, the widow of said John Dudley. The



improvements on said Farm, are a comfortable Dwelling House, with a good Barn and other necessary out houses. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale are as follows:—Fifty dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or within ten days thereafter, and one third of the Balance thereof, at the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the residue thereof, in eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money.

The creditors of said John Dudley deceased are hereby notified to exhibit and file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in said county court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. SLAUGHTER, Trustee.

March 9 5w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their Office in the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th and FRIDAY the 19th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 9 w

Cocalico Mill Stones.

PETER FAHNESTOCK,

No. 4, Light street Wharf Baltimore,

IS AGENT for the Manufacturers of Cocalico Mill Stones, celebrated for chopping Corn and Rye and for grinding Plaster; an assortment of which he has now on hand—among which are Stones for "Harris & Wilson's perpendicular Grist Mills," and for "Stockman's improved Grist Mills."—Orders for any size or description will receive immediate attention.

feb 23 8w

The Centreville Times will insert the above eight times, and send the account to their Agent in Baltimore for collection, and send a paper containing the advertisement to P. F.

New Books & Stationary,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

(lately received)—*Consisting of*

History, Geography and School Books generally,
Blank Books, full and half bound,
Letter, writing and wrapping Papers,
Ink-Powder, Slates, Slate and Led Pencils,
Quills, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash.

dec 22 w

We give below the notes referred to in the speech of Mr Webster. Their publication is the more necessary because they show most triumphantly, that the very principles for which he is now contending, on the questions of the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the Supreme Court, are in perfect accordance with those for which Mr Calhoun and the other representatives of the South, and particularly South Carolina, so manfully struggled in former years. The conduct of South Carolina with respect to the great leading measures of government is particularly obnoxious to censure. In 1816 her Lowndes', Cheves' and Calhouns, who were then supposed to, and doubtless did, represent her sentiments, were among the most zealous and eloquent advocates of a tariff of duties expressly designed to nurture into strength and vigorous action the manufactures of the nation, and for a system of Internal Improvements broad and comprehensive in its effects and influences. At a late period, while Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, we all recollect his famous report, in which he proposed a plan of Roads and Canals, reaching from north to east and from south to west. The parentage of these measures, on their more extended scale, may then be said to belong mainly to South Carolina, and that Mr. Webster, in his subsequent attention to maturing them, has but followed out the principles of those very gentlemen in the south who are now threatening to dissolve the Union—to tear asunder those sacred ties which have thus far bound us together as one great and happy family—and for what?—Because the country has adopted their own favorite projects—Because they have become the settled policy of the nation, they now turn round and declare, that unless they be now abandoned, S. Carolina will openly resist the laws of the Union, in whose passage she took so decided a part. The recent exposure by Mr. Webster, of the inconsistency of the course pursued by the politicians of that State, and of their present want of patriotism, cannot fail to awaken the people to a proper sense of the danger of following leaders whose principles veer with every wind and whose views of national policy are circumscribed within the narrow compass of state limits.

[Chronicle.

Note 1.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1787.

Congress assembled; present, as before.

The report of a Grand Committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr Varnum, Mr. S. M. Mitchell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Irvine, Mr. N. Mitchell, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Blount, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Few, to whom was referred a letter of 14th September, 1785, from J. Dickinson, written at the request of Commissioners from the States of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, assembled at the City of Annapolis, together with a copy of the report of the said Commissioners, to the Legislatures of the States by whom they were appointed, being an order of the day was called up, and which is contained in the following resolution, viz:

'Congress having had under consideration the letter of John Dickinson, Esq Chairman of the Commissioners who assembled at Annapolis during the last year; also, the proceedings of said Commissioners and entirely coinciding with them, as to the inefficiency of the Federal Government, and the necessity of devising such further provisions as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the Union, do strongly recommend to the different Legislatures to send forward delegates to meet the proposed Convention, on the second Monday in May next at the City of Philadelphia.'

Note 2.

Extract from Mr. Calhoun's speech on Mr. Randolph's motion to strike out the minimum valuation on Cotton Goods, in the House of Representatives, April, 1816.

'The debate heretofore on this subject, has been on the degree of protection which ought to be afforded to our cotton and woollen manufactures; all professing to be friendly to those infant establishments, and to be willing to extend to them adequate encouragement The present motion assumes a new aspect. It is introduced professedly on the ground that manufactures ought not to receive any encouragement; and will, in its operation, have our cotton establishments exposed to the competition of the cotton goods of the East Indies, which it is acknowledged on all sides, they are not capable of meeting with success, without the provisio proposed to be stricken out by the motion now under discusssion. Till the debate assumed this new form, he determined to be silent; participating, as he largely did, in that general anxiety which is felt, after so long and laborious a session, to return to the bosom of our families. But on a subject of such vital importance, touching, as it does, the security and permanent prosperity of our country, he hoped that the House would indulge him in a few observations.'

'To give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, as soon as possible, a system of internal improvements, and at least such an extension of our Navy, as will prevent the cutting off our coasting trade. The advantage of each is so striking, as not to require illustration, especially after the experience of the late war.'

'He firmly believed that the country is prepared, even to maturity, for the introduction of manufactures. We have abundance of resources, and things naturally tend, at this moment, in that direction. A prosperous commerce has poured an immense amount of commercial capital into this country. This capital has, till lately, found occupation in commerce; but that state of the world which transferred it to this country, and gave it active employment has passed away never to return.

'Where shall we now find full employment for our prodigious amount of tonnage; where markets for the numerous and abundant products of our country? This great body of active capital, which for the moment, has found sufficient employment in supplying our markets exhausted by the war and measures preceding it, must find a new direction; it will not be idle What channel can it take but that of manufactures? This, if things continue as they are, will be its direction. It will introduce an era in our affairs, in many respects, highly advantageous, and ought to be countenanced by the Government. Besides, we have already surmounted the greatest difficulty that has ever been found in undertakings of this kind. The cotton and woollen manufactures are not to be introduced—they are already introduced to a great extent; freeing us entirely from the hazards, and, in a great measure the sacrifices experienced in giving the capital of the country a new direction. The restrictive measures and the war, though not intended for that purpose, have, by the necessary operation of things, turned a large amount of capital to this new branch of industry. He had often heard it said, both in and out of Congress, that this effect alone would indemnify the country for all its losses.

So high was this tone of feeling, when the want of these establishments was practically felt, that he remembered, during the war, when some question was agitated respecting the introduction of foreign goods, that many then opposed it on the grounds of injuring our manufactures. He then said that war alone furnished sufficient stimulus, and perhaps too much; as it would make their growth unnaturally rapid; but, that on the return of peace, it would then be time to show our affection for them. He at that time did not expect an apathy and aversion to the extent which is now seen. But it will no doubt be said, if they are so far established, and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection? It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency.'

'It has been further asserted, that manufactures are the fruitful cause of pauperism; and England has been referred to as furnishing conclusive evidence of its truth. For his part, he could perceive no such tendency in them, but the exact contrary, as they furnished new stimulus and means of subsistence to the laboring classes of the community. We ought not to look at the cotton and woollen establishments of Great Britain for the prodigious numbers of poor with which her population was disgraced; causes much more efficient exist. Her poor laws and statutes, regulating the prices of labor with taxes, were the real causes. But if it must be so, if the mere fact that England manufactured more than any other country, explained the cause of her having more beggars, it is just as reasonable to refer her courage, spirit, and all her masculine virtues, in which she excels all other nations, with a single exception; he meant our own; in which we might, without vanity, challenge a pre-eminence. Another objection had been, which he must acknowledge was better founded, that capital employed in manufacturing produced a greater dependence on the part of the employed, than in commerce, navigation, or agriculture. It is certainly an evil, and to be regretted; but he did not think it a decisive objection to the system; especially when it had incidental political advantages which, in his opinion, more than counterposed it. It produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture, in which it had the decided advantage of commerce or navigation. The country will from this derive much advantage. Again, it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spreaded Republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse; and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to internal improvements, a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength, and the perfection of our political institutions.'

Mr. Calhoun, April 1816—*On the Direct Tax.*

'In regard to the question, how far manufactures ought to be fostered, Mr. C. said, it was the duty of this country, as a means of defence, to encourage the domestic industry of the country, more especially that part of it which provides the necessary materials for clothing and defence. Let us look to the nature of the war most likely to occur. England is in the possession of the Ocean; no man, however sanguine, can believe that we can deprive her soon of her predominance there. That control deprives us of the means of maintaining our Army and Navy cheaply clad. The question relating to manufactures must not depend on the abstract principle, that industry, left to pursue its own course, will find in its own interest all the encouragement that is necessary. I lay the claims of the manufacturers entirely out of view, said Mr. C but on general principles, without regard to their interest, a certain encouragement be extended should at least to our woollen and cotton manufactures.'

'This nation, Mr. C. said, was rapidly changing the character of its industry. When a nation is agricultural, depending for supply on foreign markets, its people may be taxed through its imports almost to the amount of its capacity. The Nation was, however, rapidly becoming, to a considerable extent, a manufacturing nation.'

To the quotations from the speeches and proceedings of the Representatives, of S. Carolina in Congress, during Mr. Monroe's administration, may be added the following extract from Mr. Calhoun's Report on Roads and Canals, submitted to Congress on 7th Jan. 1819, from the Department of War.

'A judicious system of roads and canals, constructed for the convenience of commerce, and the transportation of the mail only, without any reference to military operations, is itself among the most efficient means for 'the more complete defence of the U. States. Without adverting to the fact, that the roads and canals which such a system would require, are, with few exceptions, precisely those which would be required for the operations of war, such a system, by consolidating our union, increasing our wealth and fiscal capacity, would add greatly to our resources in war. It is in a state of war when a nation is compelled to put all its resources, in men, money skill and devotion to country, into requisition, that its government realizes, in its security, the beneficial effects from a people made prosperous and happy by a wise direction of its resources in peace.

'Should Congress think proper to commence a system of roads and canals for 'the more complete defence of the U. States, the disbursements of the sum appropriated for the purpose, might be made by the Department of War under the direction of the President. Where incorporate companies are already formed or the road or canal commenced under the superintendence of a State, it perhaps would be adviseable to direct a subscription on the part of the U. States, on such terms and conditions as might be thought proper.'

Note 3.

The following resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia bear so pertinently, and so strictly, on this point of the debate, that they are thought worthy of being inserted in a note, especially as other resolutions of the same body, are referred to in the discussion. It will be observed, that these resolutions were unanimously adopted in each House.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, Dec. 1, 1809.

'A proposition from the State of Pennsylvania is herewith submitted, with Gov. Snyder's letter accompanying the same, in which is suggested the propriety of amending the Constitution of the U. States, so as to prevent collision between the Government of the Union and the State Governments.'

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1809.

On motion, Ordered, that so much of the Governor's communication as relates to the communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the subject of an amendment proposed by the Legislature of that State to the Constitution of the U. States, be referred to Messrs. Peyton, Otey, Cabell, Walker, Madison, Holt, Newton, Parker, Stevenson, Randolph, (of Amelia,) Cocke, Wyatt, and Ritchie.—Page 25 of the Journal.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1810.

Mr. Peyton, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's communication, which relates to the amendment proposed by the State of Pennsylvania to the Constitution of the U. States, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor of Pennsylvania, covering certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by the appointment of an impartial tribunal to decide disputes between the States and Federal Judiciary, have had the same under their consideration, and are of opinion, that a tribunal is already provided by the Constitution of the U States, to wit: the Supreme Court, more eminently qualified from their habits and duties, from the mode of their selection, and from the tenure of their offices, to decide the disputes aforesaid in an enlightened and impartial manner, than any other tribunal which could be created.

The members of the Supreme Court are selected from those in the U. States who are celebrated for virtue and legal learning, not at the will of a single individual, but by the concurrent wishes of the President and Senate of the U. States; they will therefore have no local prejudices and partialities. The duties they have to perform lead them necessarily to the most enlarged and accurate acquaintance with the jurisdiction of the Federal and State Courts together, and with the admirable symmetry of our Government. The tenure of their offices enables them to pronounce the sound and correct opinions they may have formed, without fear, favor or partiality.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed by Pennsylvania, seems to be founded upon the idea that the federal judiciary will, from a lust of power, enlarge their jurisdiction to the total annihilation of the jurisdiction of the State Courts; that they will exercise their will, instead of the law and the Constitution.

This argument, if it proves any thing, would operate more strongly against the tribunal proposed to be created, which promised so little, than against the Supreme Court, which, for the reasons given before, have every thing connected with their appointment calculated to ensure confidence. What security have we, were the proposed amendment adopted, that this tribunal would not substitute their will and their pleasure in place of the law? The Judiciary are the weakest of the three Departments of Government, and least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution; they hold neither the purse nor the sword; and, even to enforce their own judgments and decisions, must ultimately depend upon the Executive arm. Should the federal judiciary however, unmindful of their weakness, unmindful of the duty which they owe to themselves and their country, become corrupt, and transcend the limits of their jurisdiction, would the proposed amendment oppose even a probable barrier in such an improbable state of things?

The creation of a tribunal, such as is proposed by Pennsylvania, so far as we are able to form an idea of it from the description given in the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, would, in the opinion of your Committee, tend rather to invite, than to prevent, collisions between the Federal and State Courts. It might also become, in process of time, a serious and dangerous embarrassment to the operations of the General Government.

Resolved, therefore, that the Legislature of this State to disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, Also, That his excellency the Governor, be and he is hereby requested to transmit forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and to the executive of the several States in the Union, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislatures thereof.

The said resolutions being read a second time, were, on motion, ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the commonwealth.

TUESDAY, January 23d, 1810.

The House, according to the order of the day resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the commonwealth, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Stanard (of Spottsylvania,) reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had under consideration the preamble and resolutions of the Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's communication, which relates to the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the U. S. by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, had gone through with the same, and directed him to report them to the House without amendment; which he handed in at the Clerk's table.

And the question being put on agreeing to the said preamble and resolutions; they were agreed to by the House unanimously.

Ordered, That the Clerk carry the said preamble and resolutions to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24th, 1810.

The preamble and resolutions on the amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of an impartial tribunal to decide disputes between the State and federal judiciary, being also delivered in and twice read, on motion, was ordered to be committed to Messrs. Nelson, Currie, Campbell, Upshur and Wolfe.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Nelson reported, from the Committee to whom was committed the preamble and resolutions on the amendment proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, &c. That the Committee had according to order, taken the said preamble, &c. under their consideration, and directed him to report them without any amendment.

And on the question being put thereupon the same was agreed to unanimously.

THE COALITION.

Extract from Mr. Hayne's Speech in reply to Mr. Webster, delivered in the Senate of the U. S. January 21, on Mr. Foote's resolution concerning the Public Lands.

It must be well known to every one whose experience dates back as far as 1825, that up to *a certain period* New England was generally opposed to appropriations for internal improvement in the West.—The gentleman from Massachusetts may be himself an exception, but if he went for the system before 1825, it is certain that his colleagues did not go with him. In the session of 1824 and '25, however, (a memorable era in the history of this country,) a wonderful change took place in New-England, in relation to Western interests. Sir, an extraordinary union of sympathies and of interests was then effected, which brought the East and the West into close alliance. The book from which I have before read contains the first public announciation of that happy reconciliation of conflicting interests, personal and political, which brought the East and West together, and locked in a fraternal embrace the two great orators of the East and the West. Sir, it was on the 13th January, 1825, while the result of the Presidential election, in the House of Representatives, was still doubtful, while the whole country was looking with intense anxiety to that Legislative Hall, where the mighty drama was so soon to be acted; that we saw the leaders of two great parties in the House and in the nation, 'taking sweet counsel together,' and in a celebrated debate on the *Cumberland Road* fighting side by side for *western interests*. It was on that memorable occasion that the Senator from Massachusetts *held out the white flag to the West*, and uttered these liberal sentiments, which he, yesterday, so indignantly repudiated. Then it was, that that happy union, between the members of the celebrated *coalition*, was consummated, whose immediate issue was a President from *one quarter of the Union*, with the succession, (as it was supposed) *secured to another*. The 'American System,' before a rude, disjointed and misshapen mass, now assumed form and consistency: Then it was, that it became 'the settled policy of the Government,' that this system should be so administered as to create a reciprocity of interests, and a reciprocal distribution of Government favors,—East and West, (the Tariff and internal improvement,) with the South—yes, Sir the impracticable South was to be 'out of your protection.' The gentleman may boast as much as he pleases of the friendship of New-England for the West, as displayed in their support of Internal Improvement—but, when he next introduces that topic, I trust that he will tell us *when* that friendship commenced, *how* it was brought about, and *why* it was established? Before I leave this topic I must be permitted to say, that the true character of the policy now pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts and his friends in relation to appropriations of land and money, for the benefit of the West, is in my estimation very similar to that pursued by Jacob of old towards his brother Esau—'it robs them of their birthright for a mess of pottage.'

Rejoinder of Mr. Webster, January 25.

But, sir, the coalition! The coalition! Aye, 'the murdered coalition!' The gentleman asks, if I were led or frightened into this debate by the spectre of the coalition—'was it the ghost of the murdered coalition,' he exclaims, 'which haunted the member from Massachusetts; and which, like the ghost of Banquo, would never down?' 'The murdered coalition!' Sir, this charge of a coalition, in reference to the late Administration, is not original with the honorable member. It did not spring up in the Senate. Whether as a fact, as an argument, or as an embellishment, it is all borrowed. He adopts it, indeed, from a very low origin, and a still lower present condition. It is one of the thousand calumnies with which the press teemed, during an excited political canvass. It was a charge of which there was not only no proof or probability, but which was, in itself wholly impossible to be true. No man of common information ever believed a syllable of it. Yet it was of that class of falsehood, which, by continued repetition, through all the organs of detraction and abuse, are capable of misleading those who are already far misled, and of further fanning passion, already kindling into flame.—Doubtless it served its day, and, in greater or less degree, the end designed by it. Having done that, it has sunk into the general mass of stale and loathed calumnies. It is the very cast off slough of a polluted and shameless press. Incapable of further mischief, it lies in the sewer, lifeless and despised. It is not now sir, in the power of the honorable member to give it dignity or decency, by attempting to elevate it, and to introduce it in the Senate. He cannot change it from what it is, an object of general disgust and scorn. On the contrary, the contact, if he choose to touch it, is more likely to drag him down, down, to the place where it lies itself.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The following extract from Mr. Webster's speech, conveys a correct impression of the liberality of sentiment which characterises this Statesman.

Let me observe, that the eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge, that the honorable member goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor, I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for countrymen, one and all. The Laurens, the Rutleges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served and honored the country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him, whose honored name the gentleman himself, bears—does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts, instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright, as to

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0047.jpg