John Eaton Jr.

V

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Antient History	Ruddiman's Latin Grammar
Tytler's History	Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Rome	Keith on the Globes
Goldsmith's Greece	McIntyre on the Globes
Grinshaw's England	Paradise Lost
Tooke's Pantheon	Blair's Lectures
Bonnycastle's Algebra	Worcester's Geography and Atlas
Griesbach's Greek Testament	Adams' do. do.
Wilson's do. do.	Academical Reader
Greek Exercises	Introduction to do.
Huthinson's Xenophon	English Reader
Horace Delphini	Introduction to do.
Vilgil	Sequel to do.
Sullust	English Grammars
Cæsar	Spelling Books
Græca Minora	Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Græca Majora	
Smart's Cicero	
Clarke's Homer	Also, Slates, Pencils
Viri Romæ	Paper, Blank Books,
Historia Sacra	Lead Pencils, &c.
Muir's Syntax	

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

For Annapolis and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis

She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapo- feb 26

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform *them*, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour; and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season.

Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner. The selection I have made, it is hoped will give perfect satisfaction to the numerous patrons of this line. In the ability and integrity of Mr. Parrott, I have the most unlimited confidence; and I think it will only be necessary for my friends to continue their liberal support, to enable Captain Parrott to prove this confidence is not misplaced.

Easton, march 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

SHANNONDALE.

This full blood horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday, 26th of March, instant, on which day he will be in Easton

—*TERMS*—

$6 the Spring's chance; $12 to ensure; and $3 the single leap:

Particulars will be given in future advertisements. JAMES BARTLETT.

March 16

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 22d day of February 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford country. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3¾ inches high; had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl and green striped handkerchief on her head, yarn stockings and old pair of shoes.

The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City & County Jail

march 5—12

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additions channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.—"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—☞*Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—*Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4 00. by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

☞Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

dec 11

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the agent, of the gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one section. General's Township of land About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

nov 27—dec 11

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In Senate, Friday, February, 15, 1833

SPEECH of Mr. CALHOUN, of S. CAROLINA,

On the bill further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports.

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate.

He knew not which, he said, was most objectionable, the provision of the bill, or the temper in which its adoption had been urged. If the extraordinary powers with which the bill proposed to clothe the Executive, to the utter prostration of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, be calculated to impress our minds with alarm, at the rapid progress of despotism in our country, the zeal with which every circumstance, calculated to misrepresent or exaggerate the conduct of Carolina in the controversy, was seized on, with a view to excite hostility against her, but too plainly indicated the deep decay of that brotherly feeling which once existed between these States, and to which we are indebted for our beautiful Federal system. It was not his intention, he said, to advert to all these misrepresentations, but there were some so well calculated to mislead the mind, as to the real character of the controversy, and hold up the State in a light so odious, that he did not feel himself justified in permitting them to pass unnoticed.

Among them one of the most prominent was the false statement, that the object of South Carolina was to exempt herself from her share of the public burthens, while she participated in the advantages of the Government. If the charge were true—if the State were capable of being actuated by such low and unworthy motives, mother as he considered her, he would not stand up on this floor to vindicate her conduct. Among her faults, and faults he would not deny she had, no one had ever yet charged her with that low and most sordid of vices—avarice. Her conduct on all occasions had been marked with the very opposite quality. From the commencement of the revolution—from its first breaking out at Boston, till this hour, no State had been more profuse of its blood in the cause of the country: nor had any contributed so largely to the common treasury, in proportion to her wealth and population. She had in that proportion contributed more to the exports of the Union, on the exchange of which, with the rest of the world, the greater portion of the public burden had been levied, than any other State. No, the controversy was not such as has been stated; the State did not seek to participate in the advantages of the Government without contributing her full share to the public treasury. Her object was far different. A deep constitutional question lay at the bottom of the controversy. The real question at issue is, has the Government a right to impose burdens on the capital and industry of one portion of the country, not with a view to revenue but to benefit another? and he must be permitted to say, that after the long and deep agitation of this controversy, it was with surprise, that he perceived so strange a disposition to misrepresent its real character. To correct the impression, which those misrepresentations were calculated to make he would dwell on the point under consideration for a few moments longer.

The Federal Government has by an express provision of the Constitution, the right to lay duties on imports. The State has never denied, or resisted this right; nor even thought of so doing. The Government has, however, not been contented with exercising this power as she had a right to do, but had gone a step beyond it, by laying imposts not for revenue, but for protection. This, the State considered as an unconstitutional exercise of power—highly injurious and oppressive to her and the other staple States, and had accordingly met it with the most determined resistance. He did not intend to enter, at this time, into the argument, as to the unconstitutionality of the protective system. It was not necessary. It is sufficient that the power is no where granted; and that from the journals of the Convention which formed the Constitution, it would seem that it had been refused. In support of the journals, he might cite the statement of Luther Martin, which had been already referred to, to show that the Convention, so far from conferring the power on the Federal Government, had left to the State the right to impose duties on imports, with the express view of enabling the several States to protect their own manufactures.

Notwithstanding this, Congress had assumed without any warrant from the Constitution, the right of exercising this most important power, and had so exercised it as to impose a ruinous burden on the labor and capital of the State, by which her resources were exhausted—the enjoyments of her citizens curtailed—the means of education contracted--and all her interests essentially and injuriously affected. We have been sneeringly told, that she was a small State; that her population did not much exceed half a million of souls; and that more than one half were not of the European race.—The facts were so. He knew she never could be a great State; and that the only distinction to which she could aspire must be based on the moral and intellectual acquirements of her sons. To the development of these, much of her attention had been directed; but this restrictive system, which had so unjustly exacted the proceeds of her labor, to be bestowed on other sections, had so impaired the resources of the State, that if not speedily arrested, it would dry up the means of education, and with it deprive her of the only source through which she could aspire to distinction.

There was another misstatement as to the nature of the controversy so frequently made in debate, and so well calculated to mislead, that he felt bound to notice it. It has been said, that South Carolina claims the right to annul the Constitution and laws of the United States; and to rebut this supposed claim, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Rives,) has gravely quored the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme laws of the land; as if the State claimed the right to act contrary to this provision of the Constitution. Nothing can be more erroneous: her object is not to resist laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, but those made without its authority and which encroach on her several powers. She claims not even the right of judging of the delegated powers; but of those that are reserved, and to resist, the former when they encroach upon the latter.—He would pause to illustrate this important point.

All must admit that there are delegated and reserved powers; and that the powers reserved are reserved to the States respectively. The powers then of the Government are divided between the General and the State Government; and the point immediately under consideration is, whether a State has any right to judge as to the extent of its reserved powers, and to defend them against the encroachments of the General Government. Without going deeply into this point, at this stage of the argument, or looking into the nature and origin of the Government, there was a simple view of the subject which he considered as conclusive. The very idea of a divided power, implied the right, on the part of the States, for which he contended. The expression was metaphorical when applied to power. Every one easily understands that the division of matter consists in the separation of the parts. But, in this sense, it was not applicable to power.—What then is meant by a division of power! He could not conceive of a division, without giving an equal right to each to judge of the extent of the power allotted to each. Such right he held to be essential to the existence of a division; and that to give to either party the conclusive right of judging not only the share allotted to it, but of that allotted to the other, was to annul the division, and would confer the whole power on the party vested with such right. But it is contended that the Constitution has conferred on the Supreme Court the right of judging between the States and the General Government. Those who make this objection, overlooked, he conceived, an important provision of the Constitution. By turning to the 10th amended article of the Constitution, it will be seen that the reservation of power to the States is not only against the powers delegated to Congress, but against the United States themselves, and extends, of course, as well to the judiciary, as to the other departments of the Government.

The article provides that all powers, not delegated to the United States, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. This presents the inquiry, what powers are delegated to the United States? They may be classed under four divisions: First, those that are delegated by the States to each other, by virtue of which the Constitution may be altered or amended by three-fourths of the States, when, without which, it would have required the unanimous vote of all. Next, the powers conferred on Congress: then those on the President, and, finally, those on the Judicial Department; all of which are particularly enumerated in the parts of the Constitution which organizes the respective departments. The reservation of powers to the States is, as he has said, against the whole, and is as full against the judicial, as it is against the executive and legislative departments of the Government. It could not be claimed for the one, without claiming it for the whole, and without, in fact, annulling this important provision of the Constitution. Against this, as it appeared to him, conclusive view of the subject, it has been urged that this power is expressly conferred on the Supreme Court, by that portion of the Constitution which provides, that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority. He believed the assertion to be utterly destitute of any foundation.

It obviously was the intention of the Constitution simply to make the judicial power commensurate with the law-making and treaty-making powers; and to vest it with the right of applying the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties, to the cases which might arise under them; and not to make it the judge of the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties themselves. In fact, the power of applying the laws to the facts of the case, and deciding upon such application, constitutes in truth the judicial power. The distinction between such power, and that of judging of the laws, would be perfectly apparent when we advert to what is the acknowledged power of the Court in reference to treaties or compacts between sovereigns. It was perfectly established, that the Courts have no right to judge of the violation of treaties; and that in reference to them, their power is limited to the right of judging, simply of the violation of rights under them; and that the right of judging of infractions belongs exclusively to the parties themselves, and not to the Courts; of which we have an example in the French treaty, which was declared by Congress null and void, in consequence of its violation by the Government of France. Without such declaration, had a French citizen sued a citizen of this country under the treaty, the Court could have taken no cognizance of its infraction; nor after such a declaration, would it have heard any argument or proof going to show that the treaty had not been violated.

The declaration of itself was conclusive on the Court. But it would be asked how the court obtained the powers to pronounce a law or treaty unconstitutional, when they come in conflict with that instrument? He did not deny that it possesses the right, but he could by no means concede that it was derived from the Constitution. It had its origin in the necessity of the case. Where there were two or more rules established, one from a higher, the other from a lower authority, which might come into conflict, in applying them to a particular case, the judge could not avoid pronouncing in favor of the superior against the inferior. I was from this necesity, and this alone, that the power which is now set up to overrule the rights of the States, against an express provision of the Constitution, was derived. It had no other origin. That he had traced it to its true source, would be manifest from the fact, that it was a power which, so far from being conferred exclusively on the Supreme Court, as was insisted, belonged to every court—inferior and superior—State and General—and even to foreign courts.

But the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) relies on the Journals of the Convention to prove that it was the intention of that body to confer on the Supreme Court the right of deciding in the last resort between a State and the General Government. He would not follow him through the journals, as he did not deem that to be necessary to refute his argument. It was sufficient for his purpose to state, that Mr. Rutledge reported a resolution providing expressly that the United States and the States might be parties before the Supreme Court. If this proposition had been adopted, he would ask the Senator whether this very controversy between the United States and South Carolina might not have been brought before the Court? He would also ask him, whether it could be brought before the court as the Constitution now stands? If he answers the former in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, as he must, then it is clear, his elaborate arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, that the report of Mr. Rutledge was not in substance adopted as he contended; and that the Journals, so far from supporting, are in direct opposition to the position which he attempts to maintain. He might push the argument much further against the power of the court, but he did not deem it necessary, at least in this stage of the discussion. If the views which had already been presented be correct, and he did not see how they could be resisted, the conclusion was inevitable, that the reserved powers were reserved equally against every department, and as strongly against the judicial as against the other departments; and of course were left under the exclusive will of the States.

There still remained another misrepresentation of the conduct of the State, which has been made with the view of exciting odium. He alluded to the charge that South Carolina supported the Tariff of 1816, and was therefore responsible for the protective system. To determine the truth of this charge it becomes necessary to ascertain the real character of that law—whether it was a tariff for revenue or for protection; which presents the inquiry of what was the condition of the country at that period? The late war with Great Britain had just terminated, which, with the restrictive system that preceded it, had diverted a large amount of capital and industry from commerce to manufactures, particularly to the cotton and woollen branches. There was a debt at the same time of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars hanging over the country; and the heavy war duties were still in existence. Under these circumstances the question was presented, to what point the duties ought to be reduced. That question involved another—at what time the debt ought to be paid? which was a question of policy involving in its consideration all the circumstances connected with the then condition of the country. Among the most prominent arguments in favor of an early discharge of the debt, was that the high duties which it would require to effect it would have at the same time the effect of sustaining the infant manufactures, which had been forced up under the circumstances to which he had adverted. This view of the subject had a decided influence in determining in favor of an early payment of the debt. The sinking fund was accordingly raised from seven to ten millions of dollars, with the provision to apply the surplus which might remain in the Treasury, as a contingent appropriation to that fund; and the duties were graduated to meet this increased expenditure.

It was thus that the policy and justice of protecting the large amount of capital and industry, which had been diverted by the measures of the Government, into new channels, as he had stated, was combined with the fiscal action of the Government, and which, while it secured a prompt payment of the debt, prevented the immense losses to the manufacturers, which would have followed a sudden and great reduction. Still, revenue was the main object, and protection but the incidental. The bill to reduce the duties was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and not of Manufactures, and it proposed a heavy reduction on the then existing rates of duties. But what of itself, without other evidence was decisive as to the character of the bill, is the fact that it fixed a much higher rate of duties on the unprotected than on the protected article. He would enumerate a few leading articles only: woollen and cotton above the value of 25 cents the square yard, though they were the leading objects of protection, were subject to a permanent duty of only 20 per cent. Iron, another leading article among the protected, had a protection of not more than 9 per cent. as fixed by the act, and of but 15 as reported in the bill. These rates were all below the average duties as fixed in the act, including the protected, the unprotected, and even the free articles. Mr. C. said he had entered into some calculation in order to ascertain the average rate of duties in the act. There was some uncertainty in the data, but he felt assured that it was not less than 30 per cent. ad valorem; showing an excess of the average duties above that imposed on the protected articles enumerated, of more than 10 per cent., and thus clearly establishing the character of the measure, that it was for revenue and not protection.

Looking back, even at this distant period, with all our experience, he perceived but two errors in the act; the one in reference to iron, and the other the minimum duties on coarse cottons. As to the former, he conceived that the bill, as reported, proposed a duty relatively too low, which was still further reduced in its passage through Congress. The duty, at first, was fixed at seventy-five cents the hundred weight; but in the last stage of its passage, it was reduced by a sort of caprice, occasioned by an unfortunate motion, to forty-five cents. This injustice was severely felt in Pennsylvania, the State, above all others, most productive of iron; and was the principal cause of that great re-action, which has since thrown her so decidedly on the side of the protective policy. The other error was that, as to coarse cottons, on which the duty was as much too high, as that on iron was too low. It introduced, besides, the obnoxious minimum principle, which has since been so mischievously extended; and, to that extent he was constrained, in candor, to acknowledge, as he wished to disguise nothing, the protective principle was recognized by the act of 1816. How this was overlooked, at the time, it is not in his power to say. It escaped his observation, which he can account for only on the ground that the principle was then new, and that his attention was engaged by another important subject, the question of the currency, then so urgent, and with which, as chairman of the committee, he was particularly charged.

With these exceptions, he again repeated, he saw nothing in the bill to condemn. Yet, it was on the ground that the members from the State had voted for that bill that the attempt is now made to hold up Carolina as responsible for the whole system of protection which has since followed, though she has resisted its progress in every stage. Was there ever greater injustice? And how was it to be accounted for, but as forming a part of that systematic misapprehension and calumny, which has been directed for so many years, without interruption, against that gallant and generous State. And why has she thus been assailed? Merely because she abstained from taking any part in the Presidential canvass; believing that it had degenerated into a mere system of imposition on the people; controlled, almost exclusively, by those whose object it was to obtain the patronage of the Government; and that, without regard to principle or policy. Standing apart from what she considered a contest, in which the public had no interest, she has been assailed by both parties, with a fury altogether unparalleled; but which, pursuing the course which she believed liberty and duty required, she has met with a firmness equal to the fierceness of the assault. In the midst of this attack, he had not escaped.

With a view of inflicting a wound on the State through him, he had been held up as the author of the protective system; and one of its most strenuous advocates. It was with pain that he alluded to himself, on so deep and grave a subject as that now under discussion and which, he sincerely believed, involved the liberty of the country. He now regretted, that under the sense of injustice, which the remarks of a Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins,) excited for the moment, he had hastily given his pledge to defend himself against the charge which had been made in reference to his course in 1816; not that there would be any difficulty in repelling the charge, but because he felt a deep reluctance in turning the discussion, in any degree, from a subject of so much magnitude to one of so little importance as

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