TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETF

BY DAVIS & CREWS.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., THURSDAY MORNI

SPEECH OF HON. J. H. HAMMOND, the acts of a convention, and have them rial Legislature, as there is no actual power | South are concerned, you have, at lear

OF SOUTH CAROLINA, In the Senate of the United States, Thursday,

March 4, 1858. The Bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union being under consideration, Mr-Hammond addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President-In the debate which occurred here in the early part of the last month, I understood the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglas, to say that the question of the reception of the Lecompton constitution was narrowed down to a single point. That point was, whether that constitution em' odied the will of the people of Kansas. Am I correct!

Mr. Douglas. The Senator is correct, with this qualification: I could waive the irregularity and agree to the reception of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, provided I was satisfied that it was the act and deed of that people, and embodied their will. There are other objections; but the others I could overcome, if this point were disposed of.

Mr. Hammond. I so understood the Senator. I understood that if he could be satisfied that this constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, all other defeets and irregularities would be cured by the act of Congress, and that he himself would be willing to permit such an act to

Now, sir, the only question with him is, how is that will to be ascertained f and upon that point, and that alone, it is probable we shall differ. I think the Senator fell into a fundamental error in his report dissenting from the report of the majority of the territorial committee, in saving that the convention which framed this constitution was a creature of the Territorial Legislature; and from that error has probably arisen all his subsequent errors on this subject. How can it be possible that the convention should be a creature of a territorial Logislature? The convention was an asseml C the people in their highest sovspacity, about to perform their highest possible act of sovereignty. The Territorial Legislature is a mere provisional government-a petty corporation, appoint ed and usid by the the Congress of the United States, without a particle of soverign power; and yet, shall that interfere with a sovereignty-inchoate, but still a sovereignty? Why, sir, Congress cannot interfere; Congress cannot confer on the Territorial Legislature the power to interfere. Congress is not sovereign. Congress has sovereign powers, but no sovereignty-Congress has no power to act outside of the limitations of the Constitution; no right to carry into effect the supreme will of any people if it has not been expressed in their constitution; and, therefore, Congress is not

Nor does Congress hold the sovereignty of Kansas. The sovereignty of Kansas resides, if it resides anywhere, with the soverign States of this Union. They have conferred upon Congress, among other powers, the authority of administering their sovereignty to their satisfaction. They have given Congress the power to make needful rules and regulations regarding the Territory; and they have given Congress power to admit a State. Under these two sovereign powers, Congress may first establish a provisional territorial government merely for municipal purposes; and when a State has grown into sovereignty, when that sovereignty which has been kept in abeyance demands recognition, when a community is formed there, a social compact created, a sovereignty born as it were upon the soil, then Congress is gifted with the power to acknowledge that sovereignty; and the Legislature, only by mere usage, oftentimes neglected, assists at the birth of it by passing a precedent resolution assembling a convention.

But, sir, when that Convention assembles to form a Constitution, it assembles in the highest known capacity of a people, and stitution? That had nothing to do with has no superior in this Government but a State sovereignty; or rather the State sovareignties of all the States alone can do anything with the act of that Convention. Then, if that Convention was lawful, if there is no objection to the Convention itself, there can be no objection to the action of the Convention; and there is no power on earth that has a right to inquire whether the Convention represented the will of the people of Kansas or not. I do not doubt that there might be some cases of such gross and palpable frauds committed in the formation of a Convention, as might authorize Congress to investigate them, but but I can searcely conceive of any; and I do not think that Congress has any other lower, when a State knocks at the door for admission, but to inquire if her Constitution is fépublican:

If what I have said is correct, then the will of the people of Kansas is to be found in the action of her constitutional convention, and it is not safe to look for it any where else. It is immaterial whether it is the will of a majority of the people of Kansas now, or not. The convention was, or ought the creature of the territorial government, to have been, elected by a majority of the has led him into the difficulty and confupeople of Kansas. A convention, elected would not be agreeable to a majority of the people of a new State, rapidly filling up, convention until after the adoption by Conin the succeeding January; and if Legis gress of its constitution; and there is no latures are to be allowed to put to a vote interference at any, time with the Territo-

W. W. State Dev.

beaten down by a subsequent influx of emigrants, there is no finality. If you were to send back the Lecompton Constitution, and another was to be framed, in the slow way in which we do public business here, before it would reach Congress, in another year, perhaps the majority would be turned

Sir, whenever you go outside of the regular forms of law and constitutions to seek for the will of the people, you are wandering in a wilderness-a wilderness of thorns. If this was a unority constitution, I do not know that that would be an objection to it. Constitutions are made for minorities-Perhaps minorities ought to have the right to make constitutions, for they are administered by majorities. The Constitution of this Union was made by a minority, and as late as 1840, a minority had it in their hands, and could have altered or abolished it; for, in 1840, six out of the twenty-six States of the Union held the numerical majority.

The Senator from Illinois has, upon his view of the Lecompton Constitution and the present situation of affairs in Kansasraised the cry of popular sovereignty. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, vesterday made himself facetions about it, and called it "squatter sovereignty." There is a popular sovereignty which is the basis of our Government, and I am unwilling that the Senator should have the benefit of uniting squatter sovereignty with popular sovereignty. Sir, in all countries and in all time, it is well understood that the numerical majority of the people, if they chose, exercise the sovereignty of the country; but for want of intelligence, and for want of leaders, they have never yet been able accessfully to combine and form a popular government. They have often attempted, but it has always turned out, instead of i popular sovereignty, a populous sovereignty, and demagogues, placing themselves upon the movement, have invariably led them into military despotism.

I think that the popular sovereignty which the Senater from Illinois would derive from the acts of his Territorial Legisature, and from the information received from partisans and partisan presses, would lead us directly into populous sovereignty, and not popular sovereignty. The first or ganization of popular sovereignty on a proper basis, took place in this country. The first gun of the Revolution was a salute to new organization of popular sovereignty that was embodied in the Declaration of Inlependence, developed, elaborated, and inaugurated forever in the Constitution of the United States; and the true pillars of it were representation and the ballot-box-the legal and constitutional ballot-box ordained by the people. In the division of power, in distributing the sovereign powers among the various departments of the Government, the people retained for themselves the single power of the ballot-box, and a great power it was. Through that power they were able to control all the depart ments of the Govornment. It was not for the people to be exercising political power in detail; it was not for them to be annoyed with the cares of government; but, from time to time, through the ballot-box, to exert their power to control the whole organ ization, and sovereignty remained with them. This is popular sovereignty, the popular sovereignty of a legal, constitutional ballot-box; and when spoken through that box, the voice of the people, for all political purposes, is the voice of God; but when it is outside of that, it is the voice of a demon, the doctrine of the reign of ter-Permit me to say, that in passing I omit-

ted to answer a question that the Senator from Illinois has, I believe, repeatedly asked; and that is, what were the legal powers of the Territorial Legislature after the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Conthe Territorial Legislature. They moved in totally different spheres. The Territorial Legislature was a provisional government, almost without power, appointed and paid by this Government. The Lecomp ton Constitution was the act of a people, and the sovereign acts of a people. They moved in different spheres and on different planes, and could not come in contact at all without usurpation on the one part or the other. It was not competent for the Lecompton Constitution to overturn the Territorial government and set up a government in place of it, because that Constitution, until acknowledged by Congress, was nothing; it was not in being. It could well order the people of Kansas to pass upon it; it could do whatever was necessary to perfect that constitution, but nothing beyond that, until Congress had agreed to accept it. In the mean time the Territorial Government, a government ad interim, was entitled to exercise all the sway over the Territory that it ever had been entitled to. The error of assuming. as the Senator did, that the convention was sion of uniting and disuniting these two in April, may well frame a constitution that governments according as it may suit his argument. There is no government in the

in the Territorial Legislature even to call a guarantee of good faith that never convention, but what is derived from usage been violated. But what guarantee and permission, and by an enabling act we, when you have this Governme ometimes from Congress.

If the Senator from Illinois, whom I re- if we submit quietly to what the Se gard as the Ajax Telamon of this debate, exhorts us to submit to-the conce does not press the question of frauds, I tion of slavery in its present territory shall have little or nothing to say about that. The whole history of Kansas is a disgusting one, from the beginning to the end. tariffs; that you will not bankrupt us have avoided reading it as much as I internal improvements and bounties on could. Had I been a Senator before, I that you will not restrain us with na should have felt it my duty, perhaps, to tion laws, and other laws impeding the have done so; but not expecting to be one, cilities of transportation to Southern I am ignorant, fortunately, in a great meas- duce? What guarantee have we that ure, of detail; and I was glad to hear the acknowledgment of the Senator from Illi- all the finances of this country at the N nois, since it excuses me from the duty of where already, for the want of direct

I hear, on the other side of the Chamber, a great deal said about gigantic and Nay, sir, what guarantee have we that stupendous frauds; and the Senator from New York, yesterday, in portraying the make the attempt? We cannot rely character of his party and the opposite ones your faith when you have the power laid the whole of those frauds upon the pro- has been always broken whenever pler slavery party. To listen to him, you would have supposed that the regiments of emi-question settled as soon as possible, grants recruited in the purlieus of the great am perfectly willing to have a final cities of the North, and sent out, armed conclusive sentiment now, instantly, and equipped with Sharpe's rifles, and bowie after what the Senator from New York knives and revolvers, to conquer for free-said, I think it not unimportant th dom in Kansas, stood by, meek saints, innocent as doves, and humble as lambs South face to face, and see what resou brought to the sacrifice. Think of them: General Lane's lambs! They remind one of separate organizations. If we never of Col. Kirk's lambs, to whom they have a quire another foot of territory for family resemblance. I presume that there So: th, look at her. Eight hundred were frauds; and that if there were frauds, lifty thousand square miles; as large they were equally great on all sides; and Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, that any investigation into them on this Spain. Is not that territory enough floor, or by a commission, would end in nothing but inflicting almost unendurable With the finest soil, the most delightful disgrace on the United States.

But, sir, the true object of the discussion on the other side of the Chamber, is to ag- thousand miles of continental shore itate the question of slavery. I have very and so indented with bays and crow great doubts whether the leaders on the other side of the House really wish to de- are added, we have twelve thousand in feat this bill. I think they would consider of shore line. Through the heart of it a vastly greater victory to crush out the country runs the great Mississippi, Democratic party in the North, and destroy father of waters, into whose bosom the leaders of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; poured thirty-six thousand miles of tribu and I am not sure that they have not streams; and beyond, we have the de brought about this imbroglio for the very prairie wastes, to protect us in our rea purpose. How strange is it that they tell Can you bem in such a territory as the us that, year after year, the majority in You talk of putting up a wall of fire are Kansas is beaten at the polls? They have eight hundred and fifty thousand squ always had a majority, but they always get | miles so situated! How absurd. taken possession of government, and made knew in the earlier ages of mankind. We a free State constitution, and brought it here? own the most of that. The most valuable under \$16 of surplus production per head. if they had brought, as was generally suposed at the time the Kansas-Nebraska act Constitution here, there would have been no difficulty among the Northern Democrats; they would have been sustained by their peo; le. The statement made by some of them, as I understood, that that act was good free State act, would have been verified, and the Northern Democratic party would have been sustained; but its coming here a slave State, it is said, will kill that party, and that is the reason they have refrained from going to the polls; that is the a free State when they had the power .-They intend to make it a free State as soon as they have effected that purpose of deand their true reason here is to agitate slavery. For one, I am not disposed to discuss that question here in any abstract form. I think the time has gone by for that. Our minds are all made up. I am willing to discuss it-and that is the way it should be and must be discussed-as a practical thing, as thing that is, and is to oe; and to discuss its effect upon our political institutions, and to ascertain how long those political institutions will hold together

under its effects. The Senator from New York entered very fairly into this field yesterday. I was surprised, the other day, when he so openly said the battle had been fought and won .-Although I knew, and had long known it to be true, I was surprised to hear him say so. I thought that he had been entrapped into a hasty expression by the sharp rebukes of the Senator from New Hampshire; and I am glad to see that yesterday he has come out and shown that it is a matured project of his; that these words mean all that I thought they meant; that they mean that the South is a conquered province, and that the North intends to rule it. He said that ment from unjust and unfaithful hands, and place it in just and faithful hands That it was their intention to consecrate all the Territories of the Union to free labor; and that, to effect their purposes, they intended to reconstruct the Supreme Court.

Yesterday, the Senator said, "Sappose we admit Kansas with the Lecompton constitution; what guarantees are that Congress will not again interfere with the affairs of Kansas?" meaning Lauppose, that But, sir, the strength of hation depends if she abolished slavery, what guarantee there was that Congress would not force it upon her again. Sir, so far as we of the to be estimated by

your possession, in all its departments, even to the reconstruction of the Sur Court-that you will not plunder us will not create a new bank, and concer and a proper system of banking in South, they are ruinously concentrate will not emancipate our slaves, or, at

Now, sir, as I am disposed to see should attempt to bring the North each of us might have in the continua make an empire that shall rule the wo mate, whose productions none of th great countries can produce, we have the with islands, that, when their shore I

beaten! How could that be? It does | But, sir, in this territory lies the great seem, from the most reliable sources of in- valley of the Mississippi, now the real, and formation, that they have a majority, and soon to be the acknowledged, seat of the have had a majority for some time. Why empire of the world. The sway of that has not this majority come forward and valley will be as great as ever the Nile cheerfully. There can be but one reason: those who have settled above us are now opposed to us, another generation will tell a different tale. They are ours by all the vas passed would be the case, a free State laws of nature; slave labor will go over tion it would be but little over twelve dolevery foot of this great valley where it will lars a head at the outside. She cannot exdo not use it are soon to be united with us a head against our sixteen dollars. I know by such ties as will make us one and inseparable. The iron horse will soon be clattering over the sunny plains of the South to bear the products of its upper tributaries to our Atlantic ports, as it now clatters over the ice-bound North. There is the great Mississippi, a bond of union made by nature's law. She will forever vinreason they have refrained from making it dicate her right to the Union. On this fine territory we have a population four times as large as that with which these colonies separated from the mother counstroying the Democratic party at the North, try, and a hundred, I might say a thousand fold as strong. Our population is now sixty introduced into the country from abroad, per cent, greater than that of the whole United States when we entered into the second war of independence. It is twice as large as the whole population of the United States was ten years after the conclusion of that war, and our exports are three times as great as those of the whole United States then. Upon our muster-rolls we have a milion of med. In a defensive war, upon an emergency, every one of them would be available. At anytime, the South can raise, equip, and maintain in the field, a larger army than any Power of the earth can send against her, and an army of sol-

diers-men brought up on borseback, with guns in their hands. If we take the North, even when the two large States of Kansas and Minnesota shall be admitted, her territory will be one hundred thousand square miles short of ours. I do not speak of California and Oregon; there is no antagonism between the South and those countries, and never will be. The population of the North is fifty per cent. greater than ours. I have nothing to say in disparagement either of it was their intention to take this Govern-with soil of the North or the people of the North, who are a brave, intelligent, energetic race, full of intellect, but they produce no great staple that the South does not produce; but we produce two or three. and those are the very greatest, that she can never produce. As to her men, however high they may be, they have never proved themselves to be superior to those of the South, either in the field or in the senste.

great career of enterprise. What would and being the majority, they are the depospen if no cotton was furnished for itaries of all your political power. If they 2 years? I will not stop to depict what knew the tremendous secret, that the ballotv one can imagine, but this is certain; box is stronger than an army with bayonets. England would topple headlong, and and could combine, where would you bet the whole civilized world with her. No, Your society would be reconstructed, your you dare not make war on cotton. No government reconstructed, your property er on earth dares make war on it. Cot- divided, not as they have mistakenly attemis King. Until lately the Bank of pted to initiate such proceedings by meeting and was king, but she tried to put her in parks, with arms in their hands, but by is as usual, the fall before last, upon the quiet process of the ballet-box. You otton crop, and was utterly vanquished. have been making war upon us to our very last power has been conquered. Who hearth-stones. How would you like for us doubt it that has looked at recent to send lecturers or agitators North, to teach s? When the abuse of credit had these people this, to aid and assist in comyed credit and annihilated confidence, | bining, and to lead them? thousands of the strongest commerionses in the world were coming down, aundreds of millions of dollars of sup- North. There is no need of that. They I property evaporating in thin air, are coming here. They are thundering at you came to a dead lock, and revo- our doors for homesteads of one hundred is were thereatened, what brought you and sixty acres of land for nothing, and Fortunately for you it was the com- Southern Senators are supporting it. Nay, ement of the cotton season, and we they are assembling, as I have said, with poured in upon you one million six arms in their hands, and demanding work red thousand bales of cotton just at at \$1,000 a year and six hours a day. Have

ir magnificent financiers, your cotton feen open to your surplus population, and your merchant princes. , sir, the greatest strength of the who are crowding in year by year. They arises from the harmony of her po- make a great movement, and you call it proand social institutions. This harmo- gress. Whither? It is progress; but es her a frame of society the best in it is progress towards vigilance commitees, orld, and an extent of political free- The South have sustained you in a great combined with entire security, such as measure. You are our factors. You bring er people ever enjoy upon the face of and carry for us. One hundred and fifty rth. Society precedes government; million dollars of our money passes annually s it, and ought to control it; but as through your hands. Much of it sticks; all of we can look back in historic times it assists to keep your machinery together I the case different; for government and in motion. Suppose we were to disooner created than it becomes too charge you; suppose we were to take our for society, and shapes and moulds, buisness out of your hands; we should coni as controls it. In later centuries sign you to anarchy and poverty, ogress of civilization and of intellihas made the divergents so great as to that has been another cause that has prese civil wars and revolutions; and it is served you. We have kept the Governg now but the want of harmony be- ment conservative to the great purposes of governments and societies which oc- the Government. We have placed her and s all the uneasiness and trouble and kept her upon the Constitution, and that

numerous population, that can compete threw off a Government not adapted to our that that is about to be at an end; that you with us in produce per capita. It amounts social system, and made one for ourselves. intend to take the Government from us; that to \$16.66 per head, supposing that we have The question is, how far have we succeeded? it will pass from our hands. Perhaps what twelve million people. England, with all The South, so far as that is concerned, is he says is true; it may be; but do not forher accumulated wealth, with her concen- satisfied, content, happy, harmonious, and get-it can never be forgotten; it is written trated and intellectualized energy, makes pros; erous.

North, with her \$95,000,000 surplus; but

admitting that she exports as much as we

do, with her eighteen millions of popula-

well enough that the North sends to the

South a vast amount of the productions of

her industry. I take it for granted that

she, at least, pays us in that way for the

thirty or forty million dollars worth of cot-

ton and other articles we send her. I am

willing to admit that she pays us consid

erably more; but to bring her up to our

amount of surplus production, to bring her

up to \$220,000,000 of surplus production,

the South must take from her \$125,000,

000; and this, in addition to our share of

the consumption of the \$330,000,000 worth

and paid for in part by our own exports .-

With an export of \$220,000,000 under

has never yet had a just cause of war .-

statistic book.

In all social systems there must be a class that we, the slaveholders of the South, to to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fi. delity. Such a class you must have or you would not have that other class which leads be found profitable to use it, and those who port to us and abroad exceeding ten dollars progress, refinement, and civilization. It will show what you will make her; but no constitutes the very mud sills of society and time can ever diminish our glory or your of-political government; and you might as responsibility. well attempt to build a house in the air. as to build either the one or the other, except on the mud-sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves. We are old fashioned at the South yet; it is a word discarded now by ears polite; but I will not characterize that class at the North with that term ; but you have it; it is there; it

is everywhere; it is eternal. The thing is absurd; it is impossible; it can never appear anywhere but on a census day that the whole world had abolished the present tariff, the South organized sep arately would have about \$40,000,000 of revenue. With one-fourth the present tariff she would have a revenue adequate to all her wants, for the South would never go to his labor in the market and take the best war; she would never need an army or a he can get for it; in short, your whole class navy, beyond a few garrisons on the frontiers, and a few revenue cutters. It is commerce that breeds war. It is manufactures that require to be hawked about over the life and well compensated; there is no staryworld, and give rise to navies and commerce. But we have nothing to do but to take off restrictions on foreign merchandise and open our ports, and the whole world will come to us to trade. Tdey will be too ted, which may be proved in the most deglad to bring and carry for us, and we never plorable manner, at any hour, in any street shall dream of a war. Why, sir, the South in any of your large towns. Why, sir, you Every time she has seized her sword it has been on the point of honor, and that point of honor has been mainly loyalty to her Our slaves are black, of another, inferior race. sister Colonies and sister States, who have The status in which we have placed them ever since plundered and calumniated her. . But if there were no other reason why the condition in which God first created we should never have a war, would any them, by being made our slaves. None of sane nation make war on cotton? With- that race on the whole face of the globe out firing a gun, without drawing a gword, can be compared with the slaves of the when they make war on us we can bring South, and they know it. They are happy, light enuff to light us poor errin' mortals the whole world to our feet. The South is content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, in de dark passage of dis life; but it would perfectly competent to go on, one, two, or from intellectual degradation ever to give puzzle de debble himself to see troo it."

Your slaves are white, of your own race : half her cotton, it would be an immense you are brothers of one-blood. They are wantage to her. I am not so sure but your equals in natural endowment of intel-tion after three years' cessation, she avould leet, and they feel galled by their degradathreafter three years cossistion she avoid lect, and they feel galled by their degrada. he would not part with for untails wealth come out stronger than ever she was before tion. Our slaves do not vote. We give Answer—"A hald head."

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Mr. Wilson and others. Sent them along. Mr. Hammond. You say, send them risis to save you from sinking. That you heard that the ghost of Mendoza is 1, but for the bursting of your specu- stalking in the streets of your big cities; bubbles in the North, which produced that the inquisition is at Land? There is hole of this convulsion, would have affoat a fareful rumor that there have been ht us \$100,000,000. We have sold consultations for vigilance committees. You \$65,000,000, and saved you. Thirty- know what that means already. Transient

better prepared to enter afresh upon them no political power. Yours do vote,

nillion dollars we, the slaveholders and temporary causes have thus far been . South, have put into the charity box your preservation. The great West has your hordes of semi barbarian emigarnts, You complain of the rule of the South that we see abroad. It was this that has been the cause of your peace and pros-

ht on the American Revolution. We perity. The Senator from New York says

her for sixty out of the seventy years of ex-

The Senator from new N. York said vesterslavery. Ay, the name, but not the thing; and all the powers of the earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, "the poor ye rlways have with you;" for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for ation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensameet more beggars in one day, in any single street of the city of New, York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. is an elevation. They are elevated from three years, without planting a seed of cot us any trouble by their aspirations. ion. I believe that if she was to plant but

law is like a groun' glass window, that gives

sion the crown of England.

The ex-president of the Conundrum Club perpetrate another atrocity, viz : "What a that which no man wants, which it any

on the brightest page of human history-

our country in her infancy; and, after ruling

istence, we shall surrender to you with-out a stain upon ber honor doundless in prosperity, incalculation her strength, the

wonder and admiration of the world. Time

Curious Historical Fact.—The wife of the

clebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of

the History of the Rebellion, was a Welch

pot girl, who, I eing extremely poor in her

own country, journeyed to London to better

her fortune, and become a servant to a

brewer. While she was in this humble

capacity, the wife of her master died, and

happening to fix his affections on her, she

became his wife. Himself dving soon after.

left her heir to his property, which is said

to have amounted to between £20,000 and

£30,000. Amongst those who frequented

the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then

a poor barrister, who conceived the project

of forming a matrimonial alliance with her-

He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's

widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being en-

dowed with great talent, and now at the

command of a large fortune, quickly rose in

his profession, becoming head of the Chan-

ery Bench, and was afterwards the Hyde.

Earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter.

the offspring of this union, won the heart of

James, Duke of York, and was married to

him. Charles II sent immediately for his

brother, and having first plied him with some

very sharp raillery on the subject, finish-

ed by saying : "James, as you have brewn so

you must drink," and forthwith commanded

that the marriage should be legally rati-

fied and promulgated. Upon the death of

Charles, James II mounted the thrown.

but a premature death frustrated his envia-

ble consummation in the person of his amia-

ble duchess. Her daughters, however, were

Mary, the wife of William II, and Queen

Anne, both grand-children of the cidevant

not-girl from Wales, and wearing in succes-

"Talkin' of law," says Pompey, "makes

me think of what de mortal Cato, who lib

most a thousand year ago, once said : de