

Pennsylvania, in 1791, at a time when this nation was much embarrassed from the want of means to supply the pressing exigencies of the government, Congress was about to lay an excise on that delicious beverage, whiskey. It was not marmalade by a few individuals only, but the legislature of that distinguished state opposed it in a solemn legislative act; in which they complained of the oppressive measure, and remonstrated in strong and distinct terms, and instructed their senators in congress to oppose it, as it was *subversive of the peace, liberty, and rights of her citizens.* (b) The legislature having inspired their people with a spirit of opposition to the excise, as soon as the law went into operation, the people in the interior, in and about Pittsburgh, now the seat of manufactures, and from whence there are perpetual applications for more protection, from a full conviction that congress ought not to interfere with any portion of their labor, organized themselves into a regular armed force, marched to the house of the United States revenue officer, Mr. Nevill, commenced a regular fire of small arms, which was returned, some were killed and some wounded, and finally demolished his office, and burned down his house. The military of the United States was sent against them, and the rebellion suppressed. Now, no state in the Union is more clamorous for high duties than Pennsylvania; and her members on this floor have told us how largely their state profits by the system of protecting duties. If Pennsylvania possessed the same spirit for civil liberty and state rights at this day, that animated her then, and she would look abroad and compare the reduction in the fortunes of other people, produced by the tariff system, with the small evils that resulted from a light excise on whiskey, under which she so loudly complained, and against which she shed her blood, so far from assisting to impose burdens on the southern states, would lend her aid to relieve them.

The state of Maryland had not entered into a civil war for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the general government; but she had in two instances, recently enacted her countervailing laws; and in support of them, had twice grappled with the United States in their courts of justice, and gave evidence that she was not disposed to passive obedience. Nor had she more than well escaped from those struggles, when some of her citizens tendered their services to the United States, to put down the rebellion in South Carolina.

The state of Ohio had been engaged in a conflict with the general government—how far that conflict had been carried, he could not precisely say; but as far as his recollection served him, there had been much asperity manifested on the part of Ohio, and serious resistance had been determined on, but was abandoned. The South Carolina meetings had been greatly censured by the citizens of that state. Her citizens perhaps, are as deeply interested as any in this union, in a tariff of protecting duties. One of her members, (Gen. Harrison,) on this floor, in the discussion of the tariff of last session, openly avowed that the protecting system was of infinite advantage to that state, as her citizens were prospering under it, and could in consequence of it, live as splendid as the citizens of any other state, wherever they had manufacturing establishments. With that gentleman, the prosperity of his constituents, and the luxuries in which they were wallowing, at the expense of the Southern planters, appeared to be the only rule by which he measured the constitutional power to enact the law.

He was sorry to mention another State, the State of Kentucky. They had not been a little clamorous against the people of South Carolina, for their opposition to this system; and by some of the citizens of that state, much abuse had been dealt out against our citizens, said Mr. S. because of their public meetings. Those meetings were denounced as *sedition, tending to treason, treason, to civil war, to rebellion;* with many other reproachful epithets of like character. This was not by a crowd of bacchanalian revellers, who might have acted from the impulse of an unguarded moment, but by gentlemen of high standing and dignified characters.—They had assembled upon an important occasion, and after disposing of their own business, reassembled in the church, where a gentleman, once a member of the Senate, offered an address and resolution fraught with reproaches and abuse, tendering their services to suppress such meetings, and moreover holding this exploded and dangerous principle—that the ground upon which South Carolina attempted to justify her opposition to the tariff, was *hostile to all governments, and more especially to the fundamental principles of our own, which recognizes the*

(b) It has been confidently asserted by some gentlemen, that Mr. Smith was mistaken, when he said the legislature of Pennsylvania had passed resolutions instructing her senators in congress to oppose the excise on whiskey; but that these resolutions were the acts of individuals only. Such gentlemen as deny that fact, are respectfully referred to the history of the "WESTERN INSURRECTION," by H. H. Brackenridge, and to the "United States Gazette," of 1791, in both of which they will find the following preamble and resolutions, recorded as the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania—

HOUSE OF REP. Jan 22, 1791.

"The legislature of this Commonwealth, ever attentive to the rights of their constituents, and considering it a duty incumbent on them, to express their sentiments on such matters, of a public nature, as, in their opinion, have a tendency to destroy their rights; agreed to the following resolutions—

"Resolved, That any proceedings on the part of the United States, tending to the collection of a revenue, by means of excise, established upon principles subversive of the peace, liberty, and rights of the citizens, ought to attract the attention of this house.

"Resolved, That no public exigency within the knowledge or contemplation of this house, can, in their opinion, warrant the adoption of any species of taxation, which shall violate those rights, which are the basis of our government, and which would exhibit the singular spectacle, of a nation resolutely opposing the oppression of others, in order to relieve itself.

"Resolved, That these sentiments be communicated to the senators, representing the state of Pennsylvania in the senate of the United States, with a hope that they will oppose every part of the excise bill, now before the congress, which shall militate against the just rights and liberties of the people." See 9th page, 9d vol. Brackenridge's History.

right of the majority to rule. Was this a government of laws only, this rule would apply; but being a government limited and controlled by a written constitution that defined its powers, he, as a Senator from South Carolina, was bold to announce that this government recognized no such principle, that the majority should rule. The fact was, that a majority, in the enacting of these laws, had ruled; they could have succeeded on no other principle, but the fundamental principles of our government recognize no principle of rule but that prescribed by the constitution; and to this it must be brought again, or we as a people are undone.

There was a time when Kentucky held a different language. At a time too, when our liberties were in higher estimation, and our constitution better understood, because it was but a short time after it was formed, and its principles more respected; and at a time when that state had, in her councils, as much distinguished talent as at any other period of her existence, however distinguished they may be now. It was not sedition or treason then to denounce a public law of Congress. In a set of resolutions, written with unrivaled ability, in November 1798, the Legislature of Kentucky, without a dissenting voice, declared two different laws of Congress, *not to be law, but altogether void and of no effect.* They did so with the *alien law*, as a mere courtesy to foreigners. As citizens they were not interested. Kentucky is a tariff state; she is interested in its existence; therefore a portion of her citizens may well hold a different doctrine as regards this law.

We have witnessed this morning, said Mr. S. the complaints of Indiana, in a memorial of her Legislature, not asking, but demanding all the public lands belonging to the U. States, within her chartered limits. She does not come here to complain that government has taken a portion of her wealth to bestow elsewhere, but that the government has not given her quite all she asks. On the heels of this memorial is another that speaks a language not to be mistaken. It asks for aid to the Colonization Society; but its spirit and tenor point to a general emancipation. Indiana is a tariff state, and whilst she holds in one hand a legislative memorial demanding large donations of public lands, the property of the union, she holds in the other a scourge for those states, already languishing under a system which is fostering her own citizens.

We have been told, said Mr. S. in the public prints, as well as by some tariff gentlemen, that the new administration will correct the evils and heal the wounds of the constitution. He hoped, without pretending to know upon what this prediction was founded, it might be verified. And would ask, in what respect the constitution was wounded to need this healing balm, if it was not in the tariff, and its handmaid, internal improvement? Two measures that must prove the downfall of this government. He spoke not in praise of the coming administration, or in derogation of that which was about to expire, for these measures did not originate with them. One originated in the cupidity of the manufacturers, the other in the ambition of aspirants. The wounded constitution was not to be healed by the removal of one set of public officers and replacing them with another. This might illustrate the fable of the fox and the figs; by turning out those already full, you might bring in others that would suck you to death. This however was dependent upon law, and not upon the constitution. To what part of the constitution then, is this healing balm to be applied? There is certainly no portion of it so deeply wounded as the *eight section of the first article.* The public defence and general, as we find them expressed in the constitution, are words susceptible of more definitions than any words in the English language. They have become the hobby-horse of every adventurer; and is rode by every man who has a project to carry, especially if it relates to manufactures. They have drained your treasury, and prostrated the most prosperous commerce in the world. If a man now-a-days has but a handful of silk-worms, and half a dozen mulberry trees, his first application is to Congress for an act of protecting duties; and the *eight section of the first article* is his strong hold. You have precisely such a case now under advisement. In 1816 on the application of a solitary individual, manufacturer of alum, a heavy duty was laid on that article for the purpose, as Congress were told, of *providing for the general welfare.* For the first thirty years of the general government, when the constitution was better understood, the *general welfare* was understood to mean that, only in which the whole community was to be equally benefited; such as paying the public debts, raising an army when necessary for public defence, building a navy for the same. It now means any thing and every thing. It is the tyrant of this government, and must prostrate it in deep humility, unless it can be brought back in good time, to its proper, original, and plain common sense meaning. And whosoever shall accomplish this important restoration, will redeem his country from early destruction, and secure to himself immortal fame.

When the American people gave to congress power to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, they were intended for defence against foreign aggression, not as sentinels upon ourselves, nor as guards to take care of the interests of private corporations or individuals.—Instead, however, of performing their appropriate offices, they are principally employed in taking care of the interests of manufacturers and lead miners. In the documents accompanying the late message of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War tells you, a portion of your army is employed in garrisoning the lead mine districts; and other portions of it are stationed on the Niagara frontier. At the last session of Congress, upon a mere resolution of a member of the Senate, you laid heavy duties on lead, in all its forms, a duty of five cents a pound. And although you have as rich lead mines as ever were seen, lying within your own territories, from which the world could be supplied with lead, yet it is a deplorable fact, that a few of your citizens have pushed themselves into the Indian nations, to look for other lead mines. In consequence of which you have established a new military post in the midst of the Winnebago nation, for the purpose of protecting those few miners, who have gone there of their own accord, and for their exclusive enjoyment, which must cost the government infinitely more than the whole amount their lead will produce. This is one of the odious objects of your protection to miners.

And for what (Mr. S. said) had it become necessary during the last summer, to fortify the Niagara frontier? The Secretary of War says, he had done so "to afford timely aid to our revenue officers, in deterring the purposes bold-ly avowed by high authority, and not yet abandoned, of introducing foreign goods into the United States, either by stratagem or force, without the payment of duties, and this precaution was more particularly necessary along the Niagara frontier, where we had no troops, and where it was notorious that large quantities of foreign goods are now collected with this obnoxious design."

This fortification along the Canadian line, is not to guard against a public enemy—to meet an hostile attack, but three or four posts have been recently commenced. It is, Mr. President, for the odious purpose of enforcing your own odious laws. Your president and your heads of departments tell you, in their official communications, this military array is to prevent smuggling. And to justify the measure, as a necessary one, they say that persons of high authority had boldly avowed their determination to introduce large quantities of foreign goods into the United States, by stratagem of force, without paying the duties. Is this not a most lamentable and alarming state of things? Your tariff policy compels respectable men to violate your laws. You force them to disregard its injunctions in order to elude its operations. Mr. S. said, it was his perfect conviction that there was not a virtuous citizen throughout the Union, if he was not a manufacturer, or connected with manufactures, who would now think it immoral to smuggle into the country every article contained in it. And why? Because you force them to it in self defence. Whilst your tariffs were moderate, they encouraged the extension of your commerce, filled your treasury, and diffused a gladdening prosperity over every quarter of this then happy country. Then Mr. PARRIS came, there was not a man, even in the humblest walks of life, who would not have lent his aid to the detection of a smuggler. Let gentlemen look also to the extent of the evils now to be apprehended. There was a line of that frontier little short of fifteen hundred miles in length; and when your laws become too oppressive—when they transcend in severity and injustice, the power of the people to endure, you may build a Chinese wall for the protection of your Canadian frontier against smuggling, and it will not prevent it. Look at the extent and facility of water communication on that frontier. Lake Champlain is one hundred and fifty miles in length dividing New York and Vermont, and running into Canada; Lake Ontario three hundred miles long, dividing New York from Canada, and Lake Erie about three hundred miles long, dividing Canada from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; and other lakes further west. What an overwhelming army you must maintain to cover all these exposed points. Add to the impossibility of the army, large as it must be to effect this purpose the positive certainty of its becoming corrupt; and finally turning its force against you, an event more than probable.

Mr. S. said, a few words more and he would take his seat. The history of all nations and of all times, had demonstrated two facts worthy of all observation. One was that there never had existed a despotism, which had not after its most despotic and oppressive acts justified them upon the ground of having the public good for its motive. Another fact was as certain as this, that from the creation of the world to this time, not one republic had endured. Ours is now feeling the correctness of this principle, and so far as experience had gone, the result had been more than ominous. The continued conflicts between the States and the general government, which he had enumerated, and all of them arising from the usurpations of the general government, in the free construction of its own powers, and that free construction springing from that unfortunate *section of the first article* of the constitution, might admonish all. But for that defect in the constitution, this government might last for ages, but it is impossible that the minorities will continue to bear the oppressions which the majorities, unrestrained by any limits but their own cupidity, seem determined to enforce. Almost the whole globe has been convulsed within the last few years; and some of the causes lighter than those which now seem to threaten the safety of this government; and human nature is pretty nearly the same every where.

Mr. S. with an ardent wish that the evils he dreaded might be averted, now begged leave to present to the Senate the solemn protest of the State of South Carolina, against the several laws imposing extraordinary duties upon imports. It was drawn up with great formality, inscribed on the most durable materials, and authenticated with the great seal of the State and the signatures of the public functionaries; and he feared it was calculated to last longer than this government. He moved that it might be read, and then pinned for the use of the Senators.

Mr. Hayne rose, and said, that the importance of the subject, and the intense interest it had excited among his constituents, must be his apology for adding a few words to what had fallen from his colleague. He knew that every thing which proceeded from so high a source as one of the Sovereign and Independent States of this Confederacy, was entitled to receive, and he trusted, always would receive, the most respectful consideration here. It was not so much, therefore, said Mr. H. to invite the earnest attention of the Senate to this Protest, as to do justice to his own feelings, and to fulfil his obligations as one of the Representatives of South Carolina, that I now proceed to make a few remarks, suggested by the occasion.

One of the most unhappy circumstances connected with the present condition of the Southern States, was the great, he might perhaps say, the insuperable difficulty, of causing their sentiments and feelings to be made known, so as to be understood and appreciated by their fellow citizens in other quarters of the Union. Viewing the United States as one country, the people of the South might almost be considered as strangers in the land of their fathers. The fruits of their industry had, from the policy pursued by the Federal Government for many years past, been flowing to the North in a current steady and undeviating as the waters of the great gulf; and as the sources of our prosperity were drying up, that reciprocal intercourse which had softened asperities, and bound the different parts of the country together, in the bonds of common sympathy and affection had, in a great measure, ceased. That close and intimate communion, necessary to a full knowledge of each other, no longer existed, and in its place there was springing up, (it was useless to disguise the truth) among the people in opposite quarters of the Union, a spirit of jealousy and distrust, founded on a settled conviction, on the one part, that they are the victims of injustice, and on the other, that our complaints, if not groundless, may be safely disregarded. The people of the South are well aware of the evils growing out of this unhappy state of things; and of none are they more deeply sensible, than that (from causes to which I shall not now advert) the eyes of our brethren have closed to our true condition, and their hearts shut against our just complaints. Although South Carolina, in common with several of her sister States, had on former occasions, avowed the principles contained in the Protest, yet, it may be well doubted, (if we are to judge from what we hear and see around us) whether it is believed, North of the Potomac, that she really entertains them for, in the face of the solemn declarations of her people, and their Representatives, denouncing the policy pursued by the Federal Government, as involving them in ruin, and the public ear abused, and the public mind

deluded, by exaggerated statements of our unimpaired prosperity and happiness. It has even been intimated here, at the very seat of Government, that the enlightened public opinion of the South is in favor of the policy, and that the assertion that it is a "nullification" of the law, is not "got up for party purposes."

Sir, this state of things, let me assure gentlemen, must not be suffered to continue, or it will inevitably lead to the most unhappy consequences. It has become necessary, therefore—indispensably necessary—that the sentiments of our constituents should be expressed in the most deliberate and imposing form, in a manner no longer to be misunderstood or misrepresented.

The Legislature of South Carolina, coming directly from the people, have, at their late session, with an unanimity without example, instructed their Senators to lay this their Protest before you.

In obedience to that command, my colleague and myself here, in our places, in the presence of the Representatives of the several States, and in the face of the whole American people, solemnly protest against the System of Protecting Duties, as "UNCONSTITUTIONAL, OPPRESSIVE and UNJUST." We desire that this record may bear witness for us to all future times, that we have earnestly remonstrated with our brethren against the extension of an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us; and with full experience of the ruinous effects of the system of protecting duties have denounced it as utterly destructive of our interests. The people of South Carolina find themselves impelled, by their attachment to the principles of the Constitution; and by a proud recollection of common dangers, and common triumphs, to endeavor to preserve for themselves and their posterity, those rights and privileges, secured to them by the great Charter of our Liberties, and consecrated by the blood of our fathers. It is (to use the language of the Protest) "because they anxiously desire to live in peace with their brethren, to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States, and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge," that they now protest against a system, which not only aims a fatal blow at the prosperity of South Carolina, (dependent as she must ever continue upon agriculture and commerce) but which threatens her very existence as a State.

I know, Mr. President, that this is not a suitable occasion for the examination of the principles involved in this Protest. With regard more especially to the violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, by the system of protecting duties, the present crisis is peculiarly unfavorable to profitable discussion. One of the Fathers of the Constitution has, most unfortunately for us, and unhappily for his country, if not for his own fame, thrown the weight of his great name into the scale of power. If this therefore, were a question to be decided by authority, we should be almost without hope. But the people of the South will never yield to the authority of names, however venerable when the principles of liberty are at stake—when the question to be decided is whether this shall remain a Federal Government, with strictly limited powers, or shall become a Consolidated Government, with all power centered here. And it does appear to us that the principles now contended for by Mr. Madison, lead directly to investing this Government with the power (openly contended for in another quarter,) of "organizing the whole labor and capital of the country," a power which at once reduces the States to mere petty corporations. We shall not, I trust therefore, be accused of disrespect towards Mr. Madison, when dissenting from his principles, we endeavor to save the most precious work of his hands from being deformed, if not demolished, by the application of the doctrines he has recently advocated.

That congress has a right "to regulate commerce," and, under that power, may, in a proper case, resort to countervailing commercial regulations, is no more doubtful, than that they may declare war, or raise money by a direct tax, or by duties upon imports. But that these powers may be resorted to as the means of directly promoting manufactures, or that they may be rightfully used for such a purpose, (a purpose entirely different from, if not opposite to, that for which they were granted,) is a proposition which will sanction any abuse, however extravagant, and leaves no limit to the powers of the Federal Government except its own arbitrary discretion. If the tariffs of 1824 and 1828 had, in truth, been designed to raise revenue, or intended as countervailing commercial regulations—if they had looked to commerce at all, and had not in fact, been yielded to the impotency of the manufacturers, and been designed exclusively for their benefit—there might have been some color of reason and justice in the attempt to bring them within the pale of the constitution. But when it is perfectly notorious that the end and aim of these acts was exclusively the protection of manufactures, by a system destructive of free trade—when we know from our experience, on recent occasions, that any attempt on the part of Great Britain, to lessen her duties, and to open the door to a more unrestricted intercourse, instead of being met by a corresponding disposition on our part, is immediately followed up by new prohibitions and restrictions, lest foreign manufactures should be introduced into the country, and the people should be afflicted with the curse of obtaining their supplies from abroad cheaper than they could be procured at home—it appears to us to be little short of mockery to be told that the power of *thus* promoting manufactures arises out of the power of "regulating commerce." The state of South Carolina makes up its issue with the federal government on this point, whether her rights may be destroyed, and her interests sacrificed, under the forms of the constitution, but in direct violation of its spirit, and by a manifest departure from its true meaning and intent.

I repeat however, that it is not my intention to enter at large into the argument at this time. I shall content myself with merely opposing to the authority of Mr. Madison, the venerable names of Pinckney, of King, and of Jefferson. I am not one of those who bow to the authority of great names; but it may be well to show, that authorities are to govern, they are not all on one side. It will be recollected by the senate, that the late Charles Pinckney, of South

Carolina, Rufus King, of New-York, and Mr. Madison, were the three last survivors of that band of statesmen who framed the instrument we are now called upon to expound. It appears from the journals of the convention, that Mr. Pinckney exhibited a draft of an entire constitution, from which many parts of that finally adopted were borrowed; and it is known that he, as well as Mr. King, assisted largely in the deliberations of the convention. Now sir, from the time when this protecting system became the subject of public discussion and of controversy, up to the period of his death, it is known to me personally, that Mr. Pinckney uniformly declared that it never was the intention of the framers of the constitution to confer on the federal government the power of promoting manufactures—that a proposition to that effect actually failed, (as the journals of the convention prove)—and that, if such a construction had been contended for at that time, the constitution would never have received the assent of the delegates of the southern states.

It is known to many who now hear me, that the late Rufus King, in his place on this floor, and on various other occasions, explicitly denied the right of imposing duties upon imports for the purpose of promoting manufactures, and, "though fast not least," Thomas Jefferson, who, when living, was called "the Apostle of Liberty," and who has been almost canonized since his death. In one of the latest acts of his great life, he has given us the authority of his great name, and denounced "the usurpation" in language that ought to sink deep into the minds of the American people. "I know, sir, that the authority of Mr. Jefferson has lately been quoted in favor of this abuse of power. But when we look to his report of 1793—(on the authority of which he is charged with this political heresy)—it is discovered that it treats exclusively of countervailing commercial regulations; of 'protecting our citizens, their commerce, and NAVIGATION,' from the 'prohibitions,' &c. of foreign nations, by 'counter prohibitions, duties, and regulations.' Mr. Jefferson goes where asserts that a system of protecting duties may be rightfully resorted to as the means of directly promoting domestic manufactures. He states, indeed, (what no one would attempt to deny,) that one of the incidental effects of such regulations may be the promotion of manufactures, just as they always have received, and from the nature of things always must receive, the protection, arising out of a state of war, or incident to a system of duties imposed exclusively for revenue. But, sir, here is the declaration of Mr. Jefferson himself, as to the power of Congress, in relation to one of the very acts which the State of South Carolina has, in this Protest, denounced as unconstitutional. In Mr. Jefferson's letter to Gov. Giles dated 16th Dec 1825, speaking of the 'usurpations of the Federal Government,' and in special reference to the Tariff of 1824, he says—"It is but too evident that the three leading branches of that [the Federal Government] are in combination to strip their colleagues, the State authorities, of the powers reserved to them, and to exercise, themselves, all functions; foreign and domestic. Under the power to 'regulate commerce,' they assume, indefinitely, that over agriculture and manufactures, and call it regulation, too, to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that too the most distressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all." After this, what candid man will pretend to doubt the opinion of Mr. Jefferson. If it can be shown that on any previous occasion Mr. Jefferson used language on this subject susceptible of misconstruction, here is conclusive proof that he died as he had lived, "true to the faith."

But, sir, I feel that I have trespassed unreasonably on the indulgence of the Senate. Before I take my seat, however, it may be proper to notice one of the remarks of my colleague, which, I have reason to believe, has been the subject of some misapprehension. It may be supposed that, in alluding to the denunciations against the citizens of South Carolina, proceeding from certain meetings held during the last summer, in the States of Maryland and Kentucky, he had imputed to the States themselves the sentiments which he has marked with his just reprobation. I am sure that my colleague concurs with me, and with the people of S. Carolina, in seeking for the indication of public opinion in these states, not from the meetings obviously springing from party excitement in a great political struggle, but from those other more numerous assemblages, headed by men of the highest character and talents, by whom ample justice has been done to the patriotism and public spirit of the South. Sir, we shall cherish the belief until it shall be torn from us by stubborn facts, that the great meetings in Maryland and Kentucky, whose proceedings have been immortalized by the eloquence of a McMahon and a Barry, presented a faithful expression of the sentiments of the great body of the people in those States—sentiments which will ever be gratefully remembered, and cordially reciprocated by the people of South Carolina.

Mr. DICKERSON said, he was not prepared to make any reply to the arguments of the Senators from South Carolina, and to the protest from that state; nor was he inclined to interfere with any disposition they proposed to make of it. There was one circumstance however, he deemed it his duty to notice. It had been stated, that petitions and remonstrances had been sent to this house, and the other, from that state, which had been referred to the committee on manufactures, and were heard of no more. Now Mr. D. was not willing that an impression should go abroad, and he was sure that the gentleman from South Carolina, did not wish it to be believed, that the state of South Carolina had been treated with disrespect; on the contrary, the people of that state, when they addressed this body, had met with the most respectful consideration. All the remonstrances from South Carolina had been on his (Mr. D.) desk, ready to be acted on when called for by the representatives from that state; and he (Mr. D.) did not consider it his duty to call them up, and advocate the doctrines contained in them, especially when the representatives of that state were on the floor, who so fully competent to do so. It was not possible for the committee to make a detailed report on all these remonstrances—they had been to their consideration as much time as their avocations permitted; and so far from their being heard of more after reference to the committee, they had been put upon record, where they might be found by any gentleman disposed to look into them. He (Mr. D.) held in his hand