

most important measure recommended by the Convention was, that the New England States, thus deserted and abandoned by the government of the United States, should make application to Congress, for permission to use their own men, and their own money, in defence of their own territory—their towns, their property, and their fire-sides, against the invasions of the enemy. "Their chief object," says Mr. Hayne, "was to keep back the men and the money of New England from the service of the Union. The history of the case proves incontestibly, that this was an unfounded assertion. "Their chief object was," to employ their men and their money in the service of the United States—for it was the duty of the United States to provide both men and money, for the defence of the states against the enemy which they had brought upon them.

"But," says Mr. Hayne, "the time when, and the circumstances under which, that Convention assembled, as well as the measures they recommended, render their conduct wholly indefensible." This is seriously narrowing the ground of complaint against the Convention, yielding the right, at least by necessary implication, and objecting only to the expediency of the time when they were convened. But so far from this being a well founded objection against calling the Convention, it was the time, and the circumstances, which not only justified the measure, but which rendered it indispensably necessary. The danger which hung over the states was immediate; and the circumstances were of so threatening and alarming a character, that preparation to ward off that danger could not safely be postponed for a single day. And such was the import of the language used by the administration, in all the calls they made upon the New England States, to provide the means for their own defence.

But what says the "Ordinance" of the South Carolina Convention? That document declares the laws of Congress therein referred to, and which are commonly called