

ing the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the federal government to coerce the state, shut up her ports, destroy her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union: and that the people of this state will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent states may of right do."

Mr. Hayne found himself under the necessity of making a concession in his speech, in favour of the New England States, in consequence of the general principles which he maintained, and the course that the state to which he belonged were about to pursue. "If," said he, "the authors of the Hartford Convention *believed* that 'gross, deliberate, and palpable violations of the constitution' had taken place, utterly destructive of their rights and interests, I should be the last man to deny their right to resort to any constitutional measures for redress." The authors of the Hartford Convention not only believed, but they had positive and undeniable proof, that such violations of the constitution had *in fact* taken place. The evidence of this is contained in the body of this work. The President of the United States violated the constitutional rights and privileges of the New England States, in demanding detachments of their militia, to be placed under the command of United States officers—in attempting to raise troops from the militia by a conscription, and seamen by impressment—and to enlist minors without the consent of their parents, guardians, and masters. These are plain, specific cases—they were "gross, deliberate, and palpable"—and they were calculated utterly to destroy the