

no less than thirty-two, and probably more, were incorporated at his suggestion.¹

Elected Governor in 1789, he had had occasion to note the strong tide of feeling against Federalism, which the fight of the up-country, led by the old veteran, General Sumter, at the ratification of the Constitution, had disclosed and, with regard to which the vote of 89 to 135² to postpone and 73 to 149 to refuse to ratify, was the exhibit (many of the members being the same that had in the Legislature, at an earlier date, by a vote of 93 to 40³ defeated a bill, permitting the importation of African slaves) which intimated that there was something much more profound than sectional feeling or class, or commercial interest, that had stirred them to this opposition to the Constitution. President of the Convention which formulated the new Constitution for the State, while voting for Charleston as against Columbia for the capital, on which the low-country was defeated by a majority of four votes, in contrast to the outspoken Charles Cotesworth, he acted as a compromiser and adjuster of differences, as if he realized, even then, how necessary in the future the aid of some of these very opponents would be to him, and how naturally they would turn to him, as a leader; for it was a time of change, and the State Constitution itself was probably foreshadowed in many particulars by the speech in which he opened the deliberations of that body.⁴

¹ "We can say that Pinckney suggested some thirty-one or thirty-two provisions, which were finally embodied in the Constitution. . . . It must not be assumed that we know all that Pinckney thus contributed to the fabric of the Constitution. We now know very definitely the nature of his recommendations . . . but there were doubtless some other propositions that likewise found permanence in the work of the Convention. If mere assertion based on analogy and general probability were worth while, other portions of the Constitution might be pointed out as coming from the irrefractory and confident young statesman of South Carolina." "Sketch of Charles Pinckney's Plan for a Constitution, 1787," by Andrew McLaughlin, p. 741, *American Historical Review*.

² *So. Ca. Gazette*, April 21 and 23, 1788.

³ *So. Ca. Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1788. "Thomas Pinckney," by his grandson, C. C. Pinckney, p. 95.

⁴ *City Gazette*, May 12, 1790.