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Chapter 1 : Swinton | Bizrate

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Hayne was born into a planter family in St. He received a private education and studied law in the office of Langdon Cheves in Charleston. He was admitted to the bar in , and practiced in Charleston. A Democrat , he was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from to , serving as Speaker of the House in Hayne was Attorney General of South Carolina from to In Hayne was elected by the legislature to the United States Senate. He was reelected in and served from March 4, , to December 13, In , under James Hamilton, Jr. Eighty percent of its delegates voted to nullify federal tariffs of and , and for the Ordinance of Nullification. A temporary compromise was reached between the federal government and South Carolina in Hayne resigned from the Senate to accept election by the legislature as Governor of South Carolina in , serving one term into From to he served as Mayor of Charleston. He consistently upheld the doctrine that slavery was a domestic institution and should be dealt with only by the individual states. After achieving independence, Mexico ended slavery in Objecting to any federal effort to curtail slavery, Hayne said, "The moment the federal government shall make the unhallowed attempt to interfere with the domestic concerns of the states; those states will consider themselves driven from the Union. He opposed the protectionist federal tariff bills of , , and In , in response to the changing economic landscape in Massachusetts there was a shift from farming towards mass production in factories , Daniel Webster backed a high-tariff bill to enhance the profitability of manufacturing interests in his home state. This angered Southern leaders who would have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods, and brought Webster into dispute with Hayne. Their disagreement over the powers of the federal government later evolved into a series of back-and-forth Senate speeches that became known as the Webster-Hayne debate. The debate arose over the "Foot resolution," introduced on December 29, [1] by Senator Samuel A. Whether the federal government had the authority to take this action called into question the relationship between the powers of the federal government and the governments of the individual states. Hayne contended that the United States Constitution was only a compact between the national government and the states, and that any state could nullify any federal law which it considered to be in contradiction. Webster argued for the supremacy of the federal government and the Constitution, and against nullification and secession. He concluded his Second Reply to Hayne with the memorable phrase, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. After her death, in he married Rebecca Brewton Alston. He was buried at St. In he published a biography of Hayne.

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Chapter 2 : Paul Hamilton Hayne | Penny's poetry pages Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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Calhoun and James Hamilton, Jr. Early life and career Robert Y. Hayne was born into a planter family in St. He received a private education and studied law in the office of Langdon Cheves in Charleston. He was admitted to the bar in , and practiced in Charleston. A Democrat , he was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from to , serving as Speaker of the House in Hayne was Attorney General of South Carolina from to In Hayne was elected by the legislature to the United States Senate. He was reelected in and served from March 4, , to December 13, In , under James Hamilton, Jr. Eighty percent of its delegates voted to nullify federal tariffs of and , and for the Ordinance of Nullification. A temporary compromise was reached between the federal government and South Carolina in Hayne resigned from the Senate to accept election by the legislature as Governor of South Carolina in , serving one term into From to he served as Mayor of Charleston. He consistently upheld the doctrine that slavery was a domestic institution and should be dealt with only by the individual states. After achieving independence, Mexico ended slavery in Objecting to any federal effort to curtail slavery, Hayne said, "The moment the federal government shall make the unhallowed attempt to interfere with the domestic concerns of the states; those states will consider themselves driven from the Union. He opposed the protectionist federal tariff bills of , , and In , in response to the changing economic landscape in Massachusetts there was a shift from farming towards mass production in factories , Daniel Webster backed a high-tariff bill to enhance the profitability of manufacturing interests in his home state. This angered Southern leaders who would have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods, and brought Webster into dispute with Hayne. Their disagreement over the powers of the federal government later evolved into a series of back-and-forth Senate speeches that became known as the Webster-Hayne debate. Whether the federal government had the authority to take this action called into question the relationship between the powers of the federal government and the governments of the individual states. Hayne contended that the United States Constitution was only a compact between the national government and the states, and that any state could nullify any federal law which it considered to be in contradiction. Webster argued for the supremacy of the federal government and the Constitution, and against nullification and secession. He concluded his Second Reply to Hayne with the memorable phrase, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. After her death, in he married Rebecca Brewton Alston. He was buried at St. In he published a biography of Hayne.

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Chapter 3 : Paul Hamilton Hayne (Author of Letters)

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Chapter 4 : Full text of "Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton LegarÃ©"

Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton LegarÃ© Item Preview remove-circle Topics Hayne, Robert Young, , LegarÃ©, Hugh Swinton,

That year the legislature elected Hayne to the U. Senate over William Smith, a political rival of John C. Hayne was born on November 10, , in St. He studied law under Langdon Cheves, was admitted to the bar before turning twenty-one, and immediately began a lucrative practice. Marriages to two daughters of prominent Charleston families, Frances Henrietta Pinckney in and Rebecca Brewton Alston in , greatly enhanced his wealth and social status. Hayne served as a lieutenant in the Charleston Cadet Infantry during the War of and was later promoted to captain of the Charleston Riflemen. He was also appointed a quartermaster general of South Carolina in December During his first years in the Senate, Hayne supported a nationalist agenda. Hayne believed that tariffs would lead to the domination of the North over the South, and of the federal government over the state governments. He emerged as one of the most eloquent tariff opponents in Congress. In December Senator Samuel Foot of Connecticut introduced a measure to restrict the sale of public western lands. Furthermore, restricted land sales would inflate prices and provide unnecessary revenue for the federal government, encouraging corruption and consolidation. Thus began an oratorical contest that forever linked Hayne and Webster. For two weeks in early , the two senators clashed over western lands, slavery, the Constitution, and nullification. When Congress passed another tariff in , Hayne advocated a state nullification convention, then presided over the body which voided the tariff in South Carolina. However, when Henry Clay offered a compromise for ending the crisis, Hayne supported rescinding the nullification ordinance and served over the body which did so. After the Compromise of had been effected, Hayne finished his term working to reconcile nullification factions within South Carolina. While serving as mayor of Charleston from to , Hayne became interested in railroads as a means to expand trade and commerce in the port city. He proposed extending the existing railroad between Charleston and Hamburg through the Blue Ridge Mountains and into the Old Northwest, opening the states of Kentucky and Ohio as markets for the port of Charleston. Hayne gained support and the states of Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Kentucky granted charters for the railroad. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company was formed in , and Hayne served as its first president. Despite a national depression and a loss of enthusiasm, he continued to push his plan, although his dream of a transmontane railroad never reached fruition. His body was returned to Charleston and interred in St. Prelude to Civil War: The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina, â€” Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, Hayne and His Times.

Chapter 5 : Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton LegarÃ©

Excerpt from Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton LegarÃ© In that gloom lies, in fearful corruption, a Nation's corpse. We cannot escape its ghastly presence.

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Robert Young Hayne (November 10, - September 24,) was an American political leader who served in the United States Senate from to , was Governor of South Carolina , and as Mayor of Charleston