

...on welfare and the perpetuity of our free institutions?

Most certainly. And yet we find our ablest men engaged in comparatively trifling matters—utterly regardless of the state of public feeling in the South—indifferent apparently whether the Union is dissolved or not. This should not be. The purest of patriotism is that which sacrifices private interests for the public good—that which is more watchful of the destinies of the nation than of the interests and adversities of individuals—that which yields personal predilections and prejudices to the “welfare of Rome”—the common benefit. The crisis is rapidly approaching, if it is not already at hand, when these sacrifices will be called for. The liberties won by the blood of our fathers, have been left for preservation to the integrity and patriotism of their children. A portion of those children have determined to rebel against a large majority of their brethren—to set at defiance the laws of that majority, and to defend their position, if it needs be, by the force of arms. This is the determination of South Carolina. It is quite time for the majority—for the northern, eastern, western, and middle states to decide upon the wisest and most patriotic course to be pursued under the circumstances—to say whether in the event of nullification in South Carolina, she is to be stricken from the Union or whipped into obedience. We say this question should be decided *at once*, for the longer its decision is postponed, the greater is the danger to the country.

Already has the spirit of disaffection and rebellion spread from South Carolina to Georgia, and unless a firm and decisive stand is taken by the majority, the whole south will be in arms, threatening a dissolution of the Union, unless the laws are modified so as to suit their exclusive views and interests. We say that Georgia has already exhibited unequivocal symptoms of nullification. The evidence is before us.

A public meeting of those opposed to the Tariff was recently held at Athens, Georgia. *William H. Crawford* presided. Judge Clayton and Judge Berrien were the principal speakers. Both, if we are to credit the correspondents of the *Charleston Mercury*, advised nullification. The following preamble and resolutions, were adopted by a large majority.

Whereas, the people of Georgia, as well in primary assemblies of citizens in their respective counties, as by their representatives in the legislature thereof, have repeatedly and solemnly declared the several acts laying duties on imports (in so far as such acts transcended the purposes of revenue, and were designed for the protection of manufactures) to be unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and have solemnly announced their determination not to submit to such unlawful exactions, and their consequent resolution to resist them, if after a reasonable time they should not be repealed:

And whereas the good people of this state, and others having common interest with them in this matter, have looked to the period of the payment of the national debt as that at which the income raised by taxation should be reduced to the sum required by the wants of the government, by duties fairly imposed upon all the imports of the United States, and have expected from the justice of that Congress which has just closed its session, a repeal of those obnoxious laws:

And whereas this reasonable expectation has been disappointed, and the protection of manufactures is now avowed as a permanent principle of federal legislation:

Be it therefore resolved, That we, as free citizens of Georgia, will not longer submit to a system of legislation, which is arbitrary, unequal, unconstitutional and therefore unjust—that it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in the several counties, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to assemble at Milledgeville on the 21 Monday in November next, and to invest them with full power, in behalf of the good people of Georgia, to maintain, preserve and defend the rights and privileges of the free citizens of this State.

But this is not all. Another meeting has been held at Lexington, Ga. which went still further. Upwards of one thousand persons are said to have been in attendance, and the following, among other resolutions, pledging Georgia to sustain South Carolina, was adopted:

“*Be it therefore Resolved*, That should any of the Southern States be involved in difficulties by attempting to repeal the Tariff, then the *Free People of Georgia* will not see them put down or defeated in their attempt.”

Can the reader see nothing in this. Here are two Southern States, leagued or leaguings together, either to destroy the Tariff, and thus to destroy the North, or to destroy the union of these States. Is it not time for the friends of the country to arouse themselves—to buckle on their armour—to tell these Hot-spurs that they have gone far enough, and that if they proceed much further a severe penalty will be promptly visited upon them. Is it not time for the people of Pennsylvania—of New York and Ohio, to take some formal notice of these treasonable manifestations among our Southern brethren. Are no public meetings to be called upon the subject—are our candidates for Congress to receive no instructions from their constituents? Are we to sit quietly with our hands in our pockets and see the Union broken into ten thousand pieces, without an effort to preserve it? Are our liberties not worth a struggle?

or gigs.

GEORGIA—THE UNION—NULLIFICATION.

We have already repeatedly adverted to the position of South Carolina as ominous of the dissolution of this Union. Public attention does not appear to be sufficiently arrested by the subject. It seems impossible to those who have lived for half a century under the happy influences of our government, that any state, or any portion of the United States, can be sufficiently treasonable and mad as to attempt tearing asunder the bands that unite us together as one people. Yet it is no less true, that South Carolina is at this moment coolly discussing the probabilities of a civil revolution. Her orators talk of resisting the laws of the nation even unto death—her eminent men, such as Calhoun, Hayne, McDuffie, Hamilton, and Turnbull, have pledged themselves to stand by the state under every emergency—and are in fact fanning the embers of civil war already on fire in fact.

Is not this a subject of the deepest interest? Does it not present an alarming condition of things?—Should it not arouse the attention and excite the patriotism of every lover of his country—of all who deem the union of these states essential to our com-