

of Georgia, that an immense proportion of them is opposed to nullification—or, to any one state's adopting any remedy, by separate action.

We do not yet agree with the Georgia committee in considering the protection of manufactures as a permanent principle of federal legislation. Nor do we subscribe to any such principle as recognised by the act of 1832. Nor do we agree with the committee in having expected from the last session of Congress a total "repeal of these obnoxious laws." Mr. Hayne himself did not expect or ask it.

A few days before Gen. Jackson was sworn into office, we re-published Edmund Pendleton's celebrated letter originally issued about the period of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration. He declared "The danger was not yet over"—and we took the liberty of declaring the same in 1829—and also of recommending a general convention to settle the important disputes which had grown up between the states. The proposition was then supported warmly by a few politicians—but a few only. It was for the time abandoned. Rather than rush into nullification, we would adopt again, with W. H. Crawford, this scheme of a federal convention—or with Torrance of G. and Jude Smith of C., the scheme of a southern convention. We prefer, at all events, a consultation with our sister states, rather than separate action, or any scheme like nullification. We repudiate that measure as being too hasty and revolutionary in its character—and as emanating from a source there in South Carolina, which is liable to many strong objections. What is the leading sentiment of our fellow citizens in Virginia, whether, as we are disposed to think, they are now willing to await the developments of the next session of Congress, or what remedy they do now, or will ultimately prefer, we cannot undertake to inform the committee of Georgia—but we think it time for our distinguished citizens to come forth and speak for themselves. We say this with the more earnestness, since Judge Barbour has been erroneously held up as a nullifier.

Do you observe, reader? Even the Richmond Enquirer, opposed as it is to nullification, "cannot undertake to say what is the leading sentiment of Virginia" upon this important subject.

Will the people of the north open their eyes to the real condition of public opinion in the south! Can nothing be done for the preservation of the Union—for the salvation of the country?

GEORGIA—VIRGINIA—NULLIFICATION.

The ball of nullification is rolling rapidly onward in Georgia. Public meetings have been held in several counties, where the strongest resolutions adverse to the Tariff, were passed. The leading men of the state avow their determination to stand by South Carolina, "for better or for worse." Judge Berrien and Judge Clayton appear to be very active; and, in truth, very persuasive and popular. All opposition appears to vanish before them. At the meeting in Lexington, Judge Clayton gave the following toast:—

Self-redress: The only remaining remedy for the oppressions of the South. He that has a heart to feel, a head to frame, and an arm to defend, "now's the day and now's the hour," to strike for liberty!

Judge Berrien gave the annexed:—

The Citizens of Oglethorpe: Their patriotic call shall be responded to, by every freeman in Georgia, and by every southern freeman.

Among the resolutions passed at this meeting, were the subjoined:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late law of Congress, to regulate imports, and all the proceedings and acts of that body, having for their direct object, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, are not only unequal in their operation, but deliberate, palpable, and dangerous breaches of the Constitution—to which, as free citizens of Georgia, we ought not, cannot, will not, longer submit.

Resolved, That should the General Government attempt, by force, to coerce into submission, any State, which may interpose its sovereignty, to arrest the evil, and thereby preserve the Constitution, we should feel constrained, by a sense of self-preservation, to consider her defence essential to our safety.

Resolved, That the people of this county will, on the first Monday in October next, elect four delegates (the number of their representatives and senator in the legislature,) to meet at Milledgeville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, clothed with full powers, in behalf of their constitution, to maintain, preserve, and defend, the rights and privileges of the free citizens of the state.

The Milledgeville Journal, the leading paper of Georgia, which but a little while ago was rather inclined to oppose nullification, and willing to be satisfied for a time with the New Tariff, has been driven along by the current, and now holds this language:—

The Athens meeting comprised a large mass of talent and intelligence, collected by the nature of the occasion from various and distant quarters of the state. The counsels of that meeting have been adopted at Lexington, at Macon and Monticello, and we trust will be followed up by meetings throughout the state. If such should be the case, the delegates will come to the convention fresh from the people, familiar with their views, and armed with their high authority. The whole state thus moving together, as it has heretofore done on trying occasions, and up to that time uncommitted as to the mode of resistance, will no doubt be able to take such an attitude as the whole south can concur in, without any greater sacrifice of previous views than all men ought to make for the sake of union in a great cause. To prostrate a most grinding and iniquitous system of oppression, is the great object of the convention; and union to effect this object, is then and there to be concerted.

We hope the people will meet as proposed, and choose their delegates. They will recollect that in this high act of sovereignty, there is no statute to restrict their choice to residents of the county, if they should prefer persons who happen to reside out of it. The people of Camden or Bryan, for instance, may elect, if they choose, a delegate residing in Hall or Jackson, or vice versa: and they may elect him without reference to any office he may happen then to hold. The people of each county have the whole state to choose from, and we earnestly hope they will send those in whose eminent virtue and well tried fidelity they have the fullest confidence. Let no little party sectional motives, or contracted party jealousies mix in this affair, to divide and weaken the force of public sentiment, and degrade the dignity of the great act. We want men who have proved themselves equal to any occasion. Such men may not always put themselves forward as candidates, nor should that be waited for. They belong to their country—they are public property; and the public voice should spontaneously call them to our councils, now that we so greatly need their services.

Georgia has not moved in this matter wantonly or precipitantly. The attitude she will now assume, and the time, tone and manner of her assuming it, will evince to the world that her united people know their rights, and know how to "maintain, preserve, and defend" them.

But what says Virginia? Will she be recreant to the south—silent and passive, while her brethren in clime, and in feeling, are rousing themselves to arrest what they erroneously and madly describe as a violation of their rights, and the worst species of oppression? We think not—and although the Richmond Enquirer is now willing to forget and forego every measure but the re-election of Andrew Jackson, his friends at Washington may fear that even Thomas Ritchie will be compelled to go for nullification. The Georgians have addressed him a circular, inviting co-operation in resisting the Tariff. Hear what he says.

A CIRCULAR.—We received by yesterday's mail a printed circular letter, addressed to the editor of this paper. We know not whether it was intended for publication, by the committee—but if the cause deserves support, it will scorn all concealment. We lay it before our readers, that every man in Virginia may see and judge for himself. We take this same public opportunity to reply to it. We inform, then, the Georgia committee, that as individuals and as freemen, we are opposed to the South Carolina doctrine of nullification—as we are to the Tariff—that we will take all proper means for its gradual but certain extinguishment, and we shall never rest satisfied until this cancer has been extirpated from our body politic—but we are as strongly opposed to all nullification, as the remedy for this evil. As far as we have obtained information of the views of our fellow citizens of Virginia, we state frankly to the committee