The Journal.

What is it but a map of busy life?—Cowper.

Milledgeville, Dec. 27, 1832.

THE PROCLAMATION—THE CRISIS.

No State paper, since the foundation of the government, we believe has produced a sensation so deep and universal, and so varied, as this has. If we had time to criticise, we should say it was ably written. There are many truths in it, powerfully sustained and feelingly applied, and it would be hard for us to ascribe any sinister view or obliquity of purpose, to a man whose whole life bears testimony to the contrary; and whose recent re-election, moreover, has placed him in a position which would seem to leave no wish but for the glory of his country. But it is not his motives, however just they may be, but to the paper we are to look; and we find there, doctrines to which we never can subscribe, till we become advocates of consolidation. If it be true, as the proclamation broadly maintains, that the States have no right under any circumstance to secede; if it be true that they have bargained away the very essence and fundamental principles of their sovereignty, and have so bound themselves and those who are to come after them, that no remedy is left against an organized oppression, however grinding and ruinous, then civil wars are our inheritance. For such a doctrine can never be peaceably carried out in practice, till you repeal the laws of nature, and put out the lights of this and future ages. Moral influence, not physical force, is the bond of our Union. You cannot force the American people, even to their own good. They might remain together and suffer many evils for ages, when they were conscious of the power to separate; but the bare attempt at compulsion would drive them asunder. The saddest commentary we have seen on this document, is the plaudits of the high toned federal presses. Among others, Mr. Walsh, of the National Gazette. He says,

"It repeats and sanctions the maxims and interpretations characteristic of the old school of Federalism; it clashes entirely with the pretensions of the Veto Message, and militates against the doctrines of the recent Annual Message to Congress, and of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report. We are curious to see how the philosophers of the Virginia academy—the coadjutors or disciples of the Richmond Enquirer—will stomach and digest all these strong tenets, such as would have fitly come from Alexander Hamilton. It is virtually denied that the member of the House of Representatives is bound to obey the instructions of his immediate constituents; and the position which Mr. Adams so ably maintains in one of his late orations—that the several states were never truly sovereign and independent—is adopted and followed outthoroughly. All the Southern notions of State sovereignty, federal compact, state priority, are exploded. The source, nature, powers and functions of our general goverment appear now as national, comprehensive, almost universal, and very differently indeed from what they did in the representatations which were offered to Congress only a few days before from the Executive branch. Our Constitution would now seem to be fully adequate, by *organic, inherent force*—by something more than *mere moral influence* to meet every crisis and exigency like the present: all that is needed is a right apprehension and application of the instrument—a corresponding energy, intelligence and patriotism in the national councils."

We need not repeat our dissent from the theory of nullification, the practice of which seems likely soon to prove worse than the grievance it seeks to redress. But it is contended that Georgia has in fact, repeatedly done the same thing. This assertion has been repeated and echoed throughout the country, till it seems to have obtained the authority of an admitted truth; and the federal presses are now clamering for force against Georgia, as well as South Carolina, that equal and consistent justice as they say, may be done to all. The following are specimens:

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

* * * * * * * *

Let the President enforce the laws, not with regard to one State in particular, but to the whole. South Carolina has indulged in wild and visionary notions, and has threatened to nullify the laws of the Union, and to set up as an independent sovereignty—but she has not yet reduced her theories to practice; she is therefore, as yet, only a nullifier in *theory*.

* * * * * * * *

But it appears strange to us, that while the President and the official editor are so sensitive as to South Carolina's threatened resistance of the tariff law, they should sanction the *practical* nullification of other laws by Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

Even handed justice should be extended to all; and if South Carolina is to be chastised for resistance to one law, Georgia should not escape censure for abrogating others. The man who looks over the hedge should not be hung, whilst he who steals the hare is permitted to escape.

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From a Kentucky Correspondent.

"LEXINGTON, Nov. 17, 1832.

GENTLEMEN:—The following admirable constitutional sentiment, uttered by Mr. McDuffie some years since, ought now to be reprinted in every paper in the Union, and engraven on the heart of every freeman:

"If, after the NATIONAL JUDICARY have solemnly affirmed the constitutionality of a law, *it is to be resisted* by the State rulers, *(or vice versa, if, after the National Judicary have solemnly declared a State law to be unconstitutional, it is to be enforced by the State rulers,)* 'THE CONSTITUTION IS LITERALLY AT AN END, A REVOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED, and ANARCHY WAVES HIS HORRID SCEPTRE OVER THE BROKEN ALTARS OF THIS HAPPY UNION.'"

"I beg you to insert this in your paper at least once a week, until the final action of the Supreme Court upon the case of the CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES now confined in the Georgia Penitentiary.

"Gen. Jackson will then have a fair opportunity to show his attachment to the Union, and his sincere opposition to nullification.

"I think I can safely say, that ninety-nine out of every hundred in Kentucky, do not believe in the South Carolina doctrines on this subject; but I can affirm with equal truth, that *Kentucky will never join in the crusade against the chivalry of South Carolina*, contending for what they consider their just *political* rights, while Georgia is permitted to outrage the laws of God and man with impunity, nay, with the sanction and approbation of the President of the United States, *for the unhallowed purpose of appropriating to her own use the gold and silver mines of the unhappy Indians.*"

And so say we all—Gen. Jackson must first enforce the laws and treaties in Georgia, before the independent freemen of the north and east will raise a finger in the South Carolina business. Indeed, so long as the President continues to act as he has done in allowing Georgia to nullify at pleasure—so long do we look with perfect indifference to the proceeding in South Carolina. But let the President do justice in Georgia—let him enforce the laws for the protection of Indian rights from the encroachments of the white robbers—let him drive away the Georgian surveyors from the Cherokee lands, and maintain the public faith *there*—and the north and the east will sustain him as one man against the meditated revolt in South Carolina. But the President will not be sustained in any attempts to make fish of one and flesh of another. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

If Georgia should be called upon to defend herself against the arm of Federal power, we believe there are very few but will respond to the call; the State would move together on such an occasion; and yet a large proportion of those thus willing to stand by their State on this question, have rejected and opposed the Carolina doctrines. Are they the same? Are those of us in Georgia who are of this opinion, therefore restrained from acting in defence of the Georgia measures? Would such defence involve them in any inconsistency? We answer, emphatically, No! How stand these questions?

The Federal Court acting under a law of Congress, decrees the discharge of the Missionaries, and the State resists the discharge. The same Court, acting under another law of Congress, orders the seizure of goods in Charleston for nonpayment of duties, and that State resists the seizure.

Now because the same court acts in both cases, and because in both of them it is a law of Congress which is sought to be executed, it is contended that these two cases must necessarily be identical. Georgia as well as South Carolina they say, refuses to be bound by the laws of the U. States and the decree of her courts, and there the argument ends, without any reference to the subject matter of dispute or the nature of the rights, or the situation of the parties involved in the controversy. Now it would seem that a few words would put this matter to rest.

It is conceded;—we all concede, that Congress is Supreme within her proper sphere; and the State is supreme in hers. An authority which in its regular and rightful exercise, embraces and concerns the whole union, is a federal right; that which concerns one State only, is a State right. Now that act which is called nullification may proceed indifferently from either party. Georgia may say to Congress that such or such a law shall be of no force further than we of Georgia are willing: and this would be nullification according to the current acceptation of the term. But if Congress should come into our Legislative Halls and say, "Your poor laws and stray laws, and penal code shall have no operation further than I may see fit to allow," would not that be as clear an act of nullification by Congress. She has already held this language to Georgia, and Georgia has told her to go home, and not concern herself about our criminals; that is a matter we say which concerns ourselves alone, and which we will attend to in our own way. The error lies in supposing that an act of nullification can only proceed from a partner against the acts of the firm; as if the firm could not on their part attempt to nullify the household government of any one of the parties. In our late disputes, the General Government was the nullifier. The land purchases which were called treaties, her statutes and her courts, were but the tools and implements which she worked: and to settle the principles of the contest by that criterion, would be about as reasonable as to convict a man of treason for opposing a trespasser, because the trespasser happened to carry a musket made and owned by the United States Government. Where is the difference in principle we would ask, between the case of the United States claiming to nullify a State law under the supposed higher authority of a law of Congress; and a State claiming to do the same thing as to an act of Congress, under the supposed paramount authority of the Constitution? Georgia stood and still stands ready to vindicate those rights that were denied to her? She goes on to execute steadily the laws that were sought to be annulled, and if we have read her history rightly, her position is directly the reverse of that which so many have been inclined to consider it.

Georgia may maintain the attitude she has assumed, without following the lead of S. Carolina; and the President may continue to respect her rights without involving himself in an inconsistency. Viewing the two cases as we do, as far as the poles asunder, we cannot suppose there is any danger that the President will confound them. But if he should, we have no doubt that Georgia will be true to herself: and one of the striking proofs of the justness of her position is, that every other State in the Union may assume the same, and do so at the same time, without affecting the integrity of the Union, and without distracting or even impeding in the least, the operations of the Gen'l Government.

We are justified in hoping that the sinister influence of the United States Bank has departed from it. That it must look to evidence, not mystery hereafter for its support. Jackson who vetoed it is re-elected, Clayton who investigated it is again returned, and Benton who was the earliest, steadiest advocate for the probing process; and who has searched deeper into its vices and abuses than any other person, has been re-elected to the Senate by a majority of more than two to one.

John C. Calhoun was elected Senator of the United States, on the 11th inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of Robert Y. Hayne as Governor of South Carolina.

Wm. C. Rives, late Minister to France, was elected on the 10th inst. by the Legislature of Virginia, without opposition, to the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. W. Tazewell.

Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected Senator from Missouri for six years from the 4th March next.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday Mr. Cuthbert argued the cause for the respondent. He was followed by Messrs. Hardeman on behalf of the House of Representatives, and Hansell for the respondent, when the Court adjourned at about 10 o'clock, P. M.

On Monday, Mr. Rockwell concluded the argument for the accused, and Mr. Glascock for the State. The vote was taken, as usual in such cases, by propounding the question of, guilty or not guilty on each article to every member; who rises in his place and gives his answer. Mr. Bogan was pronounced guilty on every article. On being asked what he had to say, why sentence should not be pronounced against him, his counsel asked further time, which was granted, and the court adjourned till Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock.

At which time the court met, and no sufficient cause being shewn to the contrary, pronounced its sentence Removal from his present office of commissioner of the lottery, and future disqualification for office during 20 years.

The House was engaged most of Monday forenoon on the appropriation bill. A motion to strike out the section allowing $800 for the pay of two additional clerks in the Surveyor General's office, was rejected. Yeas 64, Nays 77. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House having on motion of Mr. DAVIS of Glynn, suspended the order of the day, and took up the Brunswick Rail Road bill. Mr. DAVIS then offered a substitute for the whole bill, when Mr. BATES moved to lay the bill and the substitute on the table for the residue of the session, which motion prevailed. The measure proposed by Mr. DAVIS, was for the State to take 100 shares of $100 each. On motion of Mr. GLASCOCK, it was *resolved*, That the Governor appoint three persons to examine the port of Brunswick and report upon that, and upon the contemplated Rail Road to the next Legislature.

Not much business of a general nature was done in the evening session. The resolution offered by Mr. MAYS of DeKalb, to appoint four additional clerks to the land lotteries, and the substitute proposed by Mr. HARALSON for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the delay in the lotteries, were considerably discussed. The substitute was finally adopted.

On Saturday morning the House of Representatives took up the road bill reported by the joint committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, being the order of the day; which with the general divorce bill, the other order consumed the day.

It may be recollected that the House has referred all bills for the future labor of the public hands, that were presented by members from various quarters of the State, to the joint committee above mentioned, that from the whole they might digest, and report a general plan that should best advance the general weal and best reconcile the claims of every section. This was attempted in the bill reported, & satisfied but few. It was soon shingled with amendments, and a very desultory debate ensued, that seemed to exclude the prospect of any general agreement.

Mr. WARREN then offered as a substitute, a bill directing a sale of the public hands, and all the implements, tools, &c. with a view to discontinue the present system and apply the proceeds in some other mode to the object of internal improvements. After an ample debate, in which Messrs. WARREN, YOUNG, SAFFOLD, BROWN, KING of McIntosh, GLASCOCK, MERIWETHER, HATCHER, DAVIS, RYAN, NEAL, WILLIAMSON, WARD, & HARRIS of Elbert, and BATES participated, the substitute was adopted—Yeas 94, Nays 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Allen, Ash, Bacon, Blackwell, Bates, Barr, Black, Blackburn, Blackshear of Laurens, Baffington, Burks, Chastain, Clifton, Cox, Cowart, Curry of Decatur, Curry of Washington, Dart, Daniel, Davis of Glynn, Dennard, Easley, Ector, Edmondson, Engram, Exum, Ezzard, Flewellen, Gholson, Gibson, Glascock, Groce, Grubbs, Harden, Hardeman, Haralson, Harris of Elbert, Harris of Pike, Harrison, Hatcher, Hinton, Hilliard of Dooly, Hilliard of Ware, Holt, Howell, Hull, Hudson, Hubbard, Hutchins, Kelley, King of McIntosh, Kittles, Lockhart, Martin, Mitchell, Morgan, McCall, McCoy, McIntyre, Moseley, Overstreet, Pierce, Pinckard, Pitman, Rawls, Rhodes, Redding, Roberts, Robson, Rogers, Rutherford of Monroe, Rivers, Shelton, Sheets, Shine, Sparks, Stamper, Stroud, Strickland, Sharp, Taylor, Thweatt, Walker, Ward, Warren, Wayne, Wilson of Early, Wiggins, Williams, Wood of Coweta, Wood of Hall, Wilcox, Young of Irwin, Young of Oglethorpe.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Anderson, Akin, Byrd, Brown, Bryant, Burney, Burns, Calhoun, Cone, Crawford, Curry of Lincoln, Day, Dickerson, Floyd, Flourney, Graves of Clark, Graves of Newton, Hardman, Hamilton, Irwin, Janes, Jernigan, Jones, Johnson of Henry, King of Crawford, King of Greene, Liddell, Lewis, Long, Lowe, Malone, Mays of Butts, Mays of DeKalb, Moore, Merriwether, Murray, Neal, Nicholson, Pace, Phillips, Rea, Robinson, Ryan, Sellers, Sims, Smith of Henry, Stanford, Starke, Steelman, Thornton, Turner, Thurmond, Varner, Vinson, Wilson of Warren, White, Williamson.

A message having been received from Senate that they had adhered to their amendment for selling the fractions instead of putting them in the lottery wheel, and proposing a committee of conference, the House joined in the appointment of such committee.

The whole of the evening setting was occupied with the bill in which had been incorporated the various applications for divorce. These, thirteen we think in number, to which three or four were added by way of amendment, we understand were all passed.

The Senate spent most of the forenoon on Monday in passing three bills for the incorporation of mining companies. One of them with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the two others of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each; with the privilege to all, of augmenting their capital to double those amounts.

In the evening, the Senate sat as a court of impeachment.

The bill to provide for a Convention to reduce the representation of the State came up in Senate on Tuesday and after various amendments and much discussion, the bill which we consider the most important before the legislature, was rejected.

A motion was made in the house on Tuesday morning by Mr. Mays of Butts, to reconsider so much of the journal of Monday as relates to the establishment of a Manufacturing Company in the county of DeKalb—and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Neal, Meriwether and Glascock engaged, was lost.

The House laid on the table for the residue of the session, the bill to provide more effectually for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following bills of a general interest were passed.

A Bill reported by Mr. Davies, making Banks and other corporations subject to garnishment, and to regulate the proceedings against garnishees in certain cases.

The bill introduced by Mr. King of Green relative to bail in criminal cases. As the law has hitherto stood, a person accused of any but a capital offence, on being surrendered at any time before judgment on scire facias against his bail, may be again bailed; and again surrendered; and so on. As long therefore as he can find bail he never can be brought to trial, till he has made such arrangements as will secure his acquittal. This bill of Mr. Kings provides that a person in such case shall not play this game more than twice in the same case.

The bill to prevent the circulation of bank bills of smaller denominations than five dollars—and

To amend the Constitution so as to make two concurrent verdicts of Special Juries final in cases of divorce, were also passed.

A resolution moved by Mr. Young of Oglethorpe to replace in the lottery wheel the numbers fraudulently drawn out, was adopted and sent forthwith to the Senate.

On Wednesday, the Senate passed, we believe unanimously the 3d and 4th of Mr. Turner's resolutions, striking out the rest. They are as follows:

3. *Resolved*, That the principles involved in a tariff for the direct protection of domestic industry may be settled.

4. That a system of Feberal taxation may be established which will be equal in its operation upon the whole people, and in all sections of the country.

Adopting the preamble and concluding with a request to Congress to call a Convention, of the States, as published in the Journal of the 13th inst.

In the evening both branches convened in the Representotive chamber for the election of State Directors of the Darien and Planters Bank.

James Holmes, James Dunwoody, Wm. Frazer, James Troup and Benjamin Greene were elected state directors of the Darien bank—And Robert W Flournoy and John H. Morel of the Planter's.

The bill to provide for a Convention of the people to reduce the State representation was reconsidered, and after much discussion finally passed the Senate on Thursday, and will no doubt pass the other house, probably without amendment. It directs, that on the first Monday in April the people elect delegates equal to their present representation in both branches who are to convene at Milledgeville on the first Monday in May. They are to take an oath not to amend the Constitution in any other particular than the one specified. The amendments they may make, are to be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Monday in October next.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, the bill prescribing the punishment of Mayhem in certain cases, was passed.

The House then took up the reconsidered bill of yesterday, providing for the more equal distribution of the Academic fund in the different counties of this State, so that the funds shall hereafter be distributed according to the representative population, which was agreed to.

The Augusta Bridge bill, on its final passage, was lost.

The bill requiring the Banks of this State make quarterly, instead of annual reports, which was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel company in the city of Augusta, was lost.

The bill altering the Constitution, so far as to make the Brigadier and Major Generals of this State hereafter, elective by the people, was carried by two thirds.

The bill to alter the mode of electing Judges of the Superior Court, was reported, not by Mr. Harris, as the compositor made it in our last, but by Mr. Haynes, as mentioned in a former paper.

☞ Mr. Gordon of Jones, happened not to be present when the yeas and nays were taken in Senate on the passage of Mr. Ryan's resolutions, but he had subsequently had his name recorded in the affirmative.

When the House of Representatives took up the amendment of Senate to the bill of the House which provided for the disposal of the fractions by Lottery, Mr. BURNES moved to disagree to the amendment of Senate, and adhere to the original Bill.

He said he felt a greater interest in this question, than any one that has or will, be before the Legislature, this session. He stated yesterday, when the tax Bill was before the House, he was fond of pleasing the people, when he could do so by promoting their interest or bettering their condion, not by proposing to remit their pittance of of sixteen or seventeen cents of poll tax, with a view to better their condition; he liked to prove the sincerity of his words by his actions, he wished to give to as many at least of his constituents, as was in his power, a lot of land, or a fraction, at least; and in so doing, you will have citizens able to pay tax for the support of the Government, and able and willing to fight the battles of your country when it becomes necessary. He asked what had become of the money the State had received for the grants and fractions, heretofore disposed of, he said that, it had found its way into the Central Bank, and who was accommodated by it. He aked if it was not the wealthy, but very few men, who are the most needy gets it; and if they get any at all, it is but very little. Sir, the Bank is placed out of the reach of the poor people, and if we concur with the Senates amendment, to sell the fractions, we place them out of their power, also, but if they are put in the wheel, and drawed for, you place all on an equal footing, both the rich and poor, will all stand the same chance. Some objections has been made to drawing for the fractions, because fraud has been committed, in the present lottery, that case is now pending in the other end of the House, and that individual will be dealt with according to the law, and the magnitude of the crime. But admitting this objection, to be a good one, the same objection exists to selling the fractions; the frauds committed heretofore, against the State, by fraction Commissioners, as well as the purchasers of fractions, has far exceeded the frauds committed by the Lottery scheme. It has been the case, heretofore, that dishonest speculators, have purchased largely, who have by various ways defrauded the State out of the price they agreed to give; and it has been a constant source of legislation to extend further indulgence to purchasers and to relieve others from some misfortune that has happened to them. Thus it is the peoples property is never safer than when it is in their own hands, admitting the fractions could be sold and all the money collected by the State, it is liable, and frequently is, wasted by unwise appropriations, made by the Legislature. If it should be laid out in Bank Stock, they are frequently managed corruptly. So I contend the safest way to take care of the people's money, is to let them have it in their possession.

MR. SPEAKER HULL.

On Saturday last Mr. MERRIWETHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this House be tendered to the Honorable Asbury Hull, Speaker, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner, in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

The Resolution which you have been pleased to adopt, approbatory of my official conduct, as presiding officer of this House, commands my profound respect and sincere acknowledgements. Next to the approbation of my God and my conscience, that of my fellow-citizens with whom I act in a public capacity, is the highest object of my ambition.

I am not vain enough to suppose, that I may not have erred in administering the duties of the Chair—my only consolation in this matter is, that they have been errors of the head, not of the heart.—In the discharge of the arduous duties of the office, (with all my imperfections,) you have kindly sustained me, and extended to me the most favorable indulgence. That the result of our deliberations may contribute to perpetuate the blessings of free government, to us and our posterity, to the latest period of future time, is my ardent desire.

Wishing you all, gentlemen, a safe return to the bosoms of your wives, children, and friends, a happy christmas, and prosperity through life, I stand ready to adjourn you *sine die*, when ever you desire it.

Substance of the remarks of Mr. HUTCHINS, on a motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Ryan's Resolutions.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that he did not rise so much for the purpose of entering into an argument, on the merits of the question, as to disabuse himself of some of the petty slanders, which he understood had been heaped upon him, & some of those with whom he had acted; and he was sure, that no apology for detaining the House a few minutes, would be expected or required, as it was known to all, that had been absent from the House, duing the discussion, discharging his duty as a member of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the alledged frauds in the Lotteries. He had been informed since he entered the Hall, that charges had been publicly made, by gentlemen who professed to be Troup men; that those of the same party, who had voted for the Resolutions had changed their politics, and gone over to the Clark party; others called them Tariff-men, submission men, and that they believed in the expediency and constitutionality of the Tariff of 1832, &c. and were opposed to all kinds of resistance to the Tariff. Mr. H. said so far as any or all of these charges were meant or intended for him, he took the liberty to throw them back into the teeth of him who uttered them.

He said, so far as the first charge concerned him; he could with confidence appeal to the whole Clark party, to prove that he had never belonged to that party; and could with equal confidence appeal to the Troup party, to bear him testimony, that he had always acted with them.

He said he did not believe the Tariff to be either just, equal or constitutional; but on the contrary, believed it to be unjust, unequal, oppressive on the South, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. This had been his opinion of the system, since 1824, and he had seen no cause to change it. This opinion, (of little consequence to any one but himself,) had been expressed then, and every where he had advanced it, on all proper occasions, and had recorded it on the Journals of the House, under the solemn sanctions of an oath. He said he was, and ever had been in favor of resisting the system by all constitutional and practicable means; he believed that a Convention of the Southern States, would be the very best means that could be adopted to effect the end proposed. This plan he had always been in favor of, he was still in favor of it, and although he would candidly admit, that he had some doubts, as to whether the Southern States would all unite. Yet it was a matter so desirable, that it was at least, worth the effort; and for this reason he had supported the resolutions of the gentleman from Warren. He had, also, voted for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hall, because it accorded with his own views, and feelings in relation to nullification, and he had done so, with the definition of that doctrine, before him. He had heard definitions to it, varied as the spots of the Leopard, none agreeing, but he was now informed by the South Carolina Convention, what its true meaning was, *and that that was a peaceful and constitutional remedy*, "with a vengeance, that resolved the State in effect out of the Union, and required all officers and others, to take a solemn oath, that they will *believe* according to the nullification standard. He said if that was not the very essence of despotism, he knew not what was. And that if it should be carried into effect, it would expel not only from office, but drive from their homes & country, some of the ablest, best and oldest patriots of that devoted State. He said, he could not read the late proceedings in that, *his native State*, without turning from it with sickening disgust; and that if he was again a resident there, and was certain he never would be required to take the prescribed oath; yet he would leave the country, for he never could consent to dwell where his conscience was bound to believe no more nor less than the Government standard. He denied that this wild theory, was the doctrine of the Troup party, and asked gentlemen, if they had found the great champion of the principles of that party, G. M. Troup, and the old consistent democratic republican the venerable Wm. H. Crawford, & a host of others, the decided leaders of the party supporting that doctrine. He did not refer to these as a reason why he opposed the doctrine—but to refute the idea that it was the settled principles of the Troup party. He did not act on the judgment of others, but upon his own convictions of right; and if a portion of those with whom he had been accustomed to act, had branched off on a wild and dangerous experiment, they must excuse him if he refused to follow them. He said it had been stated that the question ought not to have been introduced into the Legislature at this session. No one regretted more than himself, the necessity of Legislating on the subject, but as he had found it there—he had to vote on the question as he had found it; and in doing so, had been acting according to his best judgment--and was opposed to a re-consideration of that vote. Something had also been said about popular influence—as for himself, he was responsible to his constituents for his Legislative conduct; and when they should become tired of sending him there, he should be equally tired of coming—On that account, he had nothing to hope or dread; and his intention was, never to ask for or hold a place in that house again; and if his own wishes had been consulted, he would not then have been there; but while he did occupy the seat and represent his constituents on that floor, he considered it his duty to act upon his best judgment, and to proclaim to them the threatened danger; and having done this, he should have nothing to regret—but on the contrary, if he should hereafter see his country, (which was the pride and boast of freemen) torn to pieces by ambitious factions—our happy Government converted into anarchy and ruin, and that where freedom and happiness now reign, he should see the people of these States struggling amid inextricable difficulties, while he should view the scene with cold and chilling regret, yet he would be consoled when he could lay his hand on his heart, and appeal to Heaven to bear witness that "'twas not he did it."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, in relation to the citation by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, are expressive of the feelings of this Legislature.

Resolved, That his excellency be and he is hereby authorized and required to maintain the position assumed by the State in said resolutions; and particularly by all the means placed under his control by the constitution and laws of this State, to resist, repel and prevent the enforcement of the late decree of said Supreme Court, overruling and revising the decisions of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, in the case of Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler.

The above resolutions together with the substitute offered by Mr. Turner, from Putnam, being under consideration.

Mr. STARK said, that the State of Georgia, in her high sovereign capacity had assumed her position in relation to this matter with much deliberation and caution, which he hoped she would maintain if necessary at all hazards. Unlike the gentleman from Washington, (Mr. Saffold,) who wished to modify the resolutions so as to avoid any direct collision which might possibly happen between this State and the Federal Government. Mr. Stark, hoped that the sovereignty of the State, so far as her criminal jurisdiction within her chartered limits was concerned would not be, in any manner yielded or compromised, but would be maintained regardless of consequences; any collision between this State and the Federal Government would be as unpleasant to Mr. S. as to any other individual in the country, and yet Mr. Stark, believed that we ought not, and as for *himself* he was unprepared to yield an inch to the Federal Government. We might said Mr. S. yield and yield until the whole of the reserved rights of the State would be prostrated at the feet of Federal usurpetions, and the State be reduced to a mere petty corporation. It had been intimated that if the President should hereafter consider it his duty to enforce the decree of the Supreme Court, and release the Missionaries, the State ought to recede from the position which she had assumed. Mr. S. said, that he was of a different opinion—that the President in the premises had no power further than was given him by the Constitution and the laws, that he was the people's agent merely, in doing such things as the Constitution and the laws authorized; that the President would not, that he dared not transcend the limits which the Constitution and the laws prescribed, that when the President should attempt to enforce this decree, he was willing to consider and treat him as a usurper and give him if necessary his portion with Charles the X. The President was as powerless in regard to this matter as an infant in its cradle, he had no more right to interfere with Georgia in the position she had assumed, or to enforce the decree of the Supreme Court, no more power sir than the most pitiful officer in the land. But sir said Mr. S. in the event that the President should take it in his head to enforce the decree and issue his *paternal* proclamation as he has recently done to South Carolina, do you think that we would *quail* to his fulminations? No sir, said Mr. S. I believe that in this as in every thing else, we should pursue such a course as seems to *us* to be Constitutional and right, without regard to the supposed views of the President or any other public founctionary. We sir, constitute a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and it becomes us to act on *our* views of Constitutional propriety and let the President do the same, and if unfortunately we come into collision with each other, leave the consequences to Heaven. Every officer in the Government from the President to the Constable is bound to obey the Constitution and judge of the Constitution, and judge *correctly* at his peril. As for myself I have made up my judgment about this matter and I never can take any other position on this subject than that which the State of Georgia at present occupies. For weal or for woe I have irrevocably adopted the Jeffersonian motto, the "Union of the States and the Sovereignty of the States," I could adopt no other creed nursed as I have been in the lap of Democracy. It gives me much pleasure to hope that the President is with us on this subject, and the remarks I have made are not predicated on the supposition that he is against us; *but only in the event of his being against us, I do say that our course is fixed and irrevocable, and that the State cannot recede without deep disgrace.*

Cotton Market.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 27.

Cotton, 8 a 9 1-4 cents.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.

COTTON.—The market this week has been unusually dull, with a downward tendency. Shippers have shewn very little disposition to operate. The stock of Cotton, both here and at Augusta, is small—and holders have not shewn much anxiety to press sales. We quote Uplands, 10 to 11 1-2 cents. The little business done has been principally at 10 1-4 to 10 1-2 for fair cottons, and 10 3-4 to 11 for handsome qualities, Sea Islands sell at 18 to 20 cents.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Messrs. Editors:—I have discovered in your paper of the 10th, that Mr. Ryan has furnished you with a letter from Judge Crawford, written for the purpose of giving his influence to our oppressors, and opposing the efforts now making to rid us of the Tariff for their protection. This letter Mr. Ryan has had published, that the people may know his gratification in being "sustained by the grave and reverend seignior of the party," although assailed by "mushrooms of sudden growth"—Mr. Ryan might have added, that he had found many new associates in his present course, and among them, another grave and reverend seignior of —— —— may be found, whom Mr. Ryan in 1830, in the Legislature of Georgia, abused as a Yazooist; and all, merely because he introduced resolutions in the Senate, commonly known as Wood's resolutions, denouncing Nullification, &c.

It is a matter of mortification to the writer of this article, to have to complain of the course of Judge Crawford. His friends have not only sustained him amid every danger, but have always been ready to keep down, to the utmost of their power, his worst enemy, Mr. Calhoun; and are, and always have been, willing to gratify him in every thing that would not hazard the liberties of the people; they have not been wanting in their evidence of this. He has been by them sustained, at the hazard of every thing but their liberties, and because they have not yielded up their liberties, and without regard to his former, and their present, opinions, followed him in a course taken, merely to retain his opposition to Mr. Calhoun, they are to be denounced, and have been by him denounced, *as inconsistent followers of an inconsistent leader.*—Who are those thus publicly denounced by Judge Crawford? Are they not those who have been with him in every trouble—those who never refused to follow him until he abandoned his former and their present opinions, in matters on which their liberties depend. And for what has he abandoned the State right doctrines.—Is it not because John C. Calhoun has shewn himself their able advocate.

When Judge Crawford alludes to those who are in favor of the resolutions passed by the Convention, the second week in November, as the followers of Judge Berrien, he is mistaken. They follow neither Judge Berrien nor Judge Crawford: they have some claims to the character of freemen, & they are now engaged in a struggle to assert and maintain their rights and liberties; and notwithstanding the Judge has thought proper to warn and advertise the people of the danger now awaiting them, the most of his old friends will neither follow him nor go with him. They are in a mighty struggle to regain their liberties, and are not to be put down by his denunciations.

But does the Judge remember that in his last struggle, the very man to whom his letter is addressed, was among the last of his political friends, who yielded to him his support, and that a large portion of those to whom his denunciations apply, are those whose energies produced his triumph in that strugle. While they have given so many and repeated evidences of their attachment, they will sooner part with him than their liberties.—And his denunciation and abuse of Gov. Lumpkin, will not reconcile them to his strange course. Judge Crawford no doubt, is laboring under the impression that his views are of great service to the people, in forming their opinions in relation to their political rights. But in this he is mistaken. The people of Georgia think for themselves and seldom form their opinions from the personal abuse of any man or men, no matter by whom the abuse is uttered.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I will only add, that when Judge Crawford shall be for the liberties of the people, his old friends will be with him. When opposed to the liberties of the people, he must seek associations elsewhere.

APPLING.

The following Gentlemen will be supported for Justices of the Inferior Court for this county, on the first Monday in January next, by

MANY VOTERS.

William Griggs,
William F. Scott,
Benjamin S. Jordan,
Thomas H. Kenan,
Samuel Rockwell.

DIED—On Thursday 13th December, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA CAROLINE WALTON, wife of Major Isaac R. Walton, of Morgan county Georgia.

A CARD.

To the people of Georgia.

THE Citizen who addresses you values reputation more highly than fortune or life but he is aware that to attempt at this time to vindicate his character as an honest man would be a fruitless labour; rumour with her thousand tongues has scattered falsehood over the country, and after a trial by an august tribunal he has been pronounced guilty. He does not impeach the purity of motive of any member of the senate, constituting the court of impeachment, but that honorable body has condemned him on suspicion alone, and has erred in its judgment. He is guiltless of any fraud against his fellow citizens and his duty as a Lottery Commissioner, he has discharged with zeal and fidelity the drawing of the Land Lottery in the management of which he is charged to have practised a fraud will be closed in a few weeks and the condition of the wheels at the termination of the drawing will bear conclusive evidence of his guilt or of his innocence. He awaits this developement with the confidence inspired by conscious integrity the examination of this result he earnestly solicits the attention of his fellow citizens and after it shall have been ascertained, for the vindication of his character, he will appeal to the justice a generous and magnanimous people.

SHADRACH BOGAN.

Dec. 27—1t*

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
MILLEDGEVILLE, December 26, 1832.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 5th day of January next, for an Intendant and four Commissioners, for the town of Milledgeville, for the ensuing year, in conformity with the act of incorporation.

G. W. MURRAY, Intendant.

ABNER HAMMOND, Sec'ry.—1t

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Heriot and Daughters,
FROM CHARLESTON,

WILL open a Female School in the Academy in Milledgeville, on the 1st monday in January, 1833.

All the branches of a polite and useful Education, will be taught by them, with Drawing, Poonah or Oriental Painting, and the French Language. Pupils received from 3 to 18 years—and boys under 9.

dec. 27—eot3t.

McGehee's Official Prize List.

☞ The Drawn Numbers of the NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 45, for 1832, are as follows.

49—6—60—55—65—61—53—24—5—23.

Ticket No. 24—55—65, a prize of $200.

☞ Prizes Cashed, and prompt attention paid to orders at

McGEHEE'S
Lottery and Exchange Office.

United States Bank Notes
For Sale at Augusta prices—Apply at
N. McGEHEE'S
Lottery and Exchange Office.

Milledgeville, December 27, 1832.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. S. W. COMFORT, wishes to inform the citizens of Milledgeville that he is called away on professional business, and will be absent a short time. He may be expected back in about 3 weeks.

Milledgeville, dec. 27th 1832—3t.

Dr. Peters' Dispensary,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Hancock Street, No. 17.

DR. P. returns sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him, since his arrival in this city, and hopes to merit the continued and united support of his former patrons, and gain additional new ones.

Persons afflicted with chronic or inveterate diseases, particularly SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, and Liver-complaints, by following the advice of Dr. P. may rely upon being speedily relieved of those distressing maladies. tf

PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS

CALLS Dr. PETERS to a remote part of the State. He will return in about a week. His Medicine, Stomachics and Hepatics, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA and LIVER-COMPLAINTS, can be obtained at his Dispensary, during his absence. (See the late numbers of the Federal Union, Macon Advertiser and Georgia Telegraph.) As the Medicinam, Stomachics and Hepatics affords but a very small profit, at the present price, and one parcel frequently being sufficient for the cure of a patient, it will, after the first of February, be put to patients at the price of 8 dollars, for the first, and 5 dollars for each succeeding parcel.

Dec. 27—2t.

WESLEYAN MANSION.

THE Proprietor of this school informs the public that he has engaged the assistance of Miss SARAH L. HAYES, of Milledgeville, for the ensuing year—whose character and qualifications may be known by reference to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Salem—Col. P. Williams, and most of the citizens of Milledgeville—Hines Holt of Walton. It is not thought necessary to say more of this school, than the mention of these facts. The Rector has much experience in the business of teaching, and will devote his time and abilities exclusively to his school. The village of Monroe's healthy. Prices of tuition are lower than usual, and boarding, with washing, lodging and fires, five dollars per month.

JESSE C. PAULETT, Rector.

Monroe, Walton Co. Dec. 27—2t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that the Female Academy at McDonough, Geo. will be under the direction of his Lady, as principal instructress, the ensuing year. The various branches usually taught in similar institutions will be taught in this. A few boarders can be accommodated in our family, at the Academy, to whose mental improvement, and moral department we will pay strict attention.

J. H. CAMPBELL.

P. S. Miss M. C. STANLEY, who has taught in the neighborhood of Athens, the current year, will be associated with Mrs. Campbell, in the Female Academy at McDonough, the ensuing year.

J. H. C.

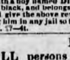
McDonough, Dec. 27 1832—4t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS intending to close their business, will sell off their stock of Groceries at cost for cash only. All persons indebted to the subscribers will please call immediately and make payment.

Milledgeville, Dec 27—5t. M. & M. TUCKER.

$25 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 3d inst. a negro boy named TOM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, spare made, inclined to be yellow, wore off blue clothes and cap; he is always smiling when in conversation; plays on the fife, has lost nearly all his jaw-teeth. I purchased him of Peter J. Williams of Georgia. Tom went off in company with a boy named DICK, about 20 years old, very stout made, quite black, and belongs to George W. Thompson of this place, I will give the above reward for the delivery of said boy, or confining him in any jail so that I get him.

dec. 17—4t. BENJ. BRADSHAW.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from trading for the following described notes of hand, given by us; two of them payable to Jesse Johnston, of Henry county one for twenty five dollars, and the other for ten dollars; both dated 24th of November, 1832, and due 25th December next. Also one other note payable to A. Dorse, of Henry county, for twenty dollars, dated 24th November, and due 25th December next; as said notes were fraudulently obtained, and no consideration whatever having passed between the holders and ourselves we are therefore determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JONATHAN A. WALKER,
JOHN WASHINGTON.

Madison, Morgan Co Dec. 27—3t.

WILL be sold at the Court-house, in the town of Monticello, Jasper county, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the usual hours of sale, the following

Tract or parcel of Land,

whereon William Egnew, dec'd. lived, containing two hundred two and a half acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Hines and others. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec'd.

Dec. 27, 1832. THOS. HAIRSTON, & JOSHUA J. WOOD, } Adm'rs.

GEORGIA, Wilkinson County.—Joel Dees applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Isham Payne, late of said county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish, all and singular the kindred and creditors of said dec'd to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause, if any they can why said letters of administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1832.

JEREMIAH BEALL, C. C. O.

ON Saturday the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the residence of David Moore, in Gwinnett county,

All of the Perishable Property,

belonging to the estate of Jacob Autrey, dec'd. consisting of one horse, one small waggon, some articles of household furniture, &c. Terms on the day.

dec. 27, 1832. DAVID MOORE, Adm'r.

AFTER the expiration of four months application will be made to the Interior Court of Gwinnett county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell lot of land No. 160, originally Monroe, now in the 7th dist. Pike county, belonging to the estate of Jacob Autrey.

dec. 27—m4m. DAVID MOORE, Adm'r.

ON Thursday the 10th January, 1833, the subscriber will offer for sale

His well known Stand,

at the Highfalls of the Towaliga, in Monroe Co. containing [illegible] square lots of land, including the whole water privilege [illegible] place, on which is a good grist mill, with two pair of runners [illegible] Ferry with a good new Boat, and on as public a road as [illegible] the State; he also offers, at the same time and place, all his [illegible] fodder, plantation tools, and other articles too tedious to mention all of which will be offered at public outcry on the premises cash; the subscriber has also, a good family stock of cattle or fifty sheep, and a nice stock of young hogs, which may [illegible] on accommodating terms, at the same place.

dec. 27—3t. ELIJAH PH[illegible]

AGREEABLE to an order of the [illegible] able Inferior Court, of Clark county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in [illegible] at the Court-house, in Greenville, Meriwether county,

Lot No. 22,

in the 10th dist. of formerly Troup, now Meriwether county, belonging to the estate of Richard Meriwether, late of the State of Alabama, dec'd Sold for the benefit of the creditors of said dec'd Terms made known on the day of sale.

dec. 27, 1832. JOSEPH LIGON, Adm'r.