

Anti-Tariff Convention.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 17.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed under the resolution of Mr. Berrien, to examine and report to the Convention the authority of the persons assembled as Delegates from the different counties of the State to represent the people of their respective counties, made their report, which was agreed to by the Convention.

The report of the Committee of 21 was taken up in committee of the whole and gone through by sections, amended, and is as follows:

Whereas, divers portions of the people of Georgia have assembled in Convention for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances under which they labor, from the protective system, and to devise the most efficient and proper means of relief; at which the following persons have attended, as Delegates from the counties annexed to their respective names, viz: From the county of

Appling—Malcom Morrison.

Baker—Young Allen.

Baldwin—Wm. H. Torrance, Samuel Rockwell.

Bibb—Robert A. Beall, Robert Collins.

Bulloch—Samuel L. Lockhart.

Burke—J. Lewis, E. Hughes, D. Taylor.

Camden—H. R. Ward, J. Hull.

Cherokee—Z. B. Hargrove, William Williamson.

Clark—A. S. Clayton, Joseph Ligon, Tho. Moore.

Columbia—J. Ramsey, Wm. Collins, J. Cartledge.

Coweta—Thomas Watson, G. H. Kennan.

Crawford—H. Warner, Henry Crowell.

Decatur—Drury Fort, John W. Keith.

DeKalb—Lewis J. Dupree, D. Kiddoo, O. Clark.

Dooly—Thomas H. Key.

Early—Joseph T. Patterson.

Effingham—Clem Powers.

Elbert—I. N. Davis, Beverly Allen, J. M. Tait.

Emanuel—John R. Danniell.

Gwinnett—John G. Park, Hines Holt, Jr.

T. McMullen, W. Maltbie.

Greene—W. C. Dawson, W. Greer, G. G. Matthews.

Glynn—Thos. B. King.

Heard—Rene Fitzpatrick.

Hall—W. H. Underwood, J. McAfee, R. Sanford, N. Garrison.

Hancock—J. Haynes, T. Vinson, T. Lewis.

Harris—J. M. Guerry, B. Martin.

Henry—A. R. Moore, G. Clark, J. Johnson, J. Coker.

Houston—W. L. Campbell, H. Lawson, C. Welborn.

Irwin—Wm. Sloan.

Jackson—D. Witt, John Park, J. G. Pittman.

Jasper—A. Cuthbert, D. A. Reese, M. Phillips.

Jefferson—R. L. Gamble, P. M. Lemlic.

Jones—Wm. S. C. Reid, J. L. Lewis, T. G. Barron.

Laurens—D. Blackshear, Eason Allen.

Lee—John G. Oliver.

Lincoln—Peter Lamar, Rem. Remsen.

Madison—Thos. Long, Wm. M. Morton.

Meriwether—H. W. Ector, W. D. Alexander.

McIntosh—Thos. Spalding, James Troup.

Monroe—J. M. Berrien, E. G. Cabiness, G. W. Gordon, T. N. Beall.

Marion—Wiley Williams.

Montgomery—Joseph Ryals.

Morgan—W. S. Stokes, Van Leonard, C. Campbell.

Muscogee—A. Lawhon, A. S. Clifton.

Newton—Chas. Kennon, S. P. Storrs, R. L. Sims.

Oglethorpe—Geo. R. Gilmer, John Moore.

Pulaski—B. W. Bracowell.

Putnam—L. W. Hudson, C. P. Gordon, W. W. Mason.

Rabun—Samuel Faris, H. T. Moseley.

Randolph—Benj. Holland.

Richmond—John Forsyth, Wm. Cumming, John P. King.

Scriven—A. S. Jones, P. L. Wade.

Talbot—N. B. Powell, S. W. Flournoy.

Taliaferro—A. James, S. C. Jeffries.

Tatnall—Thomas Tillman.

Thomas—Wm. Reynolds, A. J. Dozier.

Troup—Sam'l A. Bailey, J. C. Alford.

Upson—R. J. Crews, John Robertson.

Walton—O. Stroud, T. J. Hill, T. W. Harris.

Washington—S. Robinson, J. Peabody, M. Brown.

Warren—Thomas Gibson, H. Lockhart.

Be it therefore Resolved by the Delegates of the people of Georgia in said Convention assembled, 1. That the Federal Government is a confederacy formed by the States composing the same, for the specific purposes expressed in the constitution, and for those alone.

2. That every exercise by the federal government, or by any department thereof, of powers not granted by the Constitution, notwithstanding it may be under the forms of law, is, in relation to the constituent States, a mere usurpation.

3. That a government of limited powers can have no constitutional right, to judge in the last resort, of its own use, or abuse, of the

powers conferred upon it, since that would be to substitute for the limitations of the constitutional charter, the judgment of the agents who were employed to carry it into effect—to annihilate those limitations by a power derived from the same instrument which created them.

4. That the Federal Government, is a Government, the powers of which are expressly limited by the Constitution which created it, and can therefore have no Constitutional right to judge in the last resort of the use or abuse of those powers.

5. That it is essential to a confederated Government, the powers of which are expressly limited by the Constitution which creates it, that there should exist some where a power authoritatively to interpret that instrument, to decide in the last resort, on the the use or abuse of the authority, which it confers upon the common agent of the confederating States; that such a power cannot belong to the agent, since that would be to substitute his judgment for the constitutional limitation, and that in the absence of a common arbiter expressly designated by the Constitution for this purpose, each state as such for itself, and in virtue of its sovereignty, is necessarily admitted to the exercise of that right.

6. That the several States composing this Union were, at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, free, sovereign and independent States: that they have not divested themselves of this character, by the relinquishment of certain powers to the Federal Government, having associated with their sister States for purposes entirely compatible with the continued existence of their own original freedom, sovereignty and independence.

7. That the act laying duties on imposts, passed in July, 1832. as well as the several acts of which that act is amendatory, in so far as it transcends the purposes of revenue, and is intended to operate, and does operate substantively for the protection of manufactures, is an exercise of powers, not granted by the Constitution, but a plain, and palpable violation of the true intent, meaning and spirit thereof; that the said acts cannot be justified under the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, since to REGULATE is not to DESTROY; and the principle of a substantive protection to domestic manufactures assumes, and in some instances, exerts the power of imposing a duty, which effectually prohibits the importation of foreign fabrics of like kind with those which are thus protected, and to this extent destroys foreign commerce, instead of regulating it. That they cannot be supported under the power to lay and collect duties, since this power was given solely for the purpose of enabling the government to raise a revenue, which should be adequate to its wants, and the amount of revenue which is raised by these protective duties, very far exceeds the legitimate wants of the Government—and that the attempt to vindicate the exercise of a power to impose a burthen on the labor and industry of one portion of the people of the United States for the benefit of another portion of the same people, under the power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, is even more alarming than the direct results of the system itself, because that is to ascribe to Congress a power to do whatever in their judgment may conduce to the common defence and general welfare, and thus to invest the National Legislature with unlimited, (because merely discretionary) power over the rights and liberties of the people of Georgia.

8. That the people of Georgia are sincerely attached to the Federal Constitution, and to the union of the States, which it creates and guarantees—that they consider it as a precious inheritance received from their fathers, which it is the duty of patriotism to maintain and defend, and estimate it above all price, save that of liberty: that they are ever ready to peril their fortunes and their lives in its defence, and would deeply deplore its dissolution, as an event alike inauspicious to themselves, and to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. That actuated by these feelings, and even amid the difficulties which beset them, not despairing of the Republic, they will still persevere in the use of every proper and efficient means for the peaceful adjustment of this unhappy controversy, which may be within their power as one of the sovereign members of this confederacy, or which may result from consultation and conference with their sister States having a common interest with them in this matter. That taking the payment of the national debt, as the period after which the present tariff of duties, so far as it transcends the purposes of revenue, and is designed for the protection of domestic manufactures, can find no plausible pretext in our constitutional charter, they are willing to wait until Congress shall have full time deliberately to determine whether they will reduce and equalize the duties on foreign imports, so as to bring the income of the Government within the limits of revenue, and to collect the contributions of our citizens on the principles of just taxation. That having regard to the interests of those whose capital has been invested in manufactures, during the progress of that course of legislation of which they complain, they are willing that the reduction and equalization of duties which they ask, should be prospective and gradual; and fearfully admonished, as they have been by experience, of the fallacy of their past hopes for relief from the evils under which they

suffer, they will still look to the justice and patriotism of their brethren of the manufacturing States.

9. That the people of Georgia cannot submit to the permanent protection of domestic manufactures by duties imposed for that purpose on the importation of foreign manufactures, and especially on such as are among the necessities of life: that they cannot submit to the adoption of the principle on which such duties are imposed, as a permanent principle of federal policy—but will feel bound to resist the same by the exercise of all their rights as one of the sovereign members of this confederacy—and by consultation and concert with their sister states, having like interest with themselves, and disposed to unite with them in resistance to this principle.

10. That it be respectfully recommended to the several Southern States, having a common interest with us in the removal of the grievances under which we labour, from the protective system, to assemble in Convention by Delegates from the respective States, corresponding to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to confer together on the subject of these grievances, and to recommend to the people of their respective States such measures as may best conduce to the removal of the same—and that the place of such meeting be determined by correspondence between the Delegates elected to said Convention.

11. That a committee of superintendance to consist of five persons for each county in this State, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be, to take the sense of the people of their respective counties expressive of their approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of this convention—that vacancies in the said committee may be supplied by the remaining members—that polls shall be opened in the usual form in each county under the direction of the superintending committee, on the 15th day of December next, and be kept open until the 2d Monday in February thereafter—and that for the convenience of the people, and with a view to obtain a full expression of the public opinion, it shall be the duty of the Superintending committee to attend at the Court House, in the county, and at the several election precincts within the same, and in particular at the election to be held on the 1st Monday in January for county officers, to take the votes of the people expressive of the approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of this Convention.

12. That at the expiration of the time of receiving the votes of the citizens in the several counties, it shall be the duty of the superintending committee in each county to give public notice of that fact within said county, and to invite the citizens of the same to elect by general ticket, on the first Monday in March thereafter, eleven delegates to represent this State in the proposed Convention of States.

13. That when this Convention adjourns it adjourns to meet at the Representative chamber in this place on the first Monday in July next—that all vacancies occasioned by death, or resignation, be filled by election, and that the counties not represented or represented in any other way than by election, be respectfully requested to elect delegates.

14. That the President of this Convention do communicate the foregoing resolutions from one to ten inclusive, to the Governors of the several Southern States, having common interest with us in the removal of the grievances of which we complain, and to other States at his discretion, asking them to give publicity to the same within their respective States, and earnestly requesting them to unite with us in Convention, as the sure, perhaps the only means of preserving the peace of the Union.

15. That the committee of superintendance for the county of Baldwin be denominated the Central Committee, and be authorized under the direction of the President to take all necessary steps for giving effect to the measures of this convention.

16. That the superintending committee in each county be requested to communicate to the central committee of the county of Baldwin, the result of the elections for delegates to the Convention of the Southern States, and that the said committee be authorized to announce the general result of the said election, and to give to the persons elected certificates of their election.

17. That twenty thousand copies of the proceedings of this Convention be printed and distributed under the direction of the Central Committee.

This report was agreed to.

Upon the question to agree to the report of the committee of the whole, and to adopt the preamble and resolutions, as the report of the Convention, the yeas and nays were required and are Yeas 63, Nays 6.

Yeas—Messrs. Alford, Allen of Elbert, Allen of Baker, Allen of Laurens, Alexander, Barron, Beall of Bibb, Beall of Monroe, Bailey, Berrien, Blackshear, Cartledge, Campbell of Morgan, Cabiness, Clayton, Crews, Collins of Columbia, Davis, Dawson, Dozier, Fitzpatrick, Gamble, Gordon of Monroe, Gordon of Putnam, Greer, Hughes, Hudson, James, Jeffries, Jones, Konnon, King of Glynn, Keith, Lamar, Lawhon, Lemlie, Lewis of Jones, Leonard, Lockhart of Warren, Ligon, Mason, Matthews, Moore of Clark, Moore of ke

Oglethorpe, Park of Jackson, Powers, Ramsey, Reid, Robertson of Upson, Rockwell, Ryals, Simms, Spalding, Stokes, Storrs, Tate, Tillman, Torrence, Troup, Vinson, Wade, Williams, Witt—63.

Nays—Messrs. Clifton, Flournoy, Guerry, Holt, Lewis of Burk, Peabody.—6.

On motion, the President announced the names of Messrs. W. H. Torrance, S. Rockwell, John H. Howard, Samuel Boykin and James S. Calhoun, a committee of Superintendance under the 15th Resolution, for the county of Baldwin, to be denominated the Central Committee.

On motion, and agreed to, the President announced the names of the following gentlemen as a committee to prepare an address &c. to wit: Messrs. John M. Berrien, A. S. Clayton, James P. Gordon, R. A. Beall and W. H. Torrance.

After voting thanks to the President and Secretaries, and the Trustees of the Methodist Church, the Convention adjourned under the provisions of the 13th Resolution—to meet in the Representative chamber on the 1st Monday in July next.