

Convention asserted and states, should to use their of their own ir fire-sides, chief object," men and the the Union. hat this was was," to em- of the Unit- d States to of the states pon them. and the cir- ssembled, as er their con- arrowing the yielding the objecting on- re convened. ction against the circum- c, but which anger which the circum- a character, ld not safely s the import all the calls o provide the outh Carolina laws of Con- monly called

the tariff laws, null and void, and not binding upon the people of that state—it declares all promises, contracts, and obligations, for the securing of the duties imposed by those laws, and all judicial proceedings in affirmance of such promises, contracts, and obligations, also null and void—that it shall not be lawful for the constituted authorities of South Carolina, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of such duties within that state, but it shall be the duty of the legislature to adopt measures for preventing the collection of the duties, and to arrest the operation of the acts of Congress within that state, and all the authorities and all the people are enjoined to obey and give effect to the Ordinance. It then proceeds to declare, that the validity of the Ordinance shall not be drawn in question in any court in the state, that no appeal shall be allowed from the state court to the Supreme Court of the United States, that no copy of the record of the state court shall be allowed to be taken for the purposes of an appeal; and if any attempt to appeal should be made, the state court should proceed to execute their own judgments without regard to such appeal, and the person attempting to take it should be punishable for a contempt of court. The Ordinance advances still further, and declares, that all officers, civil and military, shall take an oath to obey the Ordinance, and for omitting to do so, their offices shall be vacated, and filled anew, as in the case of death or resignation; and no juror shall be impannelled, in any cause in which the Ordinance shall be drawn into question, without having first taken an oath to obey and enforce the Ordinance. And, finally, it is declared, that the state will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the United States, to reduce them to obedience; but if Congress should undertake to employ military or naval force against them, to shut up their ports, destroy their commerce, or resort to any other means of enforcing the laws which the Ordinance orders to be null and void, other than