

justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" that it possesses all the powers necessary for the purposes for which it was instituted. That it is irreconcilable with the objects and purposes for which the Constitution was adopted, to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or has failed to endue the Government created by it with the essential power of self preservation.

That it is not in the power of any one state to declare an act of the General Government void or unconstitutional.

That the power of deciding questions among the different states, or between the general government and a state, is reposed in the Federal Judiciary, and that it is an act of usurpation for any state to arrogate to herself jurisdiction in such cases.

That the Supreme Court is the only tribunal having jurisdiction in cases involving the Constitutionality of the acts of the General Government.

That whenever a state is aggrieved by the Constitutional acts of the General Government, the fifth article of the Constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention, for proposing amendments—which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

That the right to annul a law of the General Government assumed by one state is, "incompatible with the existence of the union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

That if any State regardless of the Constitutional remedies which are afforded for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the Union, it is the right of the other States to protect themselves from such an injury.

3d. Further *Resolved*, That the ordinance of Nullification of South Carolina is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the Federal Government and the just allegiance which they owe to that Government.