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For the United States' Telegraph

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then determined to reject Verplanck's bill. It has been said, the President could have had that bill passed if he would. He could as soon lift up Olympus. Could he carry his measures against the Bank? No. Could he prevent the passage of a bill asserting the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the soil of a turnpike in Virginia? No. Could he have Blair elected printer to the House, or prevent the election of Green to the Senate? No. Could he prevent the passage of Clay's land bill? No. Could he interrupt Clay's bill of compromise on the tariff, which was intended to embarrass his operations in that quarter? No. He found it would pass in spite of him, and then tried to make it his own. But even this was not permitted. The bill has been puffed into a momentary popularity, and Mr. Clay has all the credit of it. Much good may it do him.

Not a measure has the President carried or prevented besides his force bill. And what is that? Not at all to his mind, as will be seen whenever the Cherokees can lug the State of Georgia into court again. Mr. Forsyth saw that, and tried to change that feature. He might as well have tried to stop Niagara. The President wanted leave to use force, or not, at his pleasure. Has he got it? No. He is made the high bailiff of the courts, and at their bidding he must act, and without their bidding he can do nothing. Were Messrs. Worcester and Butler now in the penitentiary, he would be obliged to turn them out. By signing that law, he is estopped to deny the right of the Supreme Court to command their discharge, and his duty to enforce it against all resistance. It was to draw him into this snare that these holy men agreed to hush up that matter.

No. The President is a prisoner in his palace, surrounded by spies and traitors, and unable to prevail on Congress to do any thing but to arm his hands with an instrument which he cannot use without cutting his own throat.

This is the true amount of the matter. The monied aristocracy have a decided mastery in Congress, and he is their enemy, and they his. What weapon had he to fight them with? The tax-paying landed interest of the South. In what was their strength? Number? No. They were sure to be out-voted as they have been. Their strength was the same which carried the Missouri question. A fear, on the part of their oppressors, that they might be provoked beyond endurance, even to the dissolution of a partnership, in which, as in the alliance between the giant and the dwarf, the one got all the blows, the other all the honor, and all the profit. This fear the proclamation calmed; and, therefore, they rallied to the support of that, and to the enforcement of it; and, while they baffled the President on every other point, cockered him up against South Carolina, and, by bluster and noise, endeavored to put down forever the advocates of State Rights.

Here, then, is the point of their attack, and here must be our defence. Yield here, and they carry every thing—the tariff, the bank, internal improvement, and, finally, the Presidency. Think you, that some of these people would have voted for Andrew Jackson as President, had they not seen that, in so doing, they put a ring in the nose of Tennessee, and, indeed, the whole South, to prevent them from resorting to the only efficient remedy against the tariff? He could do the manufacturers no harm. They could not pass a law without him, but they could hold fast the present law in spite of him. They did so, and even tricked him into the surrender of the most valuable concession of the tariff of 1832; and, in return, they have the advantage of his popularity to hold together the South and West, while their work of plunder goes on. He has unexpectedly done more than this, and given them an assurance that he will piece out his popularity with force, and hold by strong hand those who cannot be restrained by influence. Very well! WHILE HE HOLDS THEY WILL SKIN.

Yes! WHILE HE HOLDS THEY WILL SKIN—How can we help ourselves? MAKE HIM LET GO HIS HOLD. MAKE HIM LET GO!

Call a Southern Convention to take into consideration the State of the Union, with a distinct understanding that in that Convention the following propositions will be advanced and advocated:

1. That the faculty of secession resides in the States.
2. That they have the right to secede for good cause.
3. That they have the right to judge of the sufficiency of the cause.
4. That the authoritative denial of these rights, is such good cause, if persisted in to the length of enforcement against a seceding State.
5. That the permanent establishment of a tariff, predicated upon any basis but the necessities of the Treasury, is such good cause.
6. That the practical assertion of a superintending and controlling jurisdiction of the Federal Courts over the State Courts, backed by the bayonet, is such good cause.
7. That the existence of the law of the late session of Congress, for enforcing the collection of the revenue, is such good cause.
8. That any exercise, even of the acknowledged powers of the Government, for the palpable advancement of the interest of one section of the Union, to the palpable prejudice of another, is such good cause.
9. That any State will be false to itself if it shall continue in the Union, after it shall have been convinced that the benefits of Union are far exceeded by its evils, and that the happiness of the people will be essentially promoted by secession.
10. That the constituted authorities of any State will be false to their constituents, if they shall fail to summon a convention of such State whenever they shall believe that the benefits of Union are far exceeded by its evils.

The assertion of these propositions by the authorized delegates of half a dozen States, will secure the repeal of this preposterous law, and the renunciation of all the hateful doctrines of the proclamation. These men do not mean to lose their prey, and will eat all their big words sooner than do it. This may be a hard lesson for General Jackson to learn, but he can have able teachers. Mr. Madison delivers lectures on the art of eating words gratis. His new ally, Mr. Webster, can give him examples which I would be sorry to see him follow; and, besides these, the President has always at hand, in his own cabinet, a lecturer and experimenter who cannot be surpassed, in the person of that

vile political prostitute, that "triple turned whore" who writes his proclamations.

A Friend of State Rights, because

A Friend of Union.

FOR THE UNITED STATES' TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Ritchie proposes a plan of operations to be adopted by the Southern States, and advertises for a better—if any one has a better to offer. Under this invitation I take the liberty to suggest one to Mr. R's consideration, which I respectfully request him to lay before his readers.

I will first endeavor to correct an error into which, I apprehend, Mr. R. has fallen. It is a frequent, and sometimes a fatal, error, to mistake a falling back to a stronger position for a retreat. The acceptance of Mr. Clay's bill of compromise by the South Carolina delegation is thus misunderstood. It is nothing more than a surrender of the untenable position of nullification, and a demolition of an ill-judged outwork which did but cover the approach of the enemy, and embarrass the defence of the citadel of State rights.

This is now beleaguered, and to its defence must all our force be turned. Let us then lay aside the tariff for the present, on the same principle on which a general brings up his rear guard to win the victory. If he loses the day he cannot hope to save his baggage. If he gains the battle, the baggage can take care of itself. So it is with the tariff. The fixed majority, identified with the manufacturing interest, can out vote us, and will out vote whenever they dare. The fear of secession is the only thing that ever has restrained them. At the commencement of the late session that fear was at its height, and they came to Congress prepared to yield as much as they could without present ruin. The proclamation gave them new hope. The supineness, servility, and cowardice, of the South and West ripened that hope into something approaching to assurance, and they