For the U. S. Telegraph

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Mr. Clay said he did not set out to introduce this question of the Missouri Compromise, or allude to the subject, in order to make any division amongst the friends of the Union, or to excite any discontent among those who were its friends. He did so only because it appeared to be necessary to state the principles upon which he proposed to act, and to show the consequences which would follow his refusal of the compromise. He was aware that the Missouri Compromise had been a subject of discussion in Congress, and that the question of its immediate repeal had been agitated. He had heard that there was a feeling of dissatisfaction among those who had been its friends, and that they were disposed to resist the past and the present measures of the Government. He wished to know what was the ground of that dissatisfaction? Whether it was because the Missouri Compromise had been violated, or because the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles? He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country. He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country. He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country. He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country. He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country. He believed that the Missouri Compromise had been violated, and that the measures of the Government were not in harmony with its principles. He believed that the course of the Government would be for the interest of the Union, and that it would be for the benefit of the country.