

A German writer makes the following remarks, founded, probably, in truth and good sense. Revolutions are undertaken, in Europe, without calculation of means or regard to consequences.

"What has been long feared and predicted has come to pass; and to the unmeasured invectives and extravagantly violent attacks of certain Journals on the Great Powers (whether they were in the main right or wrong is the same thing), we are indebted for this surprising re-organization of our constitutional system, and this unlooked-for consolidation of the confederate body. The Diet of the Confederation (who can deny it?) has been often called upon, by accumulated satires on its weakness and indolence, and its comfortable nonchalance, to a display of energy which has proved that it is but too vigorous. Those who have continually intruded their own insignificance on the public, and who, in the vanity of their hearts and thirst of transitory popularity, would not listen to the voice of necessity and prudence, may now see what they have brought on their country. Should the radical cure turn out ill, the nation will undoubtedly lay the chief blame on many unskilful and presumptuous advocates; for prudence and regard to circumstances are duties of a patriot, as well as enthusiasm and love of the country; and he is a bad champion of liberty who, with blind presumption, continually brings it into danger instead of defending it."

The Georgia Journal contains a long answer from Judge Clayton to a request for his "sentiments in regard to Nullification." The *Judge* boasts, and exults in the fact, that Georgia has four times committed the act of Nullification. His political morality and his loyalty to the Union are unequivocally proclaimed in the following passage of the answer.

"The fourth case, strange as it may appear, is actually going on, almost unnoticed, at the present time, and though silently, yet as certainly as the other three. I allude to the survey and occupation of the Cherokee nation. Thousands who are now decrying the term nullification, are perfectly willing that it should not be arrested in the case referred to, and perhaps like the threat in your third resolution, would vote against any man who should be opposed to its success. The last Legislature authorized a survey and disposition of this whole country, and I understand the survey is made, the commissioners are convened, preparation is making for the lottery, the drawing is to commence in October next, and in all probability the possession of the lands will pass from the Indians before the close of the year. Now what becomes of the treaties that have guaranteed this very territory to its present inhabitants? The constitution of the United States declares all treaties to be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. The violation of a treaty often involves a nation in war, and but for the weakness of this nation, such might have been the consequences of this proceeding on the part of Georgia.

Can it be possible that this will not be called a plain, and palpable case of nullification? The matter is too clear, concerning it there can be no manner of doubt. And although as an individual, I cannot agree that it is right, yet under my doctrine, based upon the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, that a State has the right to "judge for itself, as well of infractions of the compact, as the mode and measure of redress," and the State having pronounced these treaties unconstitutional, and therefore, NULL and void, if she is invaded by the General Government, I go to support her decisions "right or wrong," for my first allegiance is due to the State of Georgia. This is my kind of nullification; will your meeting do this? If they will there is no difference of opinion between us; if they will not, I leave the people of Georgia to judge which doctrine suits their notions of patriotism best. Now what cause can tend to blood and revolution stronger than this? And yet I do not believe that this, or any other case, will ever produce such a result. The thing is unreasonable. No oppressive and unconstitutional law can be enforced against a sovereign State. It is a free agent in a mere voluntary confederation, which is wholly unnecessary to its internal municipal regulation. Having gone into the union for external objects, the moment these are lost, and an attempt is made to rob her of her inherent rights, the same free agency that made the compact can dissolve it: nay, it would become so by reason of the fraud of the opposite party. Force is out of the question. Four times has Georgia tried this matter, and just as certain as fate, four times she will have proved it. And if she will try it the fifth time, she will meet with the same success."

Again—

"I tell you by all that is holy in Heaven, that this protective system is dictated by the manufacturers themselves, that they attend by committees and agents around the halls of Congress, for the purpose of giving instructions to members of Congress, as to what must be taxed, what must be free, and what must be the quantity of the burthens. I tell you in the same sacred manner, that members of Congress, rise from their places, and deliberately drawing from their desks letters received from their manufacturing constituents, will read out their demands for an increase of taxes, and they are as deliberately granted, against the ardent and repeated remonstrances of your protesting representatives. I tell you solemnly, that it is not an uncommon thing for those members, friendly to the manufacturers, to fix the rate of duty on one day, and then change it to a higher amount on the next day, at the mere instigation of manufacturing agents. I tell you that they assert on the floor of Congress, that the protective system shall never be repealed, and give as a reason that it was imposed by the South, that the nation is now pledged to continue it, that the manufacturers have two hundred millions of money invested in the business, that to take off the system would bankrupt the capitalists, blast the prospects of the farmers, beggar the operatives in the factories, and, in fine, reduce the manufacturing districts to communities of paupers; and rather than submit to such a state of things, they say they are willing to dissolve the Union. They present the alternative that YOU or THEY must submit, and they most solemnly declare they shall not. What hope have you from a prospect so gloomy, if you can believe my testimony?"

The writer of all this treason, when in Philadelphia for the purpose of destroying the Bank of the United States, was invited to Jackson Clubs and extolled in Jackson newspapers, as a perfect democrat and venerable patriot! Theatrical and epulinary honors, and laudatory paragraphs, and obsequious visits were lavished upon him. Taking his statement as correct,—that Georgia has four times nullified the laws and treaties of the United States, and can do it with impunity as often as she may please, then the Union is virtually dissolved, Georgia is entirely independent and sovereign, and the President's famed declaration—*the Union must be preserved*—is no more of a truth or reality, than the charter of France under Louis-Philip. If the authority of the Supreme Court is spurned in any State and left unaided by the President, the vitality of the Constitution is gone. It is by the Federal Judiciary mainly, that the system has sway and effect in the members of the Union.