From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, Sept. 17.

We this day publish a correspondence between Judge Wm. Johnson and Col. John Taylor. We have read the letter of Judge Johnson with unfeigned astonishment. Of his intellectual habits, we know but little, and that little is certainly not to his credit—but however humbly we may have conceived of his understanding or his temper, we never conceived him subject to such strange hallucinations as are evinced in his letter, or capable of assuming such a tone in announcing them to a gentleman. We do not propose to take him out of the very able hands into which he has with so much more valour than discretion thrown himself. The castigation which Col. Taylor gives him is sufficient for the present. It is the first installment of a debt which the community of South Carolina owes him, and which will be paid with punctuality. It is to this man that we are directed for the protection of our constitutional rights.

To the Editor of the Telescope.

Sir,—The enclosed letter from Judge Wm Johnston you will see by the concluding paragraph was sent to me for publication. The importance of the allegation, that there has been for six years a conspiracy to dissolve the union (whether I believe the high authority from whence it comes or not) leaves me no choice but to put the accuser to his proof, and the complying with his request will, it is thought bring him out. The publication of my answer it will be perceived, was intended at the time it was written, to be at the discretion of Judge Johnston. The committee of invitations have thot it best that the two letters should be published together, and I see no impropriety in acquiescing. JOHN TAYLOR.

CHARLESTON, August 31. 1830.

My Dear Taylor—I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th prox. Pray tell me, did it come from the committee or from some other quarter? If from the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost. But my object in either case is to enquire, whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of any man whose mind was in a state for thinking.

1st. That the protection of domestic manufactures was an avowed leading and necessary object of the constitution.

2 That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.

3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of a succession of such developments, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.

4. That Carolina has not only not been injured but really benefitted to many thousands by the Tariff.

5. That no state in the union is more deeply interested in maintaining the principles of the Tariff.

6. That nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, all a silly and wicked delusion.

7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy against the union, which has been steadfastly working upon us for the last six years, though very few are in the secret.

8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and agent of that conspiracy.

My friend you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten, or wish or hope to deceive. Before Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propositions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest. Yours affectionately, WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

RICE CREEK, Sept. 11, 1830.

My Dear Judge,—I was not at the meeting which selected the invited guests. The other gentlemen of the committee and whose names are on the invitation and unassisted from any other quarter as they direct me to assure you, made this selection, and further that the names of yourself, of Judge Lee, Judge Richardson and of many others known and supposed to be anti-conventionists, were selected in the spirit of fairness and with a view of eliciting a full, free and candid discussion of the great question now before the public.

If I had been present I should have excluded yours and Judge Lee's, not on account of any personal disrespect; but because I deem it utterly incompatible with my notions of propriety, for the members of the federal judiciary to come down and mix in the common fight, in the discussion of subjects which may, in all probability will, come before them for adjudication; and the more especially as in the very subject now to be discussed, some of the great politicians refer us to the Supreme Court for redress against the usurpations of the general government. But if you will come I, as one of the members of the 'conspiracy' you undertake to prove has existed for six years, 'whether we are in the secret or not,' do promise in their behalf to give you a patient hearing on your eight points, and if not as patiently as judges usually hear the pleadings against their culprits, at least more patiently than a federal judge heard the defence of *poor Fries*, or the defences of the victims under the sedition law—and as we have 'much at stake,' we shall bestow breathless attention in a case where a judge becomes the accuser, witness and advocate against us. Your compliment to me, that I am not one who you would think to frighten, assures you that I will not run away from your phillippics, and I can promise the same for my compeers.

I am left no alternative but to do as you requested, publish your letter; for in making the necessary inquiries of the committee, it became proper to show it to them, and we all judge that it would be an evidence of guilt and an act of cowardice to suppress your eight points;—we hold you bound for the *proof*—aye, the proof most learned judge. We shall not be satisfied, nor will the public, that you should leave your eight points with clues not yet unwound, of the denunciations of the South in John Adams' reign of terror. Why did you not come out with your eight points at the last election for Intendent in your city? I have seen the address of the friends of the successful candidate for Intendent—there is nothing so serious and weighty as your eight points in that address—I say so serious and weighty, if you can establish them, but light as chaff if resting only on assertion.

I am out of public life and never wish to be in it again; but I sincerely wish my country may go on in the pursuit of that great desideratum, a tribunal (other than that on which you sit) which shall have power and weight enough to prove 'an obsta principiis to the usurpations of the general government, in despite of the constitution and in despite of the rights of the states.'—And, in Mr. Jefferson's words, I say, 'I would separate from our companions when the sole alternatives left are, the dissolution of the union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of power; between these two evils, when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation.' If this is conspiracy, make the most of it.

I am yours, JOHN TAYLOR.

P. S.—You have my permission, nay request, to publish this.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The storm of war (the war of words) is not quite allayed in the South. Some of the trumpeters in the affair have 'blown a blast so loud and dread,' that, if their 'sayings and doings' corresponded, South Carolina would by this time be bestriding the Union, and we should be peeping beneath her legs 'to find ourselves dishonorable graves.' It would seem that the scheme of Nullification is succeeded by one for a Convention. The latter, by the way, would be the right mode of doing a wrong thing, which may be a shade better, perhaps, than doing a silly thing in a silly manner. We mean to say that we cannot conceive how a State Legislature can imagine itself invested with a right to make null an Act of Congress. The State Sovereignty no more resides in it for such a purpose, than it does in the City Council of Charleston. It can reside, at any rate, only in the people of the State, who have given one branch of authority to the General Government and another to the State Government. If a legislature took such a measure, it would do it only as a virtual Convention,—a convenient, but not the regular organ. But when we grant this Sovereignty to the people in Convention, what then? The collective people of the state would be at issue with the General Government, and a single individual might be the same. They would stand on the same ground, and the question in both cases must be decided in the way in which such resistances are usually decided. Every man has a right to resist an unconstitutional law; so has a state; but each does it at his own peril. But we stop, for this is but idle disquisition. The dispute ought not for a moment to be thought to have reached the point when such reasonings are necessary. To be sure, wonderfully hot words do come to us from the South; as hot as the Sirocco which sometimes reaches us from the same quarter. There has been a meeting at Columbia, the proceedings of which have not yet reached us. But there was previously a dinner at Statesburg, in Sumter District, where Gen. James Blair, who is a member of Congress, made a very extraordinary speech, from which we have seen an extract. If this passage from 'Blair's Lectures' and 'Rhetoric' be accurately cited, and he is a leader in the Southern Israel, we have only to hope he is far in advance of his hearers. He thinks, indeed, it is not time to act, partly from the hope of a different procedure on the part of the General Government, partly from the difference of opinion existing in the State itself on this subject. South Carolina need not, he says, 'recede from her attitude,' but she may give time.' She cannot, we should think, be said to have taken any certain attitude if there exists within herself this difference of opinion. When all her hopes prove vain, then, according to our rhetorician, she is to 'grapple with the giant.' 'In the mean time,' says he, with quite equal prudence and propriety,—

'*Let her prepare herself for action.* Let her lop off all useless offices, curtail extravagant salaries and abandon all useless expenditures, (amongst which I would enumerate the item for free schools.) Let her pay off her State debt and fill her coffers with plenty of cash; and last, though not least, let her re-organize and classify her militia. Hoard up arms and munitions of war, and bestow a rigid discipline on that class composing the elite of her military force. Let her do this and every thing else that may be necessary to prepare her for the contest. And when it is known to the General Government that the mouth of old *Thersites* has been stopped *from railing* and that 'the Great Achilles is arming in his tent,' you may expect to have your rights and your interests respected.'

There has also been an odd correspondence between Col. Taylor, of South Carolina, and Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court. The judge had been invited to the dinner that was to be given on the 20th of September. He says he would accept the invitation if he might be permitted, in a speech, to prove certain propositions; among them, 'that nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, a silly and wicked delusion,' and 'that it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy against the union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last 6 years, though very few are in the secret.'

The Colonel replies that he shall expect proof from the judge, to which he and his compeers will give a patient hearing.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

The brig Hudson, Lord, at Boston, brings London papers to the 18th August, containing Paris dates to the 15th.

THE EX-KING, CHARLES TENTH.

Capt. Lord states that the ships Great Britain and Chas. Carroll, having on board the ex-king Charles 10th, and his followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 17th Aug. and that his Majesty William 4th happened to be there at the time. It appears that he had travelled very slowly to Cherbourg, and that the people all along the road had manifested great curiosity to see this relic of fallen greatness.—The agents of the existing government had used great precaution, to protect him from popular violence and insult. The National Guards were kept out of sight as far as practicable. In consequence of this, the King and his followers were treated with the more respect. It is said that this had the effect to encourage the King that the people were favorable to the cause, and that there might yet occur some popular movement in his favour. Among his followers are Ragusa, who is stigmatized as a traitor in the French papers, Croussol, the Duke of Luxembourgh, and others of the same caste. It is said that the King receives despatches daily from the Ambassadors of other powers resident at Paris—that his followers still talk arrogantly, and say that they will return again with the allies.

The London Times of the 18th of Aug. states that orders had been received at the Custom House Portsmouth, to suffer all articles landed for Charles X. to pass without examination. It was supposed that he would go and remain a few days in England, and embark thence for Naples, and some thought for Palermo.

A private letter of August 12, announces that on a report being spread of Charles P. having the intention to intrench himself in the peninsula of Cotention, a position from whence the country could be inundated, the National Guard of Cherbourg immediately marched to compel the escort of the ex King to leave him at the Ponts de Douvres, (the bridges of Dover.) [Messager.

Every thing is said to be quiet in Paris, and such was the confidence in the stability of the new order of things, that the Bank of Paris had discounted, since July 26, sixty three millions, in bills, chiefly to the middling classes.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed from Copenhagen 8th August, for St. Petersburg, having on board His Excellency John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

A Hamburg paper of the 10th August states that Prince Polignac had arrived at Altona, and that he intended to proceed to Russia.

Private letters from Bayonne, according to Paris papers of the 15th, announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St Sebastian to Saragossa, was in full insurrection and that Gen. Mina passed through Bordeaux on the 8th, and had entered Spain at the head of 500 men.

It would seem that the Ambassadors of the principal European Courts at Paris, had not recognized the Government of the new King.

The French Peers, whose titles had been suppressed by the new Government, had formally protested against that act.

The committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, on the motion by Salverte for the impeachmment of the Ministry of Charles X. are Messrs. Daunon, Berenger, Gaumartin, Mauier de Manijau, Pelet, (de la Lozere,) Lepelletier D'Aunay, Bertin de Vaux Maugum, Salverte.

It was reported in London on the afternoon of the 18th, that communications had been received by the Austrian Ambassador, that the Cabinet of Vienna had determined not to acquiesce in the elevation of Louis Philippe I. and that instructions had been issued to march an army of 60,000 men upon Italy. This report is discredited by the London editors. It would seem, from the tenor of different paragraphs, that the question respecting Algiers is likely to be a knotty one; and that there is a considerable fear that the new government of France will be opposed by the other European powers

The private correspondent of the London Herald, under date of Paris, Aug. 15, writes, 'the King's answer to the address of the 'Commerce of Paris,' is said to have excited fears on the Bourse, that the peace of Europe may be interrupted, while in reality it only declares that for which, in my letter of the same date, and written before the King saw the parties in question, I prepared you. The King 'hoped there would be no occasion for those to whom he spoke to resume their arms—*but, if occasion should arise, &c. &c.* I must nevertheless tell you, that the Algerine expedition continues to be looked on with apprehension by those who desire that France and England should remain in amity; that Spain is said to be in full insurrection; that the reported march of an additional Austrian army into Italy is fully credited; that Piedmont will, in all probability rise, that the Low Countries, on the other hand, may do the same; that, should Austria interfere in Piedmont, France will support the Pidemontaise; and that should the Prussians march upon the Netherlands to support the King, the French will aid the Flemings.'

The Canada, Liverpool packet of the 17th ult. adds nothing of consequence to the intelligence already published.

In London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other parts of the kingdom, town meetings were held, expressing the admiration of the inhabitants of the valor, self-devotion, and moderation of the French, in their contest with, and overthrow of an oppressive government. At all these meetings subscriptions were opened for the relief of the wounded, and of the families of the killed.

It is calculated that there will be at most not more than nine or ten Roman Catholic Members in the new Parliament, and that of these the majority will be returned for places in England.

There are 126 new members elected to the House of Commons from England and Wales alone.

Lord John Russell lost his election for Bedford by the casting vote of the mayor. The number was, for Lord John Russell 490, Capt. Polkill 490—the mayor determined in favor of Capt. Polkill, who is described as the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre.

It is stated in Bell's Weekly Messenger of 15th August, that Sir Frederick Lamb is to be the Ambassador commissioned to convey the congratulations of the British Court to the King of the French.

As to the late King of France and his family, we see nothing to add, unless it be the fact, communicated by a correspondent of the London Courier, that after the abdication of Charles X. and the Duke of Angouleme, the little court around that fallen monarch applied the titles of *Majesty* and *Sire* to the Duke of Bordeaux,—in doing which they took example from Charles and the Duke of Angouleme.—N. Y. Amer.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald writing from Dublin, makes these remarks on the state of political feeling in Ireland:—'When the dissolution of Parliament was only a matter of uncertainty, and while we were in hourly expectation of the late monarch's demise, we had daily announcements of the candidates who would come into the field and it were at that time calculated that there would be not fewer than thirty-six contested elections for the future representation of Ireland among the sixty-six returning places, including the counties. In some of these, three, four, and five, and in one or two not less than six candidates had announced themselves, or were spoken of confidently by their friends.

The number for Galway, for instance, was full the last complement; the sitting members, Lord Dunlop, Mr. Thomas Martin, Sir John Burke, and Mr. Valentine Blake; in Wexford, where both the late numbers retired, a few days brought forward Lord Valentia, Mr. Rewe, Col. Chichester, Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, and Mr. Boyce, Kerry had four, Clare four, Kilkenny as many, Cavan the same number; in fact, it is needless to be further particular. But, now that the period of the election fast approaches, all these forward individuals whether announced by themselves or put forward by their anonymous friends 'we hear' and 'on dit,' are silently where they can, and carefully, where they are obliged, hauling down their colors; and, as the day of battle nears, reserving themselves for a future occasion.'

Many reasons, prudential, principally, but in some instances of another character, operate in producing this result. A fear as to the continuance of the duration of the future Parliament, from causes to which it would be as impossible as disloyal to allude, is among the foremost of these motives. Again, the desire in many places to conciliate the landlords, as a peace-offering for sins of commission at the last general election, contributes its share. The Relief Bill, too, has operated in no inconsiderable degree to produce this effect; the same eagerness does not exist to procure places in the British Senate that the unsettled state of that question manifested in 1826. The Roman Catholic Priests have, speaking comparatively and adherently to truth, not come forward on the present occasion with that determined spirit of partisanship and hostility to those they deemed their religious as well as political opponents, which characterized their movements in that year. Indeed, with one solitary exception, that of 'Father' Sheehan, in Waterford, they are keeping out of the arena with an almost miraculous degree of abstinence.

The Brunswickers' party may be supposed to be annihilated by the Relief Bill; at least, if they linger in life, it is as the spark beneath the head of ashes which conceals the smouldering embers; ready, I doubt not, to start into vitality and burning if provoked, but still fated to smoulder on until the functions of heat and flame be totally extinct. The association as a body, is also defunct; the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant has produced this happy effect. Thus we find Ireland left to herself—all party combinations destroyed, if we except the Orange body; and they it is scarcely a prophecy to assert, will be unknown in a few years more. Thus, it is evident, that Ireland is in that position—hitherto a novel one—her intestine causes of quarrel removed, which will enable her children to look after her real advantages, leaving out of consideration those visionary views, which limit the prospect political to a low and circumscribed horizon. These are general observations, but they come from one who has long been a vigilant, and he hopes, not unprofitable observer of politics in this country.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN

The following information, says the Sun of Monday last, has come to hand this morning, and is contained in a letter addressed to a Spanish officer, dated Madrid, Aug. 7—"Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change that has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here with an account of the proceedings of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in our country, must now be considered *la primera nacion del mundo*. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome. Charles encouraged the Jesuits, and by the appointment of ministers whose names were execrated, has forfeited his throne. The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the liberal and proud Castullians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the Cafes. The King, and the whole the Royal Family, were horror struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their Royal relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the court.

'To-day their Majesties leave here for the Escurial, where the bigoted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of his government. The condition of affairs here is dreadful in the extreme; business is at a stand still and the country in a complete agitation.

The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things. Conspiracies are forming in every part of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catolonia are ready to support a change which might lead to a more liberal form of government. The Royal coffers are nearly empty, and the revenue has fallen off considerably in the last year. The officers of all the regiments, excepting the Royal Guard, are getting in arrears of pay, and much dissatisfaction is beginning to show itself; and, depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Guards, Swisses or foreign troops here to fire on the people, as in Paris.

Orders have just been sent off by the government to the justices of the peace, alcaldes, and governors of all the principal towns throughout Spain to prevent the propagation of the news of the glorious revolution in France, fearing lest some feeling should show itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis de Chaves, her great supporter, Ferdinand has evinced symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with. The Queen, who is in that state that 'ladies wish to be who love their lords,' is in very precarious health. The Royal petticoat-maker has already shown his diabolical spirit to a poor harmless Princess. Great events will take place here shortly, and much is expected from abroad.

We can conceive of no reasonable pretence which the European powers can set up for intermeddling in the affairs of France, and endeavoring to re-establish the expelled Sovereign on the throne, unless it grow out of the late brilliant conquest in Africa. The retention of Algiers by France was a favorite theme of the liberal papers before the revolution placed a 'citizen-King,' at the head of affairs. Their views and arguments migh in the first place have been principally dictated by the spirit of opposition to the Polignac ministry, which it was supposed, would be governed in the matter by a congress of deputies from the different powers to deliberate upon and settle the disposition of the conquered country. Against submission to such dictation or arbitration the constitutional presses were decided and earnest, and, whatever share opposition may have had in suggesting their course, it has no doubt had the effect to render the retaining of Algiers a measure of very great popularity. Should any motives of policy make it appear desirable to the allied sovereigns to obliterate the bright example France now presents to the world, to restore the old dynasty, to rebind the fetters which were so suddenly and so completely rent asunder, there does not seem to us any ground on which this could be sought to be effected, except it be managed to make a quarrel grow out of the disposal or partition of Algiers. The revolution in France was conducted and has been consummated with such admirable forbearance and moderation—the provocation which led to it was so obvious and flagrant—the modifications of the new government are so free from liability to the charge of interfering in their nature with the general interests and tranquility of Europe, that we know of no clause in the treaty of Alliance which can be tortured into authorising foreign interference. The real object of that treaty was the preservation of the governments as they then existed, not the protection of any monarch in violating his compact with his people. The civil war in France—if that may be so called which was the firm but moderate opposition of a whole nation to a mad King and his weak ministers, and was begun and ended in three days—was a war of the monarch against his subjects, not of the subjects against their monarch. The people asked for nothing that was not declared their right by the charter which Charles was sworn to maintain. Having achieved the object by force which would not be yelded to their entreaties, they were content to settle immediately down under a new monarch, and with scarcely more than such alterations of the charter as might secure its further misinterpretation or infraction. The relative position of France towards the other powers of Europe is not changed, and whatever disorders her example may occasion, must be charged to the score of legitimacy, not to that of usurpation or revolution, against the evils of which the Allies have combined for mutual defence.

The real object of a treaty of alliance between different powers, may be to raise up and strengthen the barriers between the people and their rights; but this is never their declared end. A monarch may be guilty of aggressions on his subjects of such enormity as, even in the opinion of monarchs, would not only justify, but call for his deposition. It is not for treaties to mark out the line between sufferable and insufferable grievances. In the opinion of the whole world, the French have had sufficient provocation for the glorious measures they have adopted, and in no one act have they given cause to the allied powers to oppose them. In doing so they would be opposing fearful odds—they would oppose the universal sense of mankind. Even the disposal or partition of Algiers would, in any circumstances, afford but a frivolous pretext of quarrel—so frivolous, indeed, that we cannot think it will be embraced. It is probable that France will insist upon holding her conquest, and that the rest of Europe will consent.

The following is the speech of the Duke of Fitzjames, before the French Chamber of Peers on the 13th Aug. The Duke is a descendant of James II. the last of the Steuarts who sat upon the English throne. It appears to have made an immense impression, and is worthy attention, as displaying the involuntary convictions of even some of the most devoted adherents of the deposed family:

The Duke de Fitzjames, on being called, rose [great attention and profound silence.] 'Having been absent from home for some days, on a short Journey, I suddenly learned that a dreadful thunderbolt had fallen on France, and that the Royal Family had disappeared in the tempest. The firing of the guns, which proclaimed a new King, seemed to await my arrival yesterday into the capital, and to-day I am summoned to this Chamber to take a new oath. I have never made a sport of my word, and with me the obligation of an oath has always been sacred. I have only taken two oaths during my life; the first, in early youth, to Louis XVI. of blessed memory; the second, in 1814, to the Constitutional Charter, the principles of which had long been implanted in my heart, and which I rejoiced to see made the law of France, I defy any living being to accuse me of having been unfaithful to those two oaths. [Unequivocal marks of assent.]—You will, perhaps, do me the justice to admit that in this Chamber I have delivered no opinion which had not for its foundation the very text of the Constitutional Charter, and I call honour to witness that for these sixteen years there never has arisen in my heart any wish which was not comfortable to that Charter. Being tried by misfortune almost on my entrance into life, I was, in adversity, early taught to submit to the decrees of providence, and to mortify myself against storms. How to remain faithful to a hopeless cause has long been known in my family, and in that respect we have not a new lesson to learn. [French marks of assent, and several Peers shed tears.] Doubtless I deplore and shall ever deplore, the fate of Charles X. Long honoured by his bounty, no one better knows than I all the virtues of his heart. Even when deceived by ministers, even more imbecile than perfidious, [a number of voices 'Yes, yes.'] when, too vainly, alas! I endeavoured to make him hear the truth which was so criminally concealed from him, [a new movement,]—I declare now, and shall always declare, that I never heard him express any wish which had not for its object the happiness of the French people, and the prosperity of France.—

This justice it is my duty to render him. These sentiments, which will ever live in my grateful heart, and which would stifle me if I did not give them free vent, I love to pour out before you, and I should pity him to whom they could give offence. Yes! to my latest breath—so long as a drop of blood makes my heart beat—on the scaffold, if ever I am destined there to lay my head—I shall boldly avow my love and respect for my old master. I shall say that he did not deserve his fate, and that the French, who never knew him, have been unjust towards him [agitation] But at this moment I am myself too only a Frenchman, and in the situation in which I am placed, am bound to devote myself entirely to my country. This high consideration for the safety of France, is doubtless the only one which can have induced so many wise minds to concur in promulgating with such precipitation acts which have within six days decided the destiny of France [more motion]. Every thing was consummated, and you beheld anarchy ready to seize upon us and devour us. I cannot be deaf to the influence of those motives. It is to them alone I sacrifice all the feelings which during 16 years have attached me to life. These sentiments impelling me by irresistible violence, make me open my mouth to pronounce the oath required of me, [bravo! bravo!]

This speech made an impression on the assembly, which we cannot describe. It was unanimously ordered to be printed.

GENERAL JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

What have we gained by Gen. Jackson's election? this is a question which every man ought to ask himself and seriously to ponder. We were told, that corruption and extravagance were the order of the day under Mr. Adams' administration: General Jackson was to set all right. *Retrenchment, economy* and *reform*, were thundered in our ears as their battle cry, & solemnly pledged to us as the great duties he was called upon to perform, by Gen. Jackson in his inaugural address.

Eighteen months have passed, and we repeat *what have we gained?* What office has been retrenched—what salary has been reduced—what reform has been effected—what individual in this wide Union has been benefitted by the election of Gen. Jackson?

A committee of retrenchment of Jackson men was got up during Mr. Adams' administration: they made a voluminous report, abounding with charges of corruption and extravagance, pointing out offices that were superfluous, and salaries that ought to be reduced. They asserted, however, that as the administration of Mr. Adams was opposed to their researches, it was necessary to postpone the day of retrenchment, economy and reform, until General Jackson should be elected. General Jackson has been in power eighteen months, and what have we gained?

The committee of retrenchment recommended that the Second and Fourth Auditors offices and the Second Comptroler's should be abolished. Gen. Jackson placed his friend Major Lewis, Amos Kendall and Isaac Hill in these offices; and with the exception of the last, there they remain, and the offices with them.

Not one office has been abolished, nor one salary reduced, but a great many new offices have been created, and a number more recommended by this administration, and a large addition made to the salaries.

A Solicitor General has been created, with a salary of 3,500 dollars per annum, with clerks and messengers.

General Jackson recommended a new Department to be called the Attorney General's Department, with a great increase of salary, clerks, messenger, and all the et cetera of a Department.

The number of custom house officers in New York alone, have been nearly *doubled*.

Gen. Jackson himself has undertaken, by his own authority, to create new offices with salaries. In the case of James B Gardiner, of Ohio, who was nominated to the Senate by him, for an office, and rejected by an unanimous vote, he has, by his own authority, given him an Indian agency, with a salary of 3000 dollars per annum. In the case of Wm. Pickering of New Hampshire, an office was created with a salary of 900 dollars per annum, to perform duties enjoined by law upon the Bank of the U. States! The appointment was abandoned when this discovery was made.

Gen. Jackson's administration has recommended the appointment of six Admirals with princely salaries.

About ten thousand dollars per annum were added during the last session, to the salaries of the District Judges.

A Jackson member of the Committee of Retrenchment stated at the last session, that the committee had applied to all the Departments at the seat of Government, to ascertain what clerks could be dispensed with and what salaries reduced. They were told in every instance, that not a single clerk could be dispensed with, nor a single salary reduced. More were required. The Postmaster demanded a new Assistant Postmaster General and ten additional Clerks!!

All the labors of the Committee on Retrenchment ended in the abolition of the Office of Draughtsman of the House of Representatives, by a resolution, the debate of which cost the nation ten times as much as the salary; and nearly the last act of the session was to undo this piece of retrenchment, by re-appointing the draughtsman!

By recalling almost all our foreign ministers and sending new ones, an additional expense, including outfits &c. estimated at 100,000 dollars—has been incurred by the nation.

Twenty thousand dollars were thrown away to gratify Gen. Jackson in sending his favorite, Henry Lee to Algiers. As his almost unanimous rejection by the Senate, rendered it necessary to send a new Consul with another outfit and additional presents.

So much for *economy* and *retrenchment*. We might extend this inquiry into the field of *reform* but our limits will not now permit us to travel over that prolific ground. Sufficient has been said, to put our fellow citizens upon the inquiry—What have we gained by General Jackson's Administration? [Del. Jour.

The following dialogue between a Parisian lady and her servant, is worthy the perusal of the diffident class of gentlemen who collect or rather exact subscriptions for new publications: 'Madame, somebody, has called upon you.' 'What is his name.' 'He says, madame, that that is of no consequence; he has brought a new number of M de Jouy's works.' Ah! another! will M. de Jouy never have done writing? Take it, and pay for it.' (The servant goes out and returns immediately with two octavo volumes.) 'Madam, the man begs you will have the goodness to give him something to drink.' 'Eh! give him the books, and let there be an end of it.'

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