

at the time as being so odious as to call for the march, would not these bosom friends of the Judge have heard him say something which they could have treasured up, why he did not rejoice, and yet they say nothing of his being at home, or that he gave a reason to any one why he did not join with them. Every one knows in a country village, where the topics of conversation are few, that every expression of a political opponent, which could in any way contribute to his overthrow, would be recollected especially by these bosom friends of Judge Schley, whose expressions it was necessary to treasure up for the coming wrath.

As to Judge Schley's political opinions during the war, I know not what they were, and consequently cannot pretend to explain them, or assert their consistency. It is enough for me to know that the people have entrusted him with their confidence for several years past, which is the strongest evidence of the correctness of his principles.

Col. Gamble states, as a conclusive evidence of Judge Schley's federalism, that "he had been opposed to what I consider every republican administration, of both the General and State Governments, since I have taken any part in political concerns, unless indeed the present administrations are republican. If so, my position has changed without having changed my principles."

Surely, Colonel, you did not intend to fix so odious a stigma upon Judge Schley as to charge him with such federalism as this. If this be Federalism, to adhere to the principles of the present administration, then the majority of the people of the United States have cause to glory in such Federalism. "But he must be a Federalist or you have changed position, without changed principles." You must surely only have changed your position, for you are too immaculate Col. for a moment to be subject to the imputation of having changed your principles; as well might the Leopard change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, as for you to change. You have been too long the leader of certain persons in and about Louisville who think you possess the chief attribute of the King, who is incapable of doing wrong; and therefore to lessen their confidence by suggesting that you had changed your principles, would be little less than treason. When we speak, therefore, of your change, we will only call it position, and not principle. Will you then tell us, (for I will speak only of things of modern date,) if you did not oppose the doctrines broached by Berrien and Clayton, in the first meeting at Athens, which gave an impulse to Nullification in Georgia? And did you not rise in the left aisle of the chapel to address the meeting, and owing to the confusion of the assembly, did you not sit down after just being able to lift your voice against their doctrines, and condemned them most soundly?— And did you not afterwards when you thought the political wind was settling that way, give in your adhesion to their doctrines at, or immediately after the meeting at Milledgeville. Are not Berrien and Clayton, now of your political creed, or you of theirs; if so, has your position changed, or have they changed their Federalism, or principles. JUSTICE.