

FOR THE U. S. TELEGRAPH

It is amusing to note the splenetic remarks which have been occasioned by the application of the word "Esquire," to the President, in the Charlotte resolutions. Are the authors of these remarks aware of the display of ignorance which they are making?

In the first resolution the many and valuable services of an individual are acknowledged. Had these been rendered by him in one capacity only, it would have been well to have designated him accordingly. But as the writer must have been sensible (and, supposing Mr. Randolph to have been the writer, he is confessedly sensible) that the President has rendered signal and meritorious service, both in peace and war, domestic and foreign, he would have made his meaning questionable, had he used either a civil or a military designation. At the same time, it would certainly not have been in good taste to have covered him over with all the titles which his public services have illustrated. I would venture to appeal to any master of language, whether a refined taste, and a proper sense of the value of words would not have directed the very phraseology, which is used.

In a subsequent resolution, wherein a particular act of the same individual, done in his capacity of President of the United States, is censured, he is designated by that title. This is in perfect keeping with the other resolution; and I am not sure that an accurate critic will not perceive a peculiar delicacy in language, which, in applauding, gives all the praise to the MAN, and, in censuring, throws the blame on the OFFICER.

I hope there is no disposition to cavil at the harmless word "Esquire." The writer of this happens to know, that it is the addition by which, in their long and friendly correspondence, Mr. Randolph has habitually addressed the President. It is a conventional token of respect which every gentleman bestows on gentlement. Rightly understood, it implies a higher compliment than any official designation. When a great English statesman said of the King of England, that "he was the first gentleman in his dominions," he gave him a place higher than the throne. Birth makes a King; and he

Can Make a belted knight--
A Lord--a duke--and 'a that,

The people can make a President; but nature and education alone can make a gentleman. To that character no man has a fairer claim than General Jackson. Decidedly approving every sentiment in the Charlotte resolutions, I should be ashamed to deny this claim. Neither "damning with faint praise," no exalting by faint censure, we should condemn boldly, and praise as frank-

ly. Applause and censure instead of mitigating, illustrate each other. What praise so welcome as that of an enemy? What rebuke so cutting as that of a friend? And what is so mortifying as to be obliged to censure, where we delight to applaud? A glaring fault in the midst of splendid virtues! What is it but

"The stain upon a vestal's robe,
The worse for what it soils."

Shall we never learn to call black "black," and white "white," making each more vivid by contrast; instead of compensating the two into a dirty mixture of that

"Well meaning candor, in whose equal sight,
Black's not so very black, nor white so wondrous white!"

Would General Jackson learn to look at things with this discrimination; neither wholly condemning, because there is much to blame, nor wholly approving, because there is much to praise, he would see that it is her attachment to the Union which has led South Carolina into the blunder of "nullification." It is this which has placed her in a false position, and given her enemies an opportunity to come between her and the sympathies of her friends. Could she have endured the thought of DISUNION; had she said nothing about NULLIFICATION, but SECEDED at once, she would have presented a plain question, and brought it to a practical test, in the application of which no ingenuity, however perverse, could have erred.

The same sort of discrimination might have enabled him to see that the bond of union is drawn as tight as it will bear, though there should be some unsoundness in the parts. To use a homely, but pregnant illustration, "it is not driving the hoop that will stop a worm-hole in a slave." One more blow, and it will shiver like glass.

None are more willing to see this blow struck than the Hartford Men -- no man more willing than Mr. Webster. If General Jackson shall, by his own act, erect the "universal Yankee nation" into a separate principality, Mr. Webster well knows who will reign over it. Should Consolidation instead of disunion be the result, the manufacturers will be our masters, and MR. WEBSTERr THEIR MASTER AND OURS. Instead of weaving webs of artful sophistry to entangle the plain and manly sense of the President, let Mr. Livingston teach him to apply to these people a maxim punningly applied to them, thirty years ago, by Mr. Randolph:

Timeo Dana-os et dona ferentes.

He would then see them chuckling at the thought that the same fierce passions, which denounced their machinations in 1814, are now lending

themselves as an instrument for their purpose. They are skilful pilots. They want nothing but a wind, and, from whatever quarter it may blow, they know how to lay their course. When the storms that democracy has raised have subsided, we have always found ourselves farther than ever in the latitudinous ocean of Federalism. At this moment they are playing off the southern zeal for State rights, and the Presidents' attachment to the Union, against each other. Under their management State rights will not be preserved without disunion; and disunion will not be prevented but by consolidation. Let the President assure himself that Mr. Calhoun's open enmity is harmless compared to Mr. Webster's friendship.

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