

AUGUSTIN S. CLAYTON, of Clark,
WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Richmond.

Election on Monday next.

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It is not necessary for us to recommend the following communication to the serious perusal of our readers—it will *command* their attention. We will however recommend, that it be read to the people, *on the day of election*, in every county. If the facts there stated do not produce conviction, nothing will do it.—The writer of JEFFERSON is so respectable, so worthy, and so responsible, that his name, where he is known, would be a sufficient guarantee for whatever he asserts. The name of the Author will be promptly given up, if demanded by Judge Schley.

FOR THE SOUTHERN RECORDER.

To the People of the State of Georgia, and more especially to the friends, the sincere friends, of the present Chief Magistrate of the U. States—the following traits of the two individuals now before you to fill the vacancy of the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin in our National Councils, are submitted with a view to show *clearly* their respective claims upon your suffrages. This statement shall not be colored by party feeling, nor exaggerated by personal pique: they are plain unvarnished Truths, which can be established by the most respectable Testimony, in any Court of Justice.

The writer of this article has been intimately acquainted with Judge Schley (whose history he will first offer to your consideration) for more than a quarter of a century. The traits of his political character, which are here testified to, passed directly under his observation; and this observation of his political heresies was made under feelings of *personal* friendship, and therefore not likely to be distorted. The motive which impels him to make public these facts, is formed from a belief, that his principles are obnoxious to the people of Georgia.

I now proceed to his history. In the days of the Administration of John Adams, the Elder, when *even he* was compelled to dismiss from his Councils, Timothy Pickering, Judge Schley gave as a toast, at the celebration of the 4th of July in Louisville—"Timothy Pickering; a Great Man fallen, with falling States." When John Q. Adams seceded from the Federal party, and gave Mr. Jefferson information of the views of that party, Judge Schley called him "a political apostate." He openly supported the meeting of the Hartford Convention, as the only means of bringing, as he said, the Administration to their senses; he opposed, all in his power, the Administrations of Jefferson, and Madison, and chimed in with Monroe's only on account of its amalgamating principle. He took part with Wm. H. Crawford, in consequence of that gentleman's polite demeanor to his brother while in Paris; and now, regardless of that grateful feeling, is his most open reviler. He was a subscriber to the Federal Republican, edited by the notorious Hanson, who was mobbed in Baltimore for his violent opposition to the Government at the declaration of the late war; and lest the people should doubt his sincerity, he christened his son, born at that period, after him; and he now bears his name, to smooth over this act of political turpitude, as a sixteenth Cousin of his Aunt's Nephew. Such, citizens of Georgia, is Wm. Schley; and what I have before stated, can be established in any Court of Justice. I will now simply ask you, are you prepared to send such a fire-brand into Jackson's camp! Shall Georgia prove recreant, and under the assumed name of a friend, send a secret and deadly foe? will you be so ungrateful as thus to treat the only President who has sincerely and successfully supported your rights, and who is in verity the Friend of the People? Will Clark men, will Tronp men, will any man, who has any interest in the Cherokee Territory, & believes it to be under the sovereignty of the State of Georgia, support a man whose declared sentiments in the last Legislature so fully accorded with the encroachments of the Federal Court, and whom his warmest and most influential friend has declared, that for that aberration he wanted a Political Guardian? Is a minor in politics, according to that idea, to be your Representative in Congress? Is he to be under the management of Clay and Webster? Or under whose Guardianship will he be placed? These are matters which are important for the People of Georgia to be acquainted with; but I have done with him. I now proceed to Judge Clayton. He is so well known, that I cannot conceive it possible, that any thing I can say will add to his reputation; differing in his opinion with Governor Gilmer, on the Constitutionality of a law, is the only charge against him; admitting that to be wrong, is the future service of a man whose whole life has been politically devoted to your interest, to be thrown aside for a doubtful question on the construction of an act of the Legislature? The one, (Judge Clayton,) was acting in the sacred observance of an oath, which as Judge he was conscientiously bound to decide according to his view of the constitution and the law. The other, (Gov. Gilmer) equally bound, was under the same sacred obligation, and did his duty under the manifest intention of the Legislature as well as in accordance with his view of the Constitutionality of the law. It was a contrariety of opinion, not a difference of principle. Shall this then estrange you from a man whose life, whose writings, whose mind, whose talents, have all been devoted to your best interest? And will you put such a man in comparison with the one whom I first delineated; with one who exercised all his influence, small as it then was, against the Admin-

istration of the Government of his country, when it is well known that it required the energy of every individual for its support? are the McDonalds, the Fannings, the Newnans, the Thomases, with thousands of others, who risked life and property in the sacred cause of our country's weal—are they, with their influence and their votes, ready to say at the polls, we will support a man who openly declared himself hostile to the Administration of the Government for which they were making such sacrifices? I have now, fellow citizens, presented, briefly and faithfully, the principles and claims of the two individuals who solicit your suffrages at the approaching election—with these facts before you, you cannot fail to act correctly. If however, it should be the misfortune of our country to have these important facts disregarded—if they should not have the effect of dispersing the prejudice which partyism has placed in the way of a correct exercise of your elective franchise, I must deprecate it, for the consequences will not rest with you merely. They will be perpetuated to your children and your children's children. This consolation will nevertheless abide me—that if the People did not act right, it was not because they were not warned by the feeble voice of

JEFFERSON.