

The 'Federal Union' is laboring with its usual degree of industry, in circulating misrepresentations, and in producing improper impressions, to induce the good people of the State, not to support Judge Clayton for Congress, at the approaching election, but on the other hand to elect Mr. Schley. The hobby which these time-serving editors have mounted, and which they are attempting to ride to the defeat of Judge Clayton, is his decision with regard to the right of the Indians to dig for Gold on the lands at this time in the possession of the Cherokees.--- The readers of that print, will scarcely believe it true, that the party of which it is the organ, would, under any circumstances, have supported Judge Clayton for any office; yet strange & inconsistent as it may appear, that party not only voted for Judge Clayton, but took an active interest in promoting his election. They were his warm, his devoted and efficient supporters. This election was one founded *solely* upon principle. The only question which presented itself, was one of policy, it was whether the policy which the State had commenced towards the Indians should be continued or abandoned; and it was from this cause, and not from want of confidence in the integrity of the man, or gratitude for his past services, that Judge Clayton was defeated, or that any improper motives governed him in making the decision, but it was because in the discharge of a conscientious duty he would be compelled to make the decision again. Not a man who voted against Judge Clayton, believed that his devotion to the interests of the State were less firm than formerly, or that it was less ardent now than that of any of its citizens; but they believed that the decision had a tendency to induce the Indians to remain upon their territory, & to put off to some remote period, the acquisition of our lands. These may have been, or it may not have been, a legitimate conclusion; every man should be free to approve or disapprove them. So far then, as principle & policy are concerned, in a matter which is purely such, the Clark party stand irretrievably committed upon the principles and policy upon which that election turned; they stood forth as the friends of the Indians, of the advocates of their right to dig gold, and consequently, to possess the lands. They supported Judge Clayton's re-election to a man, they sustained by that support the decision he made; they adopted his opinion as their opinion. Among that number of devoted friends was Mr. Schley, the very man, for whose very benefit, the 'Federal Union' has raised such a howl and cry against Judge Clayton, on account of his decision. A decision which Mr. Schley & those editors had sustained; fostered, struggled to sustain. And yet, in the very face of their support to Judge Clayton, in less than one week, from the very day in which they supported him so zealously, so devotedly, these men have published over of the most violent, inflammatory, and poisonous articles against his election, with their opposition grounded upon the very same principle which had induced their most cordial support.

What conclusions will the community arrive in such men, and such a party?--- That they would sink in the interest of the whole State, to gain one object; if defeated in that, they would sink still deeper the interest, to work for one interest their residing advantage.--- Let the truth be told, the Federal party of this State, supported Judge Clayton for re-election, with the full knowledge that the republican party to which he was attached, could not support him, because of the conflicting principles of the policy of the State and his

decision. With the hope then, that if defeated, Judge Clayton would join *their* ranks, they became his supporters—always before his voters. Judge Clayton was defeated; but the honesty of the man, would not permit him to abandon a party to which he was attached, because of principle, from the circumstance of a defect in an office of his choice; he remained firm to his party, and it is for this honesty of purpose, and firmness of action, that the Federal party on Friday, were his devoted admirers and supporters, and on Thursday after, were his relentless persecutors. Let the public take these facts to their own consciences; reflect upon them, and say, whether any thing which emanates from the 'Federal Union,' is entitled to credit.

If Judge Clayton is obnoxious to the people of Georgia, because of his decision, Mr. Schley is more so, because of his support, uncalled for, and unprovoked, in sustaining that decision. Judge Clayton made it under the strong conviction of a high sense of duty; Mr. Schley supported and sustained it, by bestowing his support to Judge Clayton for reelection, and that too by an election which turned upon the principles of that decision, a support unusual, unexpected, because of Mr. Schley's hitherto embittered opposition. Had it not been for *that* decision, he never would have been opposed by any member of the Republican party, and none other than that could have torn them from his support. Though defeated by them, he is yet with them, and they with him. They believe in his devoted attachment to the leading principles of a democratic government, and will unanimously support him. His ability as a statesman; his honesty as a man; his firm, unshaken attachments to the rights of the States, & the union of the States; his active opposition to the odious principles of the Tariff; his distinction as a jurist; his opposition to the United States Bank; his belief of the want of power of the Supreme Court to strangle a free State before its tribunal; all qualify him for a representative of the people of Georgia, and a faithful conjurer with Andrew Jackson.

It may be asked, why elect him to Congress, if you will not elect him Judge? The answer is clear. As a Judge, his opinions of law will not sustain the policy of the State; as a representative in Congress the Constitutionality of the law cannot come before him; it will never be presented to him; the only subject which can elicit his attention is the generations of the removal of the Indians, his attachment to that cause, and his talents, integrity, and high standing abroad, will render him a valuable acquisition to our struggle in Congress; and we must avail ourselves of all our strength there at this important period.

The many reasons I have to urge, in a few words, why Mr. Schley should not be elected are, that he is a federalist, born a federalist, raised a federalist, and is a federalist now. He was opposed to the late war. He is opposed to the rights of the States; believing, as he afforded ample testimony by his vote last year, in the Tassels case, that it is improper for a State to interfere, even when the Federal Judiciary commands our officers of justice to cease from the execution of our laws, when they have condemned to death the guilty murderer. If Mr. Schley, is entitled to no higher claims upon the community at large, than upon those who know him best, he should never receive their suffrage. He was raised in the county of Jefferson, and left it a few years since.—Whilst a citizen of that county, he was a candidate for Colonel of the county, out of several hundred votes, he received only forty. He was a candidate subsequently for the Legislature, and received no more votes than before. These facts speak volumes. They show incontrovertibly, that if his neighbors, born and raised with him, cannot trust him, those who have only heard his name, should not vote for him.

JUNIUS.