

SCHLEY VS. CLAYTON.

The old charge of Federalism is brought against Judge Schley by the Senior editor of the Recorder, who is said to have been a federalist himself. Whether he was or not, we know he supported Adams against Jackson, and that some of his most admired political friends, such as Reid, Forsyth, Borrien, &c. were high federalists, during the late war with England. We now have testimony which enables us to add the name of Judge Clayton to this constellation of Federalists, as will be seen below.

Judge Schley declared himself during the last session of the Legislature, as we learn, to have been always a disciple of the Jefferson school. It will be recollected, that the war was declared by a very small majority; and that among those who voted against it, was John Randolph. We all know to what school he belongs. He is now abused by the friends of Adams and Clay, just as Schley is by certain men among us. The reason assigned by those republicans who at first opposed the war, was that the nation was unprepared to engage in it. This we understand to have been the extent of Judge Schley's objection. He believed there was cause for war, but with Randolph and others, he thought the declaration of it premature. But it is a well known fact, that after the war was declared—Judge Schley went in, heart and hand, for its vigorous prosecution. He actually applied for and obtained a commission—and was under marching orders against the British, when they were countermanded.—Can Judge Clayton say the same?

On the contrary, we learn from a most respectable source, that Judge Clayton's opposition to the war, was so violent, that he was actually burnt in effigy in Athens, and that it is susceptible of proof. Which is the more honorable? Schley marching against the enemy, with his commission in his pocket, or Clayton's effigy in flames?—*Federal Union.*