

We place the following correspondence (from the Augusta Chronicle of the 10th instant) in our columns as matter that ought to be recorded:

*Milledgeville, Nov. 13th, 1831.*

"DEAR SIR—I have this moment understood that you have concluded to become a Candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy of Mr. Lumpkin. I can assure you no circumstance could have transpired to astonish me more, particularly after your voluntary and gratuitous declarations to me on Friday; and as I now feel authorized freely to use them, it is but an act of justice to you that I should bring them to your recollection, in order that if there be any errors you may have an opportunity of correcting them. They are as follows—You called on me in the passage of the State House, and observed you would always feel grateful to me, for the course I had pursued towards you, and that as there were once unpleasant feelings between us, you hoped they were ended—and that if I were a candidate for Congress, you would take pleasure in voting for me. I replied, I had no such idea, and that I would not permit my name to be run. To which you replied, if Schley were a candidate, you would vote for him. I asked you if you had no idea of running yourself, and said there was such a report in circulation. You stated it was without foundation, and that you would not permit yourself to be so used, and concluded by saying that you did not think it prudent to make a blowing horn of it. I hope this will be attributed to the proper motive. It is to prevent misunderstanding.

"Yours respectfully,

THOS. GLASSCOCK.

"Hon. A. S. Clayton."

“ Gen. Glasscock says, the word “Friday” here, was written so by mistake, instead of Saturday, the day the conversation took place.”

*“Milledgeville, Nov. 13th, 1831.”*

“DEAR SIR—I have received your note of this morning, and in reply have to thank you for the candid and open manner in which you have expressed your intention to operate against me in the event of my being a candidate for Congress. You wish to be informed whether you have detailed a certain conversation correctly that occurred between us. I think you have substantially. I met you in the passage between the two Chambers and cordially thanked you for your support of me, reminded you that you had done so once before, and that notwithstanding, I had voted against you when you offered for Congress, such repeated instances of friendship deserved from me a similar return, and that if you would offer for Congress, you should meet my support. I now make the same declaration, and you may

rest assured my feelings are in nothing altered from the statement made to you; but I do not think you can or ought to claim such grateful feelings for any one else, unless they are as applicable to them as yourself. It is equally true that I said under existing circumstances, I should vote for Judge Schley, and that I had no idea of offering for that place—that I had refused repeated solicitations to that effect, and have honestly, on account of many considerations, but particularly my private interest, endeavored to prevent my nomination; and this my party will openly testify. But they have said, as your party did in the case of Mr. Lumpkin, that public men if they are honest in their professions of patriotism and respect for the public good, do not belong to themselves, but must obey the wishes of their party, or evince a selfish motive in the refusal, by looking entirely to offices of profit, when they

seek to serve the public. It seems, as in the case above referred to, that my objections were not considered valid, and therefore if I disobey the call upon me, a conclusion very unfavorable to my character, for disinterestedness, will be legitimately drawn, viz.—when it is a high office of emolument I want, I am very willing to serve the country, but when it is otherwise and attended with personal inconvenience I am not so ready with my services. I know it is usual in warm political contests, to employ all means to secure an end, and that our private and confidential conversations, nay those which occur at the hospitable board, are brought before the public to produce that effect, but on the present occasion, if due allowance be made by generous minds, for expressions flowing from a bosom stung with disappointment, or greatly excited by emotions of gratitude for unexpected favors, I know I have done or said nothing which the whole world may not know. Yours respectfully.

A. S. CLAYTON.

[A true copy from the original.]

*Milledgeville, Nov. 15, 1831.*

"I hereby certify that on Saturday last, the 12th instant, Judge Schley and myself were walking from Lafayette Hall to the State House, and were met by Judge Clayton, coming from the direction of McComb's Tavern. He turned somewhat out of his way, to meet us, and after saying something about the treatment he had received from his party, he gave Judge Schley his hand and said, 'In giving my hand I pledge myself to you, that I will not oppose you, but on the contrary will vote for you and support you in your election to Congress.—You can beat any one of them, and if you can beat one you can beat two.—They cannot get Haynes down, and Seaborn Jones, I expect, will be a candidate, who is not popular, and you can beat him.' For myself I think it best not to come out too openly at first for you, and therefore I request that a blowing should not be made of my intention." I do believe that I repeat his words nearly verbatim, at all events to the best of my recollection, I do the substance.

ZACH. WILLIAMS."

[A true copy of the original.]

The parallel which Judge Clayton pretends to find between his own case and that of Mr. Lumpkin, is a feeble attempt at ridiculous sophistry. Mr. Lumpkin had not quarrelled with the Clark party; he had not by it been expelled with ignominy from office, a disgraced fugitive; but possessed in an eminent degree its friendship and confidence; and in declining at first to accede to

its wishes, he was not actuated by resentment towards it or subserviency towards its opponents, nor did he pledge himself to support Mr. Gilmer or any other candidate that might offer. In ultimately consenting to be run, he therefore broke no faith plighted to his rival, nor was accepting compensation for indignity heaped on him by his party; but only complied with the desire of his ardent-steadfast friends. The reverse of all this, is the case with Judge Clayton; and in his letter to General Glascock, he confesses, that though his patriotism and the wishes of his party are binding on him to oppose one political opponent, yet they by no means are imperative towards another—that neither his love of country nor the interest of his party is equal to the personal obligations under which two acts of political kindness by General Glascock have put him.