

*From the Augusta Constitutionalist.*

**JUDGE CLAYTON.**—The Judge's declaration that he is a Nullifier has been generally credited—his arguments are not so much relied on. They remind us of a passage in Cowper, who says of the infidel, as we may say of the Nullifier—He

“has shot his bolts away,  
Till his exhausted quiver yielding none,  
He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled,  
And aims them at the shield of truth again.”

The merits of the subject have not absorbed his whole attention. He has not neglected another, and a sweeter theme; the merits of himself. He says—

“I hope I have given sufficient proof that the love of office has not induced me to shape my opinions to conciliate popular favor.”

O certainly, he has demonstrated that he never shapes his opinions, much less his actions, with a view to office! Does any body remember his denunciation of the 'Troup party, when he lost his Judgeship?—His promise thereupon to support Judge Schley for Congress?—and the sudden recovery of his Troupism, when he himself was nominated the Troup candidate, in opposition to the same Judge Schley? Will some moral geometrician inform us, what was the "shape" of his course on that occasion? He may be indifferent about office; but it seems to us that he begs very hard for it, and upon grounds far from satisfactory. He intimates that whatever may be thought of Nullification, a nullifier can do no harm in Congress.—True, Mr. Judge, but a Congressman who is a nullifier may do a great deal of harm at home, by his official influence—more than half a dozen members of the Legislature. The Tariffites at Washington, for aught we know, might be gratified if he were left at home. But it is possible to be tired of a man's company, without being particularly afraid of him. A representative may render himself extremely odious to his opponents, without advancing either the interests, or reputation of his state.

One symptom which we discern of Mr. C's disposition to shape his course Congress-ward, will probably be rather more offensive to the nullifiers than to us. When in his fiery progress towards Georgia, he fulminated his Laurensburg toast, some persons imagined that he was a real "word and blow" revolutionist. But they now perceive, that he is willing to "dally" a little himself, and consents to let the republic live until some time in the year 1834. He has discovered, we presume, that his constituents will "doubt" in spite of him; and that in the present case, those who doubt are not so likely to be "doubted," as those who are doubted. Some readers have objected to a certain air and manner in his communication, not easily mistaken for those of Lord Chesterfield. They are unjust. Without that authenticating stamp, who would have believed the document to be genuine? M.