"We learn, from good authority, that none of the gentlemen belonging to the committee of correspondence, appointed at Athens, are considered as advocates of nullification, excepting, perhaps, Judge Clayton; yet, we apprehend that an unlimited convention might be attended by dangers quite as great as those of sull fication." The above is from the Augusta Constitumalist, which has heretofore been, or appeard to be, warmly opposed to the tariff. It stely denounced it in no measured terms, and roclaimed "war to the knife," (we use the words of the Constitutionalist,) against those "mirereants who should endeavor to enslave" ne south, by making the "protective system he rooted policy of the country," and "the ecisions of the Supreme Court paramount to se Constitution." The preceding extract, owever, seems to have quite a different bearag, and one that we should not have expected om a bona fide opponent of the tariff, howver consistent it might be with the policy of a friend in disguise. Why apprehend "dangers"

om a convention of the people? Can they ot be trusted with the management of their wn concerns? Can they not be trusted with "power to maintain, preserve, and defend the rights and privileges of the free citizens of Georgia," which is avowed to be the object of the convention. To what party can a journal belong, in which we find such a sentiment? lot to the Free Trade and State Rights party! Jot to the Union party! Can it then be to a scret, disguised Tariff party, which is just ommencing to show itself openly, finding that t can no longer operate in secret and under .lse colors? There is, however, another and a very ineresting aspect in which we view the above article, and it is upon that account we take notice of it. It shows, conclusively, that there is in Georgia a determined spirit of resistance and opposition to the tariff, which, although it may possibly not assume the form of nullification, yet will approximate so closely to it that its practical effects will be the same. They have declared their "determination not to submil to, and the consequent resolution to resist the obnoxious laws." As to the mode and manner, that is for future decision. Two things are very apparent. That some of those who have been declaiming loudly against the tariff, will do their utmost to paralyse the exertions of those who are laboring to free their fellow-citizens from the oppressions yf which they complain; and that a line will soon be fully and completely drawn between those who are determined not to submit to the tariff, and its friends, united with those timeserving, office-seeking politicians, who are willing to sacrifice their fellow-citizens to their own emolument and advancement.