

principles, and barter them for office—there were always a number of nominal Jackson men, who really were opposed to the elevation of the General to the Presidency. The late shuffling and shifting of parties has shown this to be the fact—a fact long suspected by some, and believed by others—ourselves against the rest. Judge Clayton of Geo. is one of these men. In a furious attack upon the President, for example, Judge Clayton enumerates a long catalogue of offences, embracing for the most part, all the charges brought against him by his opponents from 1824 to 1832. And yet Judge Clayton knew as well the existence of these charges, and had just as much reason to believe they were true during all that time, when he was a furious Jackson man, as he can do now, when circumstances having thrown him into the Calhoun ranks, he finds it convenient to assail Gen. Jackson with the very charges which he then disbelieved, or, which if he credited, he disregarded!—So, too Mr. Coke of Va. in his late electioneering campaign, has found it necessary to publish some of his private letters, in one of which he remarks—"I charge nothing of what I have said to Gen. Jackson's intentions—the man, I have no doubt, wishes well to his country, but he is weak, and absolutely wanting in qualifications to administer the government." And yet Mr. Coke was elected as a Jackson man, and bore that appellation among his constituents, until compelled to avow himself a Nullifier, he exhibited himself in his true colors. We do not doubt that the private correspondence of many others, high in office, would betray circumstances of like hypocrisy.

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