of reformation with a calmness which becomes a people determined to use it. Letters from Cadiz confirm the previous accounts of the tranquility of that city. The government is occupied in forming a corps of 30,000 men, to support the new constitution of the nation, and to act against those who may disturb the public peace. The prefects, subprefects, and municipalities, are organized, and co-operate with the government in maintaining tranquility.

Yesterday we had a double fete at the court, to celebrate, at the same time, the birth day of the Queen, and the anniversary of the publication of the Constitution.

The Junta have required the dismissal of all who were of the 70 who petitioned for the overthrow of the Cortes.

All the political chiefs (prefects) nominated by the Cortes, are restored to their offices.

The Secretariat of the Cortes is also re-established. Its offices, seals, papers, and the original of the Constitution, have been restored to it. All the Clerks are restored to their posts.

Madrid is inundated with pamphlets, gazettes, and handbills, which are showered on the people from every quarter.

RECORDER.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Tuesday, May 30.

☞ The revolution in Spain has produced, on the other nations of Europe, the effect we had anticipated. In Italy, Prussia and Portugal, a disposition among the people to shake off the galling yoke of despotism has been recently manifested. The parties to the Holy Alliance, (or in other words, the Sovereigns leagued against Liberty) are not inattentive to what is passing. It is said they will interfere in the affairs of Spain—Let them beware of doing so, lest they stir up another storm not less terrific than that of the French revolution, which deluged all Europe with blood, and some of it royal blood. If foreign troops be called on to reinstate in arbitrary power, the perfidious and pusillanimous Ferdinand, his destruction will be the first, but the least to be lamented, of the fearful consequences of such a policy.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 11th, and from London to the 10th ultimo. Discontent appears to be the order of the day in England, Scotland and Ireland. At Glasgow, Paisley and other places, placards were placed on the walls addressed to the people of Great Britain, calling upon them to come forward immediately and effect by force a revolution in the government; also enjoining on the manufacturers to abstain from work after a certain day. Obeying this requisition, the weavers and other workmen quitted their labour, and the streets were covered with crowds of the idle and discontented. The want of efficient leaders and the intimidation of the military had induced many of them to return to their work. On the 8th of April a body of volunteers, conducting some prisoners through Greenock, were attacked by the populace, and a smart skirmish ensued, in which 20 of the latter were killed and wounded. The mob broke open the prison and set at liberty all who were confined for sedition, but no others. Accounts from Madrid were to the 29th of March; the 9th of July is the day fixed for the convocation of the Cortes. A private letter says, "Terror is general—Revolution or Death is the order of the day. We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages." None of the foreign Ministers at Madrid, with the exception of our minister Mr. Forsyth, had congratulated the King on his acceptance of the Constitution. They wait for instructions from their Courts.

☞ While bathing on Sunday evening in the Oconee river, Mr. JAMES NEVINS, a young man who had lately come to this place from New-York, to superintend the Book-Bindery of Messrs. Ginn & Curtis, was unfortunately drowned. The untimely fate of this industrious and respectable stranger, who promised to be a useful citizen, is deeply regretted.

☞ To give the whole correspondence between the Spanish Minister Vives and our Secretary of State in one paper, we have been compelled to exclude many other articles. In a letter subsequent to this correspondence, the Minister of Spain denies positively his having intimated to Mr. Gallatin, as stated by that gentleman, that he was authorized, in the event of satisfactory explanations from our government on certain points, to deliver the Floridas as a pledge for the ratification of the treaty.

FOR THE SOUTHERN RECORDER.

To ROBERT WALSH, Jun'r, Esq.

You have the credit of being the first American who has ever looked upon the separation of these States with a fixed and unwavering purpose, and if you are not the last you may be fairly considered as at large upon the lenity of public justice, and living upon the bounty of a nation's forbearance. In view of the communion of peace and happiness which this country was enjoying, and in remembrance of the fellowship of trial and suffering, it had endured, to contemplate the disunion and to give to that contemplation in regular process of deliberation, required an indurance of feeling, and a cool calculating contempt of consequences, of which I will risk a hope you are the exclusive and unenvied possessor. Your speculations are not only open and wary, but are exultingly repeated, and equally contemn an excuse, founded in the warmth of argument or the zeal of party. Upon the character of such reflections there can be but one opinion, and against the desolating tendency of their utterance, all good men, must with one accord, raise an uplifted arm. There is a peculiar impiety in the heresy that ought to deliver over its authors to all future recollection impressed with an odium, that no political penitence could obliterate and no national indulgence should forgive. For one am willing that all such treasonable attempts, and the reward they merit, should live upon a more imperishable record than a newspaper paragraph, and while your misdeed is barely going the rounds of such a petty chastisement, the last best interest of this government would seem to demand the aid of a more efficient tribunal.

Coming fresh from a contest, far from being inglorious, with the literary champions of England, your opinions are calculated to have a weight, which on this occasion they do not deserve, and which on all occasions it befits the common virtue of this country to abhor and resist. Was it not enough that the great councils of the nation should have been torn and distracted by a heartless and inflamed debate, which more festering jealousy into the bosom of the community, than at all former periods of this flourishing and contented realm? Was it not enough that the South in their purchase of domestic peace should have suffered a deforcement of six eighths of a common property, and what is far dearer to them should have been divested of an essential right? Must they again be subjected to the restless action of an omnivorous ambition, and drawn within the jaws of an unsatisfied avarice? Is this unholy work not finished? Is Missouri to be offered up as a holocaust, by a new and hypocritical philosophy, for the sin of the "litigious institution" of slavery? Will nothing else suit the overwrought charity of your Priests and the solemn but sudden philanthropy of your Patriots? By your account it would seem that nothing would, for you have denounced the devoted people of Missouri and declared they may yet be rejected from the Union, and as far as your influence and exertions can attain that result, presiding over what you doubtless consider the first paper of the Union, and coming down with the full force of your name, you have entered into the conflict under no expectation of a repulse.

It is true you are a person of superior literary acquirements, but it is equally true there is no one more sensible of the fact than yourself, and in you there is offered a singular instance that neither prudence nor moderation are necessary to their support. Do not however imagine that because you are the defender of American literature, and that because there is such an overweening heraldry in the title, and such a proud defiance in the style of your paper. That you alone hold and dispense all the disposable learning of the nation; some unplowed remnant may yet be left upon the untenanted domain of knowledge, at least enough to convict you of that want of principle and consistency, common to every tool of party, or self-sufficient hireling of a faction.

You have on a former occasion quoted an old maxim "retorquere non est respondere," which I mean to make applicable, if I can, to my present undertaking, to shew, if your own evidence can be relied on, that your mind, on two subjects at least, has submitted to a regression from former opinions, and which, either to justify or support, will require something stronger than the prurient intrigues of De Witt Clinton, or the hollow professions of Rufus King.

In your "Appeal," a work beyond which there is nothing which could have added to your fame, but which will now be read with the mingled sentiments of admiration and contempt, you have, among other things, mainly laboured to prove how illusory were the speculations of England with reference to the instability of our Union, and how unjust were her strictures on the character of our slavery—I propose to lay before the public, some of your views on those two points, and as it is your favorite mode of arguing, to do it in your own language, which, without using an unmeaning compliment, is well suited to the dress and expression of any opinion where modesty & sincerity is neither sought nor expected.

At the close of the revolutionary war, notwithstanding the English had suffered much in men and money, and greatly more in pride and character, yet "finding the trade with America retained and even likely to be indefinitely enlarged" they yielded to the most open demonstrations of joy that the struggle was over—But say you "it is much more certain that with multitudes of all classes, the dismemberment of the empire left an ulceration, "a galling wakefulness" which found relief only in the most extravagant and malignant hopes; and that the experience of the war was lost upon the majority of the nation, in regard to the character and destinies of the colonies. On the conclusion of peace, it was confidently announced and believed, that the confederacy of the States would quickly be dissolved, that the forces of Great Britain remaining among them, might be called in to quell the disorders, which the separation from the mother country must produce; that a second revolution would happen, and restore them penitent and submissive to her dominion. Such were the topics of consolation administered by writers of authority, and greedily swallowed by men in office. Lord Sheffield embodied them in a pamphlet soon after the ratification of the definitive treaty and took, by general consent, the station of oracle, which he ought never to lose, so marvelously have events confirmed all his opinions."

The most prominent methods of testifying opposition or contempt towards an opinion is by direct open contradiction, or by bitter sarcastic ridicule, and when one or the other is employed for such purpose, it settles the complexion of the opposing assertions, from which a change is perfectly inadmissible, upon any other ground than an honest conviction of error. In the first part of the above quotation, you have roundly treated the idea of a dissolution of this confederacy as being founded in the most "extravagant and malignant hopes". And in the latter you have indulged in a keen pleasantry of irony against the "oracles" of Lord Sheffield, which at least ought to have secured you from all future attempts to realize his lordship's predictions—If he had known so much of the pliancy of your sentiments as the present generation, he might have entertained strong hopes of relief from your satire, but in his day, bad as it was, there was nothing known in the science of human duplicity that could have enabled him to calculate upon so much prescience. But you add further "the reign of Lord Sheffield's ancient opinions was naturally prolonged in Great Britain, by the comparative insignificance of the United States under the federal administration; their total disarray after its overthrow; the simplicity of their institutions, and the vehement altercations of the parties into which they were thrown. It became anew, a common belief and fond hope with the ministerial politicians, that America might yet be regained by arms or by arts; and even those of the opposition settled down in a contemptuous commiseration of her weakness and sinister destinies. The rencontre of the Chesapeake and Leopard made it quite certain, for all parties, that the Americans were cowards; that the Irish had fought their battles in the revolution; and that there was only food for merriment or pity in the idea of their meeting, at sea, British skill and valour. The Edinburgh Review told confidently of 'the feeble and shadowy texture of the federal government' it had 'little hopes of a system of polity which, in an advancing society, offered no prizes to talents and no distinctions to wealth,' and foresaw that 'the slender tie which held the United States together would burst at once in the tumult of war."

It must be a subject of great surprise to the friends of Lord Sheffield, and perhaps of gratification if it came from a source that could be depended on, to find that his sapient opinions, after passing from the country of their origin, are obtaining a currency in the very one, where they ought most to be detested, and that too through the agency of a person whose whole artillery of wit had been aimed at their overthrow: But as great as it other their surprise or gratification, it bears no proportion to the exultation of feeling that doubtless they experience, from the conversion of this second Saul of Tarsus, to the faith and belief of opinions he had so long and so contemptuously persecuted; and although this change may be neither sincere nor lasting, as it has been effected at the expence of his political honesty, and without a motive connected with truth or duty, yet as his unalterable confessions, they must forever silence the clamour of his strictures, and while they confer on the object of his detraction a triumph over his candor, they will equally serve to commemorate a very unprofitable folly.

But as ridiculous as were the speculations of Lord Sheffield, they had infinitely greater sense and respect than those of Mr. Walsh; the latter is not a foreigner, he has not written at the close of the revolution, and under the torture of keen disappointment, he has not written when the "comparative insignificance" of the army and navy of the United States remains to be redeemed, he has not written when the "simplicity of our institutions", has, on that account, wanted either strength or respect, nor has he written when the "vehement altercations of parties" has either been unusual or seditious. Far otherwise, he has "embodied" and submitted his reflections, when "calculating philanthropy" have parted with the delusive hope of gaining America by "arms or arts" after a well tried experiment of the use of both, as our gallant armies in the first case, and your party in the last, can fully testify, an experiment which they will not soon be anxious to repeat, unless a "society with a uniform face" would be more favorable to its success. When American cowardice has ceased to gratify the pride of the land of our origin, and when American prowess, "at sea," has neither been "food for merriment or pity to British skill or valour." To an ingenuous mind no wider field of indignant contemplation can be presented than barely to assert that Lord Sheffield was an Englishman and Mr. Walsh is an American.

But before I dismiss my remarks upon this last quotation, I would enquire of you how you intend hereafter to meet the Edinburgh Review? Will you candidly acknowledge, that so little reward was "offered to your talents" that the "slender tie which held the United States together" ought at "burst" asunder? Will you own that the contempt for the "distinctions due to wealth" will and ought to overcome the "feeble and shadowy texture of the federal government?" You will have to do this or worse, and if the last be possible, you have given strong proofs that it will be neither unsuited to your genius or inclination.

ATTICUS.

After the Message form the President of the United States to Congress, on the subject of our relations with Spain, there can be but little doubt but that that matter will be suffered by Congress to rest where it now does; in the expectation that the Cortes will do what is just in relation to us, by causing the treaty to be ratified, and the faith of the Spanish nation to be redeemed from the reproach which has been cast upon it by the refusal of its sovereign to ratify the treaty. An attempt was made yesterday, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House of Representatives in favor of a different course; but, the previous question being then called, and the call being sustained by a majority of the house, the motion was overruled. There appears, indeed, no probability that Congress will under present circumstances, no urgency demanding it, authorize the President to cause to be occupied any part of the territory in the possession of Spain.

[Nat. Int.]

The proposition moved some time ago by Mr. Clay, looking to the expediency of making an appropriation for an outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as it may be deemed proper to send to any of the Independent Governments of South America, was yesterday agreed to in the House of Representatives by a small majority. The difference of sentiment between those who supported and those who opposed this resolve, is perhaps not great, being a difference of form rather than of substance. There is no member of the House of Representatives, probably, who would object to an appropriation for compensating any Minister whom the President with the consent of the Senate, should think it proper to send to any independent government in South America. The real question was, therefore, whether the appropriation should be made prospectively, or concurrently with the appointment itself, when the Executive shall think fit to make it.

One thing is pretty evident, that this decision of the House is consequent on the disclosure of the result of the negociations respecting the treaty with Spain, as indicated in the documents this day published.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress to take place on the 2nd Monday in November, instead of the first Monday in December next. Besides the large quantity of unfinished bu-