

**A strange Judgment.**—In a suit lately tried before a justice of the peace of Northumberland county, the justice gave judgment in favor of the witnesses for the amount of the plaintiff's damage and costs of suit. If true, the foregoing is "a strange judgment," indeed, & reminds us of the "strange" proceedings of a late Columbian constable, who in the absence of the plaintiff, at whose quest an execution had previously been issued, levied upon and sold his property to the defendant, however, (who was no doubt very glad to be thus extricated from the paper) very generously refused to receive a cent of the execution!—*Enquirer.*

**Despatch of business.**—On Monday last young lady attended the County Court of Chesterfield, for the purpose of choosing a guardian. The guardian was chosen, and consented forthwith to his own union with his fair ward. A licence was immediately issued, and the happy pair became man and wife before they left the spot. Fair ladies! go ye and do likewise.

[Pet. Int.]



## RECORDER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

A letter from a gentleman in Savannah, dated 24th ultimo, to one of the editors of this paper, says—"Things are in a strange state here, and it is difficult to conjecture how they are to end. The United States Branch Bank has had the bills of the State and Planters' Banks protested, in consequence of their refusing to pay specie; the bills of both banks are still received however at the Branch Bank, but the bills of the Darien Bank are refused I am told either in payment or on deposit. This I am induced to think is but the commencement of a system intended to bring about the destruction of the State Banks, which is perhaps quite practicable from the advantage afforded to the U. States' Bank by its having the command of the U. States' funds."

That the Bank of the United States will never cease to exert all its means to annihilate the state institutions, until that end be accomplished, regardless of the distress which it must necessarily produce in the community, does not seem to admit of a doubt.—Already, in consequence of the proceedings above alluded to, have some of the strongest mercantile houses in Savannah been compelled to stop payment. Is it fair, that the Bank of the United States, while she will not issue her own notes, should endeavor to discredit the only circulating medium among us? If this measure produce, as is expected, permanent injury to our local Banks, the State will be no small sufferer—her interest in the State Banks, if we are correctly informed, is little less than two millions of dollars.

One of those fiery appearances called *meteors*, which are not very common, was seen by many persons, and distinctly heard by nearly all in this place, on Saturday morning last between six and seven o'clock. Its course was from South to North and the explosion apparently near, but certainly at a great distance, from the time that elapsed before the sound reached us. The noise was loud, resembling distant thunder or the rapid passage of a carriage over a bridge.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Such of the citizens of Milledgeville and the neighborhood, as feel disposed to join in celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, are invited to meet at BRUKEN'S TAVERN, This Evening, at four o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.

FOR THE SOUTHERN RECORDER.

To ROBERT WALSH, Jun'r, Esq.

The love of literary fame is far from being despicable, and to excel in a knowledge of just government is one of those proud distinctions, to which every individual of talents ought to aspire.—But when the one becomes ostentatious and the other dictatorial, a proper occasion is produced for the exercise of public resentment. You are not the only person who has been unable to withstand the fascinations of flattery, and the very newspapers of the Union, which you now so much affect to despise, and whose "intemperate mood and coarse phraseology" it will be the peculiar felicity of *our* to correct, have not a little contributed, by repeated puffs of your reconcile addition, to bloat your character to its present consequence.—How gratefully their kind commendation of your worth has been met and rewarded, remains to be shown in some where and I fear distant number of the National Gazette, for acting as you do from a spirit of contradiction, it cannot reasonably be expected until gratitude shall be considered dishonorable. You are not the only person, the moral frame of whose mind has been prostrated by a vain taste for learning and a vicious thirst for ambition, and to show the unfortunate degeneracy of such a course, is one among the objects, of these my humble efforts, of however by way of adding strength to *our* convictions on the subject, founded as they are upon experience, but by way of tender warning to such scribblers as Dwight, who have not half your sense, but all your disposition to mischief.

You have undertaken a course, which of itself bespeaks no commode degree of self-confidence, for that would seem to be a hopeless undertaking in which Rufus King had failed, and next to despair when De Witt Clinton had been unsuccessful. To make either of these persons President of the United States, under the present form of government and by a peaceful and honest

change of public sentiment, without arrogating to myself the spirit of prophecy, I now pronounce to be impracticable: But I will not hazard my judgment so far, as to express myself with the same or equal confidence, if your plan succeeds; in the tumult of civil war, virtue loses its sway, and there are not wanting cases, in such scenes of strife and confusion, where, I will not say worse for that would be impossible, but fully as improbable events have occurred.

The mass of good sense, virtue, peace and a noble generosity, which has so much and so long characterized the great majority of our northern brethren, has afforded a rampart against the open and secret shafts of selfish and designing politicians, and there would now be nothing to dread, from that organized faction, of which I presume you are to be the future leader, but for the insidious use attempted to be made of the religious impulse of the country.

From true religion there is nothing to fear and every thing to hope, but from an active and aspiring clergy we would be profiting little by the experience of the world if we did not expect any thing. Possessing such complete dominion over the affections of the public mind, unconnected as they are with the administration of affairs, displaying the semblance of such disinterested zeal, and lifted entirely above temporal concerns, they are safe under any form of government, and perhaps there is none so unfavorable to their views and standing as the one in which there can be no "establishment of religion" and where every one is indulged in the "free exercise thereof." And I have always believed that if ever this government is overturned there will be the quarter in which the lever will be inserted.

It is a great misfortune that in any country religion and the Clergy should be identified, and that the veneration which is due to the former, is so often blindly transferred to the latter.—The popish religion will illustrate my meaning. They are nothing but mere men, possessing the same unaltered passions, and often greater prejudices than others, and all history shows that whether they have been acting in church or state their footsteps have uniformly left the print of blood, and their trail has been marked by desolation.—Hence in all matters of civil government they ought to be viewed with an unsleeping jealousy.

I will not be so unkind as to assign that while such an animating glow of philanthropy was overspreading the United States, through the agency of the various benevolent societies, imparting as they did an electric sensation throughout the whole moral structure of society, that the dismemberment of the Union, or any other great political object was specifically in view.—But I will say, and feel a confidence that I shall be believed, that the ardour of feeling, which this virtuous excitement had generated, has been seized by arch political intriguers (because the subject of slavery could be so artfully interwoven with it) the better to ensure success to their deep machinations. And I will further say, that since the subject has assumed a distinctive character, and gradually unfolded its purposes, it has received, in and out of *town meetings*, a countenance and support, from a certain class of individuals, reverend if you choose, marked by a temper and feeling perfectly uncharacteristic of the meekness of their lowly master. The charitable disposition of the times, and the pious fervor of an innocent but deluded people, have been pressed into the service of a restless cabal, whose aim, beyond their own personal aggrandizement, has been any thing, but justice, honesty or patriotism.

When therefore you were enlisted into this junta, was the beauty so great that you dared to stake the reputation of a work of immense labor and research, together with your own consistency of character, on such a doubtful issue? Was it a matter of indifference to you whether the well earned laurels you had gathered in a successful combat with the British critics should flourish or wither? Why did you not point your employers to the record of sentiments, which could not now be withdrawn from the public, where you stood pledged to maintain and support very different opinions from theirs? Why did you not refer them to your "appeal," and particularly to the following remarkable paragraph, adduced by you among many other instances of disgusting inconsistency and unmanly hostility of the Edinburgh Review towards your insinuated country; there you remark—"In the last pages of the article (from the Edinburgh Review) on Birbeck's travels, it is elaborately maintained by the Reviewer that the American union will continue; but in the next number of the Journal, we are told that 'it is scarcely possible to conceive that such an empire as the American should very long remain undivided.' " The truly sound doctrine of the article on Birbeck (first mentioned) furnishes the best answer to this assertion.

Then you quote that article, and having called it "sound doctrine" and the "best answer" which could be made to the Reviewer's assertion relative to the "division" of the American empire, you thereby make it your own. It is as follows:

"It might be proper to consider the real ground of stability which the government of America possesses before we decide in so positive a manner against it. There can be little doubt the whole question turns upon the difference of American and European society, and the total want in the former of that race of political characters which abounds in the latter. In America, all men have abundant occupation of their own, without thinking of the state. Every person is deeply interested and perpetually engaged in driving his trade, and cultivating his land: and little time is left to any one for thinking of state affairs, except as a subject of conversation. As a business, they engage the attention of no one except the rulers of the country; and even they keep the concerns of the public subordinate to their own. The Governor of a state is generally a large land owner, and farmer of his own ground. A foreign minister is the active member of a lucrative and laborious profession, quitting it for a few months, and returning to its gains and its toils when his mission is ended. The business of the Senate occupies but a few weeks in the year; and no man devotes himself so much to its duties as to leave it doubtful to what class of the industrious community he properly belongs. The race of mere statesmen, so well known among us in the old world, is wholly unknown in the new; and until it springs up, even the foundations of a change cannot be considered as hid. The Americans, no doubt, are like other freemen decided partisans, and warm political combatants; but what project or chance can counterbalance in their eyes the benefit conferred by the union, of cultivating their soil, and pursuing their traffic freely and gainfully in their capacity of private individuals? A preacher of insurrection might safely be left with such personages as the American farmers; and until the whole frame of society alters, even a great increase of political characters will

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not enable these persons successfully to appeal to the bulk of the community, with the prospect of *splitting the union*. The cautious and economical character of the Federal Government seems admirably adapted to secure its hold over the affections of a rational and frugal people."

What commentary is due to this extract? One that you have made yours by adoption, and compelled it to subservise no valuable a purpose. Are you the person that is to conduct a national paper, intended to lead, and give tone to, the politics and literature of United America, a gazette "devoted not to party, but to national interests, to the inculcation of truth, and the detection of imposture?" One that is to have a "mixture of letters and liberal science, ready to applaud or condemn, as truth and the national weal may seem to require?"

The man who can, in one breath, say that a "preacher of insurrection might safely be left with such personages as the American farmers; and until the whole frame of society alters, he would not be able to make a successful appeal to the bulk of the community with a prospect of splitting the union;" and in the next declares, that "the non-slave holding states not only could exist in a separate confederacy, but would be sure to flourish and maintain themselves in independence and prosperity against all the world!" The man who enquires yesterday, what "project or chance can counterbalance in the eyes of the Americans, the benefits conferred by the Union," and to day roundly asserts, that if divided, "in a few years they will contain a population of eight millions of freemen of the most hardy, industrious, intelligent, and enterprising stock; with the purest political constitutions; with a uniform face, and arrangement of society; with every variety of climate and excellence of soil; with all the dispositions, resources, and establishments fitted to produce a homogeneous, enlightened, powerful, and enduring nation!" The man who, in one hour, breathes his resolute reproaches against the "proachers" of disunion abroad, where they are harmless and can least affect us, and in the next, is himself a teacher of the same revolting doctrine at home! It can not be, unless indeed you have been such a reader of British Reviews, on the contemptible understanding and grovelling character of the American people, as that you have become a convert to their opinions, and have now condescended to play off upon us the same miserable farago of ribaldry, and still more unprincipled calumny.

I shall make one more quotation from your work before I proceed to an examination of your late justification, a defence fraught with your usual ingenuity, but bearing upon its countenance a holier front of indecorum. In the preface to your "appeal" you observe, still in answer to the pitiful slanders of England, that "there are some points at least, as to which the 'freedom' that reigns in the United States of America,' would not seem to be incompatible with unanimity. If the whole population of these states were canvassed, perhaps not one individual would be found disaffected to the form and constitution of their government. The number discontent with the system of administration, or distrustful of the ability and integrity of the present executive councils, is certainly so small as to disappear on a glance at the mass of citizens in the opposite temper of mind—*Primum imperium quo obedientes gaudent.*"

I have selected this as the last extract on this head of my subject, because from the place where it is found, it is perhaps the last deliberate expression of your own opinion, and as that bears a very late date, to the extent it may be some matter of interest to speculate upon the precise period of your apostasy. Do you not apprehend that your critical adversaries will consider it as nothing but a conspicuous flourish in your frontispiece, and in their talent for mean invective and love of low abuse, denounce your statement as the empty boast of a political braggart? May they not ask, where now is the truth of your splendid Latin maxim? Where now is that "armed realm which all delight to obey?" Where is the sincerity of your declaration, that "perhaps not one individual would be found disaffected to the form and constitution of his government?"

What apology will you render for such inconsiderate dissimulation? Perhaps for yourself none is necessary, and fortunately for your country, you have left the question perfectly unsettled, and placed the critics in a most perplexing situation, for having borne your testimony, in terms so directly opposite, it will be entitled to neither weight or belief, and while they are suffering in their doubts, you, if it is any comfort to you, will be experiencing the fate of all false witnesses.

ATTICES.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Georgia has long mourned her backsliding in politics. For one, I have observed with lamentation the apathy of our state, and the successes of ambitious men in succeeding to the highest offices in the gift of the people. Almost in despair I have groined in silence under the pressure of a thorough change of men and measures—but, *hopeful to the righteous cause*, the wicked beneath not well, nor manageth discreetly the days of their prosperity! Another native son seems to see through the darkness of "these cold times," and crieth aloud to the languishing friends of Georgia, resuscitation! resuscitation! As wicked high-priests in days of old sent out a persecuting Paul clothed with high authority—so I behold those now in high authority sending out their revilers clothed too in high colored coverings of honest sounding titles. Have the faithful been assailed? And a late reviler had reason to be ashamed? I would that he was even as safe as the reviler of old, who sinned alone because of his ignorance.—The second number of the Old Georgian testifies that he receiveth not, he willeth not his own conversion. From a general subject I would descend to one particular. Was Mr. Cobb engaged all last summer in robbing the people of Georgia to a sense of their neglect by the United States, by writing the pieces signed G. Telfair, &c. &c. did he wait on the last Legislature, which he had sought to ripen for the question—converse with them freely on the subject—did that Legislature make a memorial to Congress complaining of partiality against us in the extinguishment of Indian titles within the limits of the states, and require the present Governor (by resolution) to transmit the proceedings to Congress, and to do all he has done in the business?—but has a writer under the fair covering of "an old Georgian" sought to take this rightful honor from Mr. Cobb and the Legislature, and to give it to the Governor because he is needy and wants the prop of such hours about this time? Had ye true—ye native Georgians, the light shineth through, and your redemption draweth nigh.

ANOTHER NATIVE.

The London Traveller of the 15th April, anticipates the condition that would be required by Don Vives, previous to