

THE RECORDER, OF LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S MISCELLANY;

Printed by HENRY PAGE, and JAMES T. CALLEN, at the Recorder's Office, No. 116 N. 3d St., every WEEK-PAYDAY Morning. Subscription Two Dollars per annum.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY MONEY.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in a suit between the executors of Hanbury's estate and the trustees of Geo. Nelson and others, venditors, a tract of land in vicinity of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 220 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gwynn, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £ 250 with interest thereon from October 1897, and the costs & expenses of this sale, which will take place at Gadby's tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, the sixth of November next.

They above tract of land was purchased by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said decree, and the purchase money not being wholly paid, is again to be sold for the satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Late Marshal, v. n.
Richmond, Sep. 18th, 1892. (16.)

A FEW COPIES OF HYMNS, BY THE REV. E. CLAY.

TO BE SOLD
At this Office, and at J. Pansford's Stationer
Richmond.

"A saving of time, is a saving of money, for
time is our most precious boon."
FRANKLIN.

MAYO'S TOLL BRIDGE

is situated on the Potomac River, and is a fine example of modern engineering. It is a toll bridge, and is used by all the boats and barges that pass up and down the river. It is a very safe and convenient bridge, and is a great convenience to the public.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the whole community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time (a period of no less than 37 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel north or south, and particularly to the whole country (both of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coping to the feet of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with, and always receive, universal patronage and support; exclusive of these considerations, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety, and expedition, which this excellent and useful bridge affords.

SAMUEL JONES,
Richmond, Virginia, Sep. 16th, 1892.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Revised Code,

Now published by Messrs. PEGASUS and PAGE, are respectfully informed, that the printing portion of the work will be finished by October 1st. Several professional gentlemen have already undertaken to give their copies interleaved with blank paper, for the purpose of annotation; the change attending this addition to the book will be made at a price compared to the convenience. Should any other gentlemen wish to do themselves of it, it is a fine plan, according to the publisher, who looks to the finishing of the work, as it will be immediately received and promptly published.

JOHN HUMPHREY,
Richmond, Virginia, 1892.

THE Subscribers has lately removed to the Brick House, opposite to Cross's Tavern, and near to Proffer and Manchester's Store.

He proposes to practice the Law in the High Court of Chancery, and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts, which are held in this city.

HENRY DANKS,
Richmond, August 25, 1892.

CALL'S REPORTS.

THIS Book is now ready for delivery, at the Printing Office of THOMAS NICOLSON, in the City of Richmond, Sep. 18th, 1892.

TO BE RENTED,

THE TENEMENT

AT present occupied by Mrs. HEED, near the CAPITOL. Possession may be had the 1st of next Month.

CHARLES COLLAND,
Richmond, Sep. 11th, 1892. (31.)

DAVID LAWRENCE

LATELY from Pennsylvania, has just commenced business in his own account in Manchester, at the entrance of the town, where he carries on all branches of the Wheel Wright business, in the cheapest and most approved manner, and is well supplied with excellent seasoned timber.

Wagon and Ploughs he makes or repairs after the antique construction, and the latest improvements. He also
deals in all kinds of iron and steel, and has on hand a large stock of iron and steel, and is prepared to serve with dispatch all who will patronize him with their custom. He expects daily a complete assortment cutlery, who will make all kinds of edge tools suitable and commonly in use in this country, and warrant them good.

Manchester, Sep. 15th, 1892.

LOST.

On Saturday evening, the 23rd of this Month, between Miles Selden's and Richmond, three PATENTS FOR LAND,

in Kentucky. TWO for 1000 acres each, and one for 373 1-3d do, signed by the governor of Kentucky, and TWO DEEDS, one executed by Henry Croghan, to Wilton South, for 666 2-3d acres, and the other un-executed, together with a list of the same. As the above patents cannot be of service to any one but the owner, they shall be handsomely rewarded, by delivering them to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston, or William Wigham, at Richmond.

Sep. 15th, 1892.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF A FOR SALE,

This valuable Tenement in this City, lately occupied by GEORGE NICOLSON, DECEASED. The buildings on this tenement are a large convenient and airy dwelling House, 12 by 20 feet. In the lower story are six rooms, one of them 30 by 20 feet, a wide airy passage, and a large convenient CLOSET. A two story with Kitchen and Laundry lately built, 30 by 20 feet, the lower floor is neatly paved with brick, and the upper floor is a large hall, for use as a shop. A Single House, Stable, and Coach.

The pleasant and healthy situation of the Tenement, the great variety of beautiful rooms it affords, and its commodious buildings, render it as comfortable and pleasant a situation for a private family as any in this city. And as three fourths of the proceeds of sale of the above tenement will belong to the youngest children of the subscriber's Mother, who are now accommodated at a purchase of 2000 dollars, and a credit of four years for the balance of the purchase money, and for the interest thereon, it would be highly desirable for the subscribers to purchase the above tenement, and improve it.

will be desired, to bear interest from the day of its issue, and to be paid to the order of J. NICOLSON, Executor.

INTERESTING.

"To remove Predisposition," is curing the Disease.

AT this season of the year, when crowded cities, and irregular, and various modes of living, contribute an almost universal predisposition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow, and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemic or periodic cases of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their health, by the frequent use of mild, but powerful purgatives, and avoid all those circumstances which excite a predisposed habit into general disease; such as intemperate debauch, excessive fatigue, exposure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the best medicines ever yet discovered, to answer the above indications, and to remove the first stages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years past in all the various cities and towns in the United States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, it found to be

DOCTOR LEE'S PATENT NEW LONDON Bilious Pills;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE,
NEW-LONDON.

MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly defined in the bill of directions, given with each box, and too long well known to require further description. They are safe, and immediately remove all biliousness, flatulence, and all the morbid humors of the bowels, and are a sure proof of their superior merit above all others, no family should be a day without them, and if used once in 8 or 10 days (which will be a season to interruption in business) will preserve health, and remove the cause of most complaints which occur.

The above Pills are for Sale
By WM. PRICHARD.

P. S. Purchasers must be particular to ask for "Lee's New London Bilious Pills," or they will be liable to be mistaken in procuring the true Genuine Patent Pills.

All for sale at a discount.

AROMATIC PASTE FOR TEETH & GUMS.
Prepared by SAMUEL H. P. LEE,
New-London, August 30th, 1892. (6.)

Patent Medicines.

A FRESH SUPPLY IS LATELY RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT
WM. PRICHARD'S BOOK STORE,
DOCTOR SOLOMON'S.

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is generally too well known to require a lengthy description of its virtues; it stands unrivalled as a sovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed constitutions, spasm of spirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakness of sight, loss of memory, impaired vision, nervous consumptions, and the numberless symptoms of impaired and tottering constitutions, whether arising from a life of intemperance, or intemperance to health; it cheers, braces, and invigorates the whole nervous system, and gives new tone to all the various functions, of which numberless instances can be produced.

Dr. Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.
A most excellent and sure remedy for all the scaly, rheumatic spots, ulcers, sore throats, and all other eruptions. Great and various are the influences of the healing virtues of this specific, in all disorders originating in an impure state of the blood.

Dr. Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH

is a most excellent and sure remedy for all the scaly, rheumatic spots, ulcers, sore throats, and all other eruptions. Great and various are the influences of the healing virtues of this specific, in all disorders originating in an impure state of the blood.

Dr. Andrew's Specific Remedy FOR THE FACE.

This Medication is a safe, certain, and speedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, eruptions, pimples, and all eruptions, and humors of the face and skin.

A general catalogue of Wm. Prichard's stock of books and tracts, to be had gratis at the above store, embracing literary articles, &c. therein contained, as well as those that monthly accumulate, shall be offered to his fellow citizens and others on equally moderate terms, the same as can be purchased in any of the northern cities.

Teachers at seminaries of learning, and county floor-keepers who buy by wholesale shall have a liberal discount.

Richmond, August 30th, 1892. (6.)

MORE ABOUT THE COUNTY OF AMELIA

AT the last election for electors, to choose the president and vice president of the United States, said republican prevailed to such a degree in this county, that every freeholder was compelled to vote for the Jefferson ticket, except one. He chose to exercise his own free will, and voted for the Adams ticket.

In consequence of this vote, of the good republicans offered sufficient violence to him, after an act of the sort, it was certainly necessary that such a course should be taken, to exercise authority over them. If Giles can contrive to keep 1892 in order at the next election, it is not likely that there will be a great many of these votes. Although the disposition of votes cannot be justified in argument, yet it is hoped it will be able to sustain the republican ticket.

per se, but it is a fact, that the republican ticket has been sustained by a fair majority of voting between a democratic ticket, and a republican ticket.

WM. PRICHARD'S BOOK STORE,
DOCTOR SOLOMON'S.

Thus far the writer in Mr. Rind's Federalist. We do not affirm that this is the exact language, in which Mr. Jefferson advanced his defence. But, as to his correspondence with me, the circumstances shall be so distinctly repeated, that they cannot be mistaken, and in correctly, that they cannot be contradicted.

The defence ascribed to Mr. Jefferson is the only one which he could have adopted, with a view of plausibility. Dates and circumstances are confounded. When a person is desirous of denying truth, confusion is his only and inevitable resource. If, in the commencement of this newspaper campaign, I had fully, although briefly, stated what had passed between the president and myself, his bewitched defenders would have saved themselves, and him from the inconvenience of many wretched mistakes, that have filled the pages of the commanding parties with misapprehension, with fiction, and with error.

Some months after I first came to Virginia, I wrote a letter to Mr. Jefferson. It was therein represented that I was completely freed of political warfare, that with some exceptions, the conduct of the republican party towards me had been cordial, ungrateful, and perfidious. That I was wearied with contending for honest principles, when I found that the partisans who espoused the cause of generally understanding me, were so far from being my friends, as to have done with me the worst. I inquired, that in relation to the present, fairly provided for me, that I had nobody to care for, but myself; and that a very small matter would furnish my personal wants. I inquired of Mr. Jefferson two different modes of subsistence, in which I could earn my bread, and wherein I expected that he

would afford me help. I was then a stranger to Virginia. A farther acquaintance with this state authorizes me to affirm, that it would not have cost Mr. Jefferson the shadow of an effort to have gratified my wishes. But this, by the bye.

The letter was dated about the 20th of Sept. 1798. I have not repeated the exact words of it; but this is the exact meaning. His answer was that he could not serve me in the way that I wanted; but he had defied Mr. George Jefferson to forward fifty dollars, for present contingencies; and that he hoped next winter, to see me in Philadelphia, where, above all other places, I could be most certainly "viable to the cause of freedom."

The money was received. It was acceptable. The denial of assistance excited indignations, that my personal welfare was the least part of Mr. Jefferson's concern. The hope of seeing me in Philadelphia, excited a sensation still more painful. This is a short but candid statement of that part of our correspondence. There did not occur, upon either part, one syllable about the purchase of paper. I am not sure that, at this time, ten pages of "The Prospect" had been written. Had been but two months in Virginia; and my state of health required relaxation. Some time after the receipt of the vice president's letter, I wrote him an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. It was mentioned that there was an idea of coming down to Richmond; but no syllable transpired concerning the purchase of paper for a book, which did not then exist. With Mr. Jefferson I had no farther intercourse, till the month of July, or August, 1799. I had then been for some time in Richmond. Soon after I came to this city, I inserted a long specimen of "The Prospect," then in manuscript, in Lyon's National Magazine. It began at chapter 10th, page 89, of the fifth volume. Within a few pages, it entered into the history of the Proclamation of Neutrality. This state-paper had been signed by Mr. Jefferson, as secretary of state. The policy of the measure, and the conduct of the president, were frankly condemned. The specimen extended to 32 pages of the Magazine. A copy of this sheet was transmitted by me to Mr. Jefferson. The letter which enclosed them did not contain one syllable about the purchase of paper, and if it contained one word about poverty, Mr. Jefferson will oblige me by sending it to the press. About a fortnight afterwards, a letter was received by him. He therein expressed his approbation of the specimen. He desired me to wait upon Mr. Jefferson for fifty dollars. Soon after, a book went to press. I bought the paper with money of my own. I did not send Mr. Jefferson a copy of it. I was disappointed. About a fortnight, or more, after I had been a prisoner, I sent him a specimen of a second volume. The letter that went along with it contained no solicitation for money. If it did, I should be glad to see it printed. A few weeks after this, Mr. George Jefferson called with a third fifty dollars; and if the president chuses to affirm that all this money was given for the mere sake of charity, the public, if they think fit, are welcome to believe him. This is all which I have to say upon so frivolous a matter.

For Sale

To the highest bidder, on the premises, ON SATURDAY the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A NUMBER of lots of LAND adjoining the City of Richmond, between the Brook and Wetland roads, agreeably to a plan made of the same.

The purchasers will call on John Graham within ten days from the sale, and pay him one fourth of the purchase money, and then complete the bargain by signing an agreement respecting the remaining three fourths, which are to be discharged in three yearly payments. A copy of the agreement to be exhibited at the sale.

A purchaser failing to pay one fourth of the purchase money, and executing the above-mentioned agreement, within ten days from the sale will be considered as having relinquished his purchase.

Those purchasers who chuse to pay in ready money for the whole, shall have a deduction of one third of the three last payments.

Richmond Sep. 14. 1802. [a. w.]

A Tutor Wanted.

A MAN who can teach the English language grammatically, also, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to such a person.

A married man with a small family will be preferred.

HARRY HETTL

The RECORDER.

RICHMOND.

SEPTEMBER 20th. 1802.

From the NEW YORK HERALD.

Acts of able Editors. Mr. Jefferson's editors are fighting most valiantly in his behalf. They are so exceedingly eager to engage, that they neither wait for the point of attack, nor even the word of command, the consequence is such as might be expected, a want of concert, followed by irretrievable confusion in the ranks, and in several instances, even a falling back on their own party, so that dismay and defeat already began to pervade the whole formation.

One says, Mr. Jefferson had not read the "Prospect," when he rewarded the author; and that if it shall appear that he had, he'll defend it. A friend says, he never paid him any money at all; he only lent it. A third, that he had no agency whatever in the "Prospect's" downfall; and if he had, it indicates an inconsistency of character, a want of disinterestedness, that never to be found in a Chief Magistrate. A fourth, that, after the money was in the treasury, he had no control over it; that he did not order it to be repaid; but that if he did, it was a violation of his oath, and he ought to be impeached. A fifth, that all the money ever paid to Callender, both from Mr. Jefferson's own pocket and the national purse, was from unwise motives of personal charming charity. A sixth says all the foregoing are fools and blockheads; that Mr. Jefferson never paid Callender a dollar, in his life. A seventh, and last says, in direct language, that the story of him and SALLY is a damnable lie; and this last gentleman, who appears in the Citizen of this morning, under the appropriate signature of a "Friend to Good Government," intimates that for a "horrible outrage" will be committed on the editor of this paper, and his workmen, if he does not leave off selling such things. Go on, gentlemen, go on, and when you are all cleverly advanced, the net shall be sprung over you: we shall then see what a pretty figure you will make.

From the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, of September 1.

IN the Aurora of this morning we find Duane's Letter V. to J. T. Callender. The principal object now attempted, is to make it believe that Mr. Jefferson's fifteen dollars, and the other subscriptions, which have been mentioned, were intended for Duane, and not for Callender. Duane declares that he threatened to leave the city and go to Pittsburg; upon which Mr. Jefferson, and about twenty others, raised a subscription and gave him ten dollars a week to stay here. The origin of the subscriptions, therefore, says Duane, was only personal to myself, calculated to detain me in this city, under the impression that I could render more essential service, than in the western parts of the state.

The whole of this baiting between Wood, Cheatham, Burr, Callender, Duane and Jefferson is sufficiently entertaining; but the most amusing part of the whole is to see the fine character which these "able editors" give of themselves. We have lately extracted Duane's at full length, and one would suppose that the impression which it must make upon his readers would not soon be lost. He however, seems to be apprehensive, that it is already forgotten, and takes care to refresh our memories by signifying nearly two columns to the same interesting subject. It must be confessed, however, that Duane is more modest in characterizing himself than Cheatham. Cheatham boldly lays claim to the character of Cicero; Duane modestly steps at that of Erasmus.

We cannot enough thank Mr. Duane for the interesting sketches which he has this day given us of the character of his wife and children, as well as himself. It is comforting to learn, that among them "There was no misery, even in the midst of incessant toil; that happiness was possessed, even under privations few can conceive." Those who wish for more information on this subject, so important to the public, may obtain it by sampling with Duane's public instructor: "LOOK AT MY CHILDREN!" he exclaims. "We say to you, Let those who have nothing better to do, look at Duane's children." The editors of the ministerial prints, struck dumb by the killing proofs which have lately appeared against their Mammoth Chief, may as well drop their pens and look at Duane's children. It has been often asked lately, what is Duane about? Why does he not attempt to say something about the public money paid to Callender, contrary to the law? Why does he not urge something to restrain the conduct of Mr. Madison in promoting the transportation of the Prospect before us? Why does he not find some excuse for Senator Madison's Callender in his own hands, while he writes that Prospect and scattering the author with his approbation of the work? There are false proofs which require the exercise of all the talents of able Editors; the answer is obvious. Duane thinks it will be quite as essential to look at his children.

MR. M. JONES.

IN my letter of the 7th inst. I proved that you had not only and ungenerously made an attack upon me, without the least provocation for so doing. I convinced every person of your entire incapacity as an editor. I convinced you of being a man, whose violence for party sake from the mean and avicious principle of self-interest. I showed that you were void of moral and political principles; and that you conducted with a despicable detestation. But however despicable you appear in the eyes of the public, I did not then fully see into the extreme wretchedness of your disposition. I did not then see, that you had added to your crime which was of a bad character with ten-fold infamy. I then knew that you wished to let the world see, that you were a friend against friendship. I then knew that you could aim to become a second Robert Spierre. But what will not the man do, who, prone to every degree of vice and baseness, has stained his credit, and has nothing left wherewith to support his former extravagance? Is he in this deplorable situation that you are to be the mean relict of contriving falsehood and mischief. It is from your dependance upon the heads of a party for support, that you bow rail—the fangs of vulgarity and calumny. The following extract from the Examiner of the 22d inst. will it once develop the pure and unadulterated appetite of your republican principles. In writing to Mr. Callender and myself, you there speak in these words:—"Is the daily insult which they receive from their neighbours, no warning? Will they pursue their infamous career until they are crushed into atoms? Like other outlaws, in public opinion, they receive a protection from party which they feel to be precarious and fludder at the awful name it bears when the cloud which their eccentric views have collected shall burst in confusion over their heads."

You here assert in the strongest terms, that we meet with daily insults from their neighbours, who should happen to think disagreeably from ourselves. This, Sir, is as untrue as another assertion of yours of the same nature, viz. "that our journeymen insult us in the office." Can any man for a moment suppose, that our journeymen would risk the loss of employment that they would behave unbecomingly to those who support them, merely to please Mr. Jones? The idea is ridiculous. But you, Sir, who (I realized) or why, in this public manner, do you artfully hold the tocsin for battle? Had such actions been really true, as a good citizen and republican, you should have endeavoured to smother a flame, whose baneful influence might extend to unheard-of misery. You should have informed such citizens, that it is not by violence, but by moderation that we can ever expect to continue a just and equitable government. But why do I lose time in argument with a demagogue who wishes to raise the fury of civil discord? I am sure, after this, every good republican must detest the man, whose principles will teach him to oppose other men's opinions with insult and violence. They must consign to oblivion the creature whose conduct is so inimical to the happiness of civilized society. But your actions speak for themselves, and to be acquainted with the degraded state of your intellect, is more than needful, than to read the Journals of the Examiner. Whether I consider the lowliness of the files, or the meanness of the falsehoods, or the paltry subtleties, which they contain, I find that they are true copies of their illustrious Original. It is no wonder that heaps of the Examiner lie at different post-offices, and that your readers are furnished with their contents.

NOTE

The following is a specimen of the baseness of the English language. It is taken in detached parts from only one column of the Examiner's Richmond head. To go through more columns than one, of such stuff, would be irksome and disgusting to our readers. To print a column entire, would be making it fill worse. And I have only to beg pardon for thus defiling a corner of this paper with such miserable rubbish.

From the EXAMINER of the 22d. inst.

"To perforate the filth which it contains, to fuzzel through your blasphemy—your lies and theses, and mouth from the sink of pollution, your own infamy. Come forth, thou hideous and hateful mortal. Thou thou heathen Scot—hurlies our retreat from a vault of pitrid human mortality—now drawing from your throat, the food of this pure climate, that no form exyle for the nourishment of a queer lump of flesh—Yes, thou unchristianised brute, thou eat a thief. My flesh grows cold, it lays hold upon my bones, when I think of the ghastly impressions which the eloquent language which fills this Examiner, with an abundance of Yes, Callender, and You know, Callender, and You do, introduced between every four or five sentences.

In the Examiner of the 25th inst. besides a plentiful distribution of filth and vulgarity, the following is very beautiful.

What a delicate and beautiful Callender's article be! The old proverb is quite gallant.

You have gathered, that I digressed the piece, addressed to you, with my name, (see 10) & that it was Mr. Callender's production. Know that Mr. Callender would not wish the productions of another to be put upon him, and is therefore to inform you, that Mr. Callender nor any other person made a single sentence of what I have addressed to you. But it appears, that upon every occasion, you spit on the rock of error. It proceeds from the sympathy of your constitution. You cannot help it.

In the same column of your paper, underneath the above quoted morfel, you declare that in "conversations with respectable citizens, I said, that there was no respectability in wealth, and that adherence to principle was all nonense." I recollect the conversation you allude to, it was upon Tom Paine's Rights of Man. I said then, what I am ready to say again. I said, that it was impossible, at the present day, to institute a government upon the principles laid down by Paine. That in all civilized countries, commerce, manufacture and trade had arrived to the highest splendour; that the luxuries derived from these sources were numerous, and had become necessary by habit. That it was the anxious after gain, which fixed the attention upon riches and splendour, and that upon public virtue. That the question is, Is it rich a man? Is he the most virtuous man? And that, while society look up to riches more than to virtue, that society never can expect a truly virtuous government. That no one could deny that riches, and a greater appearance, made a number of faults. I further said, that if a nation wished for a simple and pure government, no other means were left to attain to than to return to the habits of the earlier days when the only mode of the people was to attend their stocks and pastures; and when the great and best man was he, who was most assiduous in a fallow, or of committing a miserable crime. But at the present day, simple virtue and pure government are almost unattainable, and the mixture of opinionous concumbrance on the various grades of society, the attainment of a pure government was a thing, utterly unpracticable. If there were not the exact words, I assure that they were to this purpose. And I will ask any person of common sense, whether an argument upon an indifferent subject, ought, or could be distorted into the meaning of your explanation, or your tell-tale's explanation for you? I merely mention this to show how ready you are to turn the most frivolous circumstance into your paper. And I really wonder, Sir, that any editor could fill his columns with such foolish insinuations, and known falsehoods as are regularly circulated by you, and which are the only information they contain. If you are really a man of letters, you will be going to service, and will not be idle, but at present, you are rendering it every injury of which an imbecile writer is capable.

Richmond, Sept. 27. 1802. H. PACE.

From the Virginia Gazette. COMMUNICATION.

IT is a fact, no less true than it will be surprising to the people of America, after the reiterated and positive assertions to the contrary, that the present chief magistrate of the United States, was not the draftsman of the declaration of American independence. By a recurrence to the journals of congress, for June 1776, it will be found that a committee of five members, viz. Mr. Jefferson, and four others, was appointed to prepare this declaration, and after an instrument to that effect had been drawn by the committee, not by Mr. Jefferson, the house for several days, went into a committee of the whole on the subject of it, in the course of which most essential alterations in language &c. were made, and the author of the present communication has had it from the mouths of two of the venerable sages and patriots who composed that congress, and who were of opposite political principles; that the elegant form which it at last assumed, and which it now bears, proceeded more from the handsome amendments proposed by a gentleman who has since become the victim of Jacobinical banders, and adopted by the house than from any brilliancy of talents on the part of Mr. Thomas Jefferson.

That gentleman, it is true, reported to congress what had been prepared by the committee of which (as first named) he was chairman, but he can no more be said to have been the author of it, than

* The reader is referred to the journals of congress for June 1776, for the names of these four members. As the journals are not at hand at present, to avoid any inaccuracy an insertion of their names is omitted.

for. Mr. Madison considered it much as upon strong ground. He answered with brilliancy, that he had known Mr. Jefferson for the greater part of his life, and that he knew much about the character of his friends as to make this a person incredible. The words were polite, but the meaning menacing. Now as Mr. Madison has been acquainted with Jefferson for at least 40 years, he must have been acquainted with this traitor's conduct, which, in the course of the present rupture, has kind into history. The name of SALLY will walk down to posterity alongside of Mr. Jefferson's own name. The name of Agrippina is as distinctly remembered as that of Nero. Madison must have known all about Sally, and, when he offered in passing off the president as a "wonder of nature," he differed from the president himself precisely as much as the man that circulates a copper dollar differs from the man that forged it.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER FOR APRIL 1802.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM COBBETT,
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
LORD HAWKESBURY,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Continued from our last.

"But," say the sleek-headed sons of Hope, "the Americans, surely, will not so easily be weaned from their British habits, and British connections, the ties of language and blood will not so easily be broken." I will tell you, my lord, what the Americans think on this subject, which they have already discussed: the full force of which discussion, I will now give you in their own words, taken from the "Baltimore (Richmond) Examiner," of the 24th of last month, "The high-flying friends of monarchy who wish to fill us with gloom, because they think we have cause to be gloomy, now lament that the French did not remain in Egypt rather than come to settle on the banks of the Mississippi, which according to their predictions, will finally compel us to break our commercial connection with Britain. We also lament that the friends of liberty have been forced to quit Egypt, because, as well withers of the whole human race, we hoped they would have rescued the people of Africa, as well as those of Asia, from the odious tyranny under which they have labored for so many years; but we see no cause to regret that the troops, who have evacuated Egypt, should now come to receive a reward for their valor, on the fruitful banks of the Mississippi. They are men and republicans; and we have no objection to their sharing in the happiness of our Western fellow-citizens enjoy. That they will make our navigation of the Mississippi depend on any part of our commercial regulations, there is good reason to doubt. Suppose otherwise, suppose they should desire us even to shut our ports against Britain, who, except the friends of Britain, the friends of a monarchy, and of a monarch no that tyrannizes over the seas, would for a moment, hesitate to grant the request. Why should we quarrel with France, merely for the sake of preserving a market for British manufactures? For some time, the sale of those manufactures might create loss, inconvenience; but that inconvenience would be productive of good, as it would encourage our own domestic manufactures, and, in the mean time, happily would be afforded us by other countries, who would gladly take up a branch of trade that the haughtiness and injustice of Britain has thrown away."

This you see, my lord, the Americans have made their mind upon the matter; they are resolved not to submit to any sacrifice for our sake and, notwithstanding our apparent wish to make peace, the injury that England may experience from the commercial revolution, to which the cession of Louisiana will give rise, is greater than

cases; for our ruin, that they totally overlook the danger and distress which must thereby be brought upon themselves.

It is true, indeed, that these sentiments are entertained only by the democratic party, the party of Jefferson; but I believe my lord, the party has now obtained a complete ascendancy. It is to the party that rules, and that will rule for many years to come. Your treaty has not only transferred to France our riches and our power, but our friends are found in every part of the world, and particularly in the American States. This is, as it should be: contempt is the just reward of cowardice; they who have deserted their friends must expect to be deserted in return. Whenever your lordship may wish to know why England is not universally deserted and despised, ask Portugal, ask the king of Sicily, and if they should remain silent, conjure up the names of the murdered royalists at La Vendre.

Thirdly, at a military and naval position, Louisiana and the Floridas present themselves to us in a light still more alarming, than either of the other two, under which we have already considered them.

With respect to the United States of America, France will, for a long time at least, make military and naval power subservient to her commercial view. Her new position operates as a constant, though silent menace against the union of those States, which, while she can render them useful in the injuries which the meditates against England, it will never be her interest to divide. Indeed, the fees to the United States the most formidable rival of Great Britain, in matters of commerce and navigation, and for that reason, as well as for the purpose of injuring their aid in future wars against us, she will take special care not to hurry, into any measure against them, that may have the appearance of hostility, that may injure their interest, or wound their pride.

But towards Canada, she will look with very different eyes. Those who knew any thing of the British boundaries of Louisiana, must perceive, that the cession of that country to France, enables her, at any hour she may choose, to enter into our last remaining provinces in that part of the world; where, I am sorry to say it, a vast majority of the natives would receive her with infinite joy. Dr. Becke and Sir Frederick Eden will comfort your lordship by insinuating that Canada is not worth preserving. Against such politicians there is no argument to be opposed; and if colonies be really a burden, if the fur trade of Canada, and the market for our manufactures, which that country affords, be also a burden, we have the satisfaction to know, that they are a burden from which we shall probably very soon be relieved. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has clearly shown, that the principal fear of the fur trade is at the sources of those rivers which fall into the Mississippi, and that those who have the command of that river, and are disposed to employ it for the prosecution of this trade, may easily monopolize it. There wants no new establishments, my lord, to transfer this trade to France. The Indians, who hunt for the furs, and the Canadians who collect them, are already on the spot, and are much more attached to France than to England. When, therefore, the whole country, and the Mississippi which flows through that country to the Gulf of Mexico, are in the hands of the power for whom they already entertain a partiality, it would be folly, in the extreme, to hope that they would seek for a market on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Should they, however, contrary to all reason, be disposed to do this, France will have the power of preventing them, by seizing on Canada itself, which I think has been clearly pointed out in the Register p. 265; and I can assure your lordship, that the consequences of that measure, there given, has been fully and fully confirmed by the opinion of several gentlemen, with whom I have lately conversed on this subject, and who, to a deep acquaintance with the affairs of Canada, unite a thorough knowledge of its trade, and its internal situation, and

as a means of defence. The opinion of a gentleman who stands high in military command in Canada, and who has passed great part of his life in the countries of which I am speaking, was that "the French, once in possession of Louisiana, might walk into Canada, whenever they pleased." From the collections of the North, my lord, from the banks of the main and the beaver, set us now turn to the banks of the Gulf. In ceding Louisiana to France, Spain has not forgotten for a moment the dominion that France formerly enjoyed, and that she recedes, extended on the board towards the south, as far as the Rio Bravo, which your lordship may see marked on the map. The mouth of this river, which affords good anchorage for vessels of almost any size, places the all powerful republic at no more than 60 miles from St. Andrie, 123 miles from Panuco and 300 miles from the city of Mexico itself, to all which places there is a road from Rio Bravo, much easier to pass than the space between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which cost the American militia a march of only one and twenty days.

Supposing, therefore, Spain to be independent of France, and supposing La Vera Cruz capable of resisting the attacks of the latter, Mexico is completely exposed to her grasp by the cession, at which your lordship and your colleagues have decided to connive. What the consequences of this exposure may be to England, it is impossible precisely to say; but, those who can contemplate it without anxiety and dread, must have arrived at that happy state of insensibility, which enables men to smile while the ruins of their country are tumbling around on their heads.

But great as are the injuries, which must inevitably arise to us from the command which this cession will give to France over the United States, Canada and Mexico, those to be apprehended with respect to our naval power, and particularly our navigation in the West India seas, are of a nature and magnitude still more alarming. Whether the Floridas be really ceded or not, along with Louisiana, it is certain they must be under the command of France. She wants not those provinces but as a naval position in which point of view they are extremely important in themselves, and singularly formidable to us. At the same time that they abound in ship-timber of every sort, from the keel to the top-gallant yard; they afford harbours for sheltering the fleets of our enemy, while the Mississippi pours down abundance of provisions for her men. There are two stations, in particular, in these colonies from which, if we should ever see another war, we must expect the most serious annoyance. The first, and most spacious is the Bay of Espiritu Santo, in which the French have already projected a naval establishment, and for an account of which I refer your lordship to the speech of governor Johnston, on the peace of 1873, which peace put an end to what I greatly fear will prove to have been our first panic war. The situation of this excellent harbour, your lordship

"Governor Johnston dwelt particularly on the value of East Florida, which was ceded to Spain, and stated, that when he was appointed governor of it, two commissioners were obliged to be made out, in consequence of a geographical blunder in the title. He said the writers knew not the value of that province either in point of situation, or of commercial produce; there was a bay, it called the bay of Espiritu Santo, this was one of the best harbours in the world. Mr. Secretary Townsend, looking a little surprised at this, the governor said, 'Like the right hon. secretary of France, ignorant where the bay lies.' It lies on the gulf of Mexico, on the north-west side of the province, is called Tampa Bay, or Espiritu Santo, and is one of the best harbours in the world, infinitely better and more healthy than the Havana. There the ships are careen'd, the bottoms, and the masts are timbered, much timber in the Bay of Espiritu Santo, neither of those inconveniences experienced

will be seen from the map, you will see that it is one of the most commodious harbours in the Gulf of Mexico, which is the passage and the only passage by which a conveyance can come from Jamaica. It should moreover be observed, that in consequence of the course of the gulf stream, our ships are obliged to bear up to the Gulf of Mexico to within about 20 miles of Espiritu Santo, in that it is almost impossible that a fleet, consisting of 20 or 30 ships should escape the observation of the cruisers from that harbours. Should our trade, however, have the good fortune to enter the Gulf of Florida unobscured from Espiritu Santo, or from the Havana, (which lies on the opposite side of the entrance, how is it to elude observations from the inlet of Hillsborough, the other point at which the French have planned a naval establishment. The Gulf, in this part, is not more than an hundred miles wide, altogether, and the charts will inform your lordship, that even a single vessel of any considerable size, cannot, in a clear day, pass unobserved from the heights in the vicinity of Hillsborough. Thus, in case of another war, if the French act with that sagacity and vigour, which have characterized all their plans and operations, our communication with the West India islands will be completely cut off. In fact, this new distribution of power in the western hemisphere has totally changed the nature of our connection therewith. While the French have the command of the Amazons on one side, and of the Mississippi on the other, while they possess the ports of St. Domingo and Florida, we may talk of West India territory and trade, but we can enjoy them only as vassals of France.

Having now, my lord, pointed out the mischief and dangers to be apprehended from the cession of Louisiana, it is hardly necessary to observe that the cession itself is to be ascribed to the peace; but it is of some moment to prove that its confirmation could not have taken place without a departure from the preliminary articles; and that, therefore, those articles, which have been so often cited as being the basis of our connection, should be approved of the Definitive Treaty.

This cession was not publicly known; it was not officially known to you; and your very worthy fellow labourer in the work of peace, at the time of signing the preliminary articles. Since that day, a day which will stand forever blazoned in the annals of England; this cession, as far at least, as relates to Louisiana, has been publicly and officially announced to the world. By the promulgation of a treaty (see Register p. 52), concluded between France and Spain, on the 21st of March 1801, which treaty was never published till January 1802 (more than three months after the conclusion of our preliminary articles with France,) we now know, that Spain has ceded to my enemy the entire possession and sovereignty of Louisiana.

Now, unless your lordship should insist that by agreeing to the Preliminary Articles, this country resigned all pretension to interfere in, or to enquire into the conduct or views of the other nations of the world, unless you should insist, that by that act, she forfeited all her national rights, not excepting even the right of self preservation, you must allow, that the conditions of the Preliminary articles were, by the contracting parties, viewed in connection with the known extent of Louisiana, respectively possessed by those parties; and as a very great and dangerous addition is now made to that extent; it follows that a definitive treaty, made with the knowledge of that addition and without any stipulation against it, is, in that respect, a departure from the conditions of the preliminary treaty.

Here, my lord, I close this letter with a promise to hold no time in taking up the remaining points of discussion.

I am, my lord,
Your lordship's most humble
And most obedient servant
W. COBBETT
Edin. Mails, April 21, 1802