

# THE RECORDER;

## Or, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MISCELLANY;

Printed by HENRY FACE, and JAMES T. CALLENDER, Richmond, Virginia, and published every Wednesday Morning. Subscription Two Dollars per annum. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1809.

### LIME.

A CARGO of fresh Stone Lime in Tierces, just arrived from Providence, Rhode Island, and for sale at Rocketts landing by

**JOHN LESTER.**  
*Richmond, Oct. 10, 1809.*

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS  
**WM. MACKENZIE, & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

### FALL GOODS.

*Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.*

### 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 Henry B. Nicholas, and the trustees of Geo. Nelson, and others, defendants, a tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 200 acres, now in the occupation of Mr. Gwynn; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,250 with interest thereon from October 1797, 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, it is again to be sold for the satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said decrees, and terms of original sale.

**D. M. RANDOLPH**  
Late Marshall, v. D.  
*Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1809.*

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

TO BE SOLD  
At this Office, and at P. Pomeroy's, Stationer  
*Richmond.*

Aspiring of time is a losing of money, for  
time is even more precious than money.

FRANKLIN.

### MAYO'S TOLL BRIDGE

THE Public is respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong, and substantial Hand-Rails, and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by Day, or by Night, with the utmost safety, and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual, the chemical 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 17 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 south of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with universal approbation, and universal praise. It is therefore recommended to those who are in the habit of crossing it, to be cheerful and joyful, as it is the most agreeable mode of crossing the river; for this river, in its course, is attended with many a perilous passage, being so properly navigated by the current, safety, and expedition, which this excellent and useful bridge affords.

**SAMUEL JONES**  
*Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 10th, 1809.*

THE Subscriber has lately received the Book, Entitled, "The Principles of the Law, and the Practice of the Courts of the United States," by JAMES HENRY CLAY, Esq. of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now in the hands of the printer, and will shortly be published. It is highly recommended to the public, as being a most excellent and useful work, and one which is highly necessary to every gentleman who has any pretensions to the study of the Law.

**HENRY BANKS.**

### 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 HETH.**  
*Black Horse Coal Pit, near Richmond, Sept. 11, 1807.*

### INTERESTING.

To remove Predisposition, is curing the Disease.  
AT this season of the year, when crowded cities, and irregular, and various modes of living, constitute an almost universal predisposition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow, and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or sporadic cases of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths, by the frequent use of mild bilious purgatives; and avoid all those circumstances which excite a predisposed habit into a 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, is 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 described in the bill of directions, given with each box; and are too well known to need being inserted here; the extensive sale, and increasing demand from all parts of the United States and West India, is a full proof of their superior merits above all others; no family should be a day without them; and if used one or two or three days which will occasion no interruption in business, will preserve health, and remove the causes 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.  
*M/s for sale at above.*

**AROMATIC PASTE FOR TEETH & GUMS.**  
*Richmond, August 30th, 1804.*

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

**CORDIAL BALM OF GILDAD.**  
THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is generally so well known, that it needs no lengthy description of its virtues; it stands unequalled as a sovereign relief in all delicate, weakly, and relaxed constitutions, lowness of spirits, hypochondria, hore-tremblings, weakness of sight, loss of memory, impaired vigour, nervous constitutions, and the numerous symptoms of impaired and distressing constitutions, whether arising from the effluvia of the sea, or from the debility of the system, or from the excessive use of spiritous liquors, or from the colds, fevers, and inflammations of the nasal cavity, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numerous instances may be vouched.  
*Dispersed at above.*

A most excellent and sure remedy for land and sea-sickness, membranous, gout, dysentery, sore throats, and all ferocious eruptions. Great and various are the uses of the Cordial Balm of Gildad, and it is sold by the author, at all different parts of an impure state of the blood.

### DOCTOR SOLOMON'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.

ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES. Price one dollar.  
This work, in a concise manner, recommends the most simple and efficacious remedies with a proper mode of treatment for the various disorders of appetite, diarrhoea, bilious complaints, consumption, female diseases, &c. &c. &c.

**DOCTOR ANDREWS'S SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.**  
This Medicine is a safe, certain, and speedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, sun-burns, stings, ring-worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and skin.

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

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

*Richmond, August 20th, 1809.*

### JUDGE TUCKER'S Blackstone.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING AN AMERICAN EDITION OF BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, WITH NOTES OF REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

By **SAMUEL GEORGE TUCKER,** Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges on the General Court in Virginia.

Printed for **WILLIAM YOUNG, BIRCH, and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.**

### THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN—

- I. An introduction, or preface.
- II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instance the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed; by local circumstances political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and laws.
- III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and short tracts upon some subjects, and some of our own constitution and laws.
- IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain: 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligations and authority of the common law and Statutes of England, in the United States respectively, and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as to the rights of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby, as well as of its own particular constitution and acts of its legislative body, together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation thereon. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States, its nature and intention

with the state conditions; a brief examination of their relative powers; a brief parallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several federal conventions, and of such as may be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia, an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's opinions respecting it, some hints with regard to its amendment, &c. 6. Observations on the rights of conscience and the freedom of the press in the United States of America. 7. A view of the efforts and progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. A view of the laws respecting gables and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are to be found in any general code. 2. A course on the law of defects in Virginia. 3. An engraved copper plate table of defects according thereto. 4. A table, shewing the manner in which estates in parcenary shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting executors and for forefeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the plea waiving retrial.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the course of the United States, and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated, Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment. VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction in the federal government, and of the same in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and a short discourse on the same.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section together with the Editor's preface and the Commentator's Introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone will in this edition, be divided into two parts: the preface and introduction; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, which will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

The price of the proposed edition of the COMMENTARIES will amount to fifteen or sixteen hundred. Those which relate to the constitution and laws of the United States, are twenty number.

**CONDITIONS.**  
I. That the work be printed with a new type, on paper, and in five volumes, by the end of the month of October, and no more be printed in that year. II. That it shall go off as press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent— and from the time of going to press it shall be published in one year. III. That the price of the whole commentaries shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent— and from the time of going to press it shall be published in one year. III. That the price of the whole commentaries shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent— and from the time of going to press it shall be published in one year. III. That the price of the whole commentaries shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent— and from the time of going to press it shall be published in one year.

**ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.**  
It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent. The publishers do not recollect that any book of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case, the whole work will be finished, and completely bound, before any payment is made.  
It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who propose subscribing, will favour the publishers as soon as possible, either by money (paid) to the publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of bookellers in the neighbouring towns. The post-masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever proposes nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to

be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for postage subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who give his bill. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete; they are therefore determined not to leave a single leaf without at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Plantain, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross and Douglas, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merrick, Norfolk; Mr. S. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, York; Mr. M. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Albulin, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh; North-Carolina; Messrs. Bailey and Waller, Charleston, South-Carolina; Mr. J. Marth, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Ralph and Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad and Co. Baltimore, &c.

The publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a familiar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America, or Europe.

WILLIAM YOUNG, BIRCH.  
ABRAHAM SMALL,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 1. 1802.

For the Recorder.

I THIS morning read over that incomparable comedy, the Merchant of Venice. Had the author composed nothing else but this play, he would have deserved a place in the first rank of dramatic writers.—A group of the finest moral characters are all admirably supported.—Antonio, Bassanio, and Portia, are each in the highest style of Shakespeare's excellence. When Portia, with a naive simplicity, says,

"I never did repent of doing good,  
And shall not now,"

we feel an irrepressible impression, that the poet himself must have been a worthy honest man. I shall quote one of those passages that struck me as remarkably pathetic. When Solanio is about to mention the ruin of Antonio, affection and sorrow almost choke his utterance.

"It is true, without any slips of prolixity,  
Or crossing the plain high-way of talk, that  
The good Antonio, the honest Antonio—  
"O, that I had a title good enough to keep his  
name company!"

Gratiano is likewise a character of exquisite entertainment. His reply to Bassanio, who had exhorted him to caution in that sort of solemn ludicrous style, almost entirely peculiar to Shakespeare.

"Signior Bassanio, hear me;  
"I'll do nought of a fobber habit,  
"Talk with respect, and favour for none  
and them," &c.

In his address to Shylock, however, in the fourth act, he kindles into the most generous indignation.—We feel, with much satisfaction, that good humour does not merely play upon the surface of his mind, but is ingrafted on a manly feeling heart.—During the trial that follows, he preserves a firm and becoming firmness: But the moment his friend is out of danger, the poet, ever attentive to chastity of character and to nature, represses him relapsing into the most tumultuous exultation.—There is a whimsical portrait of this exulting phantom drawn by Bassanio.

"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of  
"nothing, more than any man in all Venice;  
"his reasons are as two gins of wheat hid in  
"two bushels of chaff: You shall feel all day  
"as'er you find them: and when you have  
"them, they are not worth the search."

A. B.

From the Virginia Gazette.

SOME time in January last, a letter from Major James Stephenson, a member of the Virginia Legislature, to his friend in Martinsburg, was published in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, informing him that "The journals of the executive" (of this State) "exhibited appropriations of money, not authorized by law, and that some of them were so popularly known as to have become a part of the public fund, and were to be paid out of the contingent fund, amounting to thirty or thirty and a half dollars. These appropriations were made in the month of March, in consequence of Mr. Jefferson's election."

This letter was republished in the Virginia Argus, on the 6th of February after wards, with a statement signed by the auditor of public accounts, shewing that fifty twenty-five dollars and forty cents were expended in illuminating

ing the Capitol on the last election, and not one hundred and fifty dollars as was erroneously asserted in the said letter. Along with this letter, was a severe censure on Major Stephenson for this erroneous statement, and a resolution of complaint on the execution.

A person, desirous of being informed of the truth of this whole affair, undertook to make an enquiry among the public documents and offices where he knew that an explanation satisfactory could be obtained. He discovered that the little partial extracts, from the accounts which had been before the assembly; and from which Major Stephenson derived his information, had been particularly singled out from amidst that vast budget of executive expenditure by one of the members—who had obtained the auditor's name to it; and which is the fame that was published in the Argus with the strictures and complimentary resolution afore-mentioned. He readily perceived too, from the same documents, that besides the twenty-five dollars and fifty cents for illuminating the Capitol, there had been one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-five cents laid out in employing a private express to go to the City of Washington to bring the news of the election of the president, and fifty dollars for the injuries done to the horse employed on that occasion. This made in all, one hundred and ninety three dollars and ninety-two cents, very improperly indeed laid out about the election of Mr. Jefferson, as Major Stephenson should have said, instead of laying obloquy on the Capitol. He also law and collected from among the same documents, and other sources equally to be relied upon, information concerning other enormous expenditures of public money, not only in the most illegal manner, but even contrary to all precedent, all examples of the most profigate abuse of public trust, so much reprobated as will be shewn in this particular case.

The result of the above enquiry was communicated to a respectable character in the country, who had once been a member of the Virginia Assembly, with a hope that he would one day be again in the same situation; and that his independence and honesty as a man, aided by his long known decided preference to what is called the republican side of politics in this country, would enable him to expose and place in their proper colours those wanton and unjustifiable expenditures of the people's money by the very persons who had been so long complaining of insular abuses in others; and above all, the more than scandalous conduct of the assembly in smothering this truly censurable business in a complimentary resolution on the conduct of the executive, on the propriety of their appropriations of the public money with all those stubborn and contradictory documents staring them in the face, as will be presently shewn. That person, to whom the communication was thus made, falling in immediately after with governor Monroe spoke to him on the subject of these expenditures; but especially those relating to the express hire and illumination of the Capitol on the election of Mr. Jefferson, at very unjustifiable, not only on account of their being unauthorized by law, but on account of their taking, in part, from the pockets of those who considered that election as a real cause of mourning, instead of rejoicing. He said that, with respect to the express-hire, this was also unnecessary, as the public mail would have answered every purpose equally as well.

With respect to this last article, Mr. Monroe answered, "that Governor McKean and many others resorted to the use of private expresses on that great occasion, on account of the stopping of the public mail for several days pending the presidential election in Congress."—On being asked why the mail was stopped, he did not know it; but felt the person, in the circumstances of the case, to conjecture (for instance!) This was immediately communicated to Mr. Davis, the late post-master of Richmond, (by the person first mentioning into the case) and some information was requested on that head. Mr. Davis gave an answer that vindicated

both offices. This communication and answer are to be found in the Virginia Gazette of the 6th of April last.

An consequence of this last reply was written to the auditor of Mr. Davis, together with an address to the Editor of the Virginia Argus. The writer pointed out the deception of the article published in his paper, respecting the letter of Major Stephenson. He promised that if the person who published that mis-statement did not say something in extenuation of the offence he had committed against candour and truth, (by giving to the public a mere scrap of a record, as a justification of what had been offered in a private letter, in general terms;) together with some further account of the other still larger sums spoken of in the same letter, this last account should, at some future leisure moment, be given for him. These last communications are to be found in the Virginia Gazette, "Number 97," [date torn off the paper now in view] where they may be referred to, if forgotten; and, together with all the particulars herein mentioned, republished if necessary. They have never yet been replied to; and therefore are to be considered as unanswerable. It is necessary, then, to proceed to a performance of the promise, to give to the public a full and particular account of the extraordinary, illegal, and even unprecedented expenditures of the public money in this State, and of the shameful concealment of those improper transactions, by those who ought to be the watchful sentinels, the faithful divulgers, and the prompt avengers of the people's wrongs. They ought to be so; and not the flattering dupes and sycophants of office, which they themselves, as agents of the people, have for their good, and not their destruction, let up.

Let us now take a view of some of the expenditures of public money, as they stand exhibited to the General Assembly from the other departments of the government, stating therefore what has been asserted with respect to some of the items, in hopes of correction in what ever may be erroneous.

EXTRACT,

From expenditures on Manufactory of Arms.

"Total amount of expenditures on the manufactory of public arms; from the commencement to the 17th of January, 1802, dollars \$3,928 66"  
In which are included the following sums:  
"John Clark, forundry contingent expenses. dollars 1389 5  
"John Clark, superintendent, his salary from 8th August '95, to 1st October 1801. 3146 37  
"John Clark, undertaker of machinery, upon account. \$499 97"

Thus it appears, from this precious document, that John Clark, superintendent of the manufactory of arms, has employed this self same John Clark, as undertaker of the machinery of the same building. To this there is no material objection, as it is believed that Mr. Clark is an ingenious and meritorious mechanic. But it is ascertained from sources equally authentic with the above document, that Mr. Clark, as superintendent, certifies the accounts of John Clark, undertaker of the machinery, from time to time; and in this way, by his own certificates, Mr. Clark had drawn up to the 17th of January 1802—\$883 dollars and 10 cents, besides his salary of 3146 dollars and 37 cents. How much more has been drawn in the same way since, we have yet to learn.

It also appears, from the same document, that 14,150 dollars have been paid to other favorites for digging and removing dirt in founding the said manufactory. Some where about 1800 dollars have been paid—Thomas White, for propping the brick work of other favorites. What this pretty building is to cost the people when done, according to this mode of laying out their money, it is impossible now to say.

But there are other expenditures of public money, besides those already

mentioned, that ought to be particularly noticed. The committee appointed to examine into the expenditures of public money, and the nature of our treasury report, among other things, that it is the opinion of the said committee, that provision ought to be made by law for the appointment of a surgeon for the public guard, and for the prisoners in the penitentiary house; with a moderate and adequate salary per annum. This suggestion, it is said, arose from the discovery of the allowance and payment of very immoderate sums to particular favorites for services of that sort. In another item in the accounts of public monies expended, as laid before the house by the report of the same committee, is for "compensation to law counsel \$32 dollars and 69 cents." We have been told that 700 dollars a piece have been paid to two gentlemen of the bar, for appearing in one particular case before the high court of appeals, where there are judges, every body knows, as competent to the examination of plain records as any gentleman at the bar. But why is an attorney general employed with a competent salary? Will it be acknowledged that a public officer of this sort has been employed, and that we are obliged to engage and give others enormous fees to assist him in the execution of his duties. Upon my conscience, this is too bad.

I submit to the public whether the fourteen hundred dollars thus paid to the two counsellors, in the court of appeals, ought not to be deducted from the salary of the attorney general? If he cannot act in the court of appeals, and in every other court, what is the use of him? Or, if he chuses to go to other courts, and gather fees, when he should be toiling for his salary in the court of appeals, should he not be obliged to give a statement of all such receipts, in order to place them in the vacuum of the treasury, occasioned by the fourteen hundred dollars, &c.?

When Queen Elizabeth was once making a tour through England, she came to the city of Coventry. She addressed the citizens in a series of verses. The last line was in these words:

"Good Lord!—I want feels you be!"

When we approach the abyss of Virginia finance, we can hardly suppress a repetition of the royal apostrophe.

With these plain denunciations and stubborn facts before our eyes, what shall we say to the assertion, "that not one cent of the public money has been improperly applied?" Was the express hire to go to Washington and the illumination of the Capitol on the election of Mr. Jefferson properly applied? Were these sums "applied to public purposes with an honest view to the public interest?" Were the enormous sums paid to Captain Clark under his own certificates consistent even with former precedents, or any other precedents wherein the public interest was consulted? Were the sums paid for digging and removing earth, to physicians, lawyers, &c. monies properly expended? With respect to the money laid out in illuminating the Capitol—money laid out in a feast at Goodell's Tavern for the particular gratification of the executive and of all those who enjoyed that illumination, would have been quite as much for public purposes, with an honest view to the public interest.

Citizens of Virginia!—reflect on these facts; and before the next election, enquire who were your representatives who so shamefully abandoned your interests; by smothering these transactions, and even by covering them with a complimentary resolution! No wonder, under such shameful chicanes (many of which have been since, and are still going on, no doubt,) that our public treasury should have been so long totally destitute of money! 11

MR. JOHN WOOD,

THE celebrated historian of Mr. John Adams, has, within these few days, honored with his presence the capital of Virginia. He felt anxious to keep the best terms with one of the editors of this paper. Upon that account, he had hardly slept found for 24 hours after his arrival, when he set down to write a

the fact that the Republican party was not only the most numerous but the most virtuous and patriotic of the nation. Wood, however, speaking of Mr. Jefferson as having thought it honorable for his proud lineage to be proscribed.

Let the reader remember, that not only the presses of the nation, but the most prominent names of the United States - that they declared the federal constitution to be a "job," "Pope's" and "Gerrill's party" - that, moreover, they "undone" all the "virtues" which were attached to the late administration by the "fanatic" hand of demagogues; that they "subverted" the "system" of education, the "schools of law," and every species of "lawful" intelligence that was intended for the purpose of "disturbing the peace of society" and "unhinging the wheels of government."

Thus far, Mr. Wood. Cicero tells us of a Roman, whose wife was of an easy temper. "When customers came to the house, the husband, that brought no hand in the way of business, pretended that he was full asleep. One day, however, there appeared a visitor, whom he did not like. Upon this he exclaimed, 'my shades rejoice, I don't sleep for every body.'"

Because Mr. Coleman and his tribe, members have been induced to proceed without notice in mangling "The Prospect," Mr. Wood thinks it common sense, and that every one is at liberty to call the book a bundle of columns. If this pupil of Aaron Burr does not take good care how he trims his top, fail, I'll teach him how to handle sticks!

We had got this far, when it was notified that Mr. Wood, in this day's Virginia Gazette, intends to make an apology for having said that "The Prospect" labelled the memory of General Washington. "Here, reading the book, and finds that the charge was an imposition. We therefore stop here, till further advice."

### The RECORD.

RICHMOND

OCTOBER 17th 1837

#### SEQUEL OF REMARKS ON CORRESPONDENCE

**MR. JEFFERSON'S CALLER.**

It is now two years and nine months since the publication of the first volume of "The Prospect." On its appearance, the writer was not only attacked, with every sort of argument which could be advanced against candour and accurate performance; but with the greatest malignities those and various "pamphlets" were concocted from the rod of a page and parcel from the end of a paragraph. The instant circumstances have, I will not say "faded" - but they have been forgotten in a "revolt" of opinion. To it in this manner, and with the most impudently chronic and unproductive, that the author has been obliged to pronounce general "admission" - "I will not say 'faded' - but they have been forgotten in a 'revolt' of opinion. To it in this manner, and with the most impudently chronic and unproductive, that the author has been obliged to pronounce general 'admission' -

"The Prospect" was published by the Rev. Dr. Mather, who was then at the head of the Baptist Church in New York. It was a collection of articles, some of which were written by the Rev. Dr. Mather, and others by various authors. The book was published in 1835, and was immediately successful. It was the only book of the kind that had been published in New York since the appearance of the "Review" in 1828.

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**DUANE** is presumed to support his cause, in the event of the election of the present Administration. We mean all the difference between those who are satisfied with the present state of the country, and those who would have us to return to the "old times" and the "old ways" which he pretends to publish.

It is the custom of some people who will encourage a paper, to subscribe for a great many; but direct only one to be sent. For instance, **THE GREAT MAN** writes to give Duane 200 dollars per year, he would subscribe to as many papers as would amount to that sum; but would direct only one to be sent to his residence. Perhaps this is the way in which the organ of the public will make out 2000.

If Duane prints 4000 papers per day, it will be 2,091 reams 16 quires of paper per year. It will be reasonable to expect 3500 of these will be dispatched in the different mails; a tax: what an imposition!

If Duane publishes 4200 papers per day, and each of these contains only 4 lines, each paper being sent by 5 cents; how many lies, or deceptions, will the organ of the public will propagate in one year? Arithmeticians answer.

Who makes up upwards of 2,091 reams of printing paper in William Duane in one year?

If Duane publishes 4000 papers per day, and each paper contains only 4 lines 4 quires, an estimation each paper being read by five persons, then the organ of the public will be laid to propagate 25 millions and forty thousand deceptions in the course of one year.

If Duane is the propagator of 25 millions of lies in one year, will he not, when the god of justice shall judge unkind, call upon rebels and monarchists to hide him? But perhaps the organ of the public will be one of the illudical! O those of those who deny a future; or of some other fact, whose principles are no less unchristian.

If Duane believed in a future state, and in rewards or punishments, would he dare to circulate two or three thousand lies per day?

**SOMETIME** ago, the Reverend Bishop Madison was at the city of Washington. While he was there, the president told him that the firms bestowed upon Callender were given merely in charity. The Bishop came to Richmond, and told this to every body. The story gained belief; for who was to have distrusted a president and a bishop? This forced a publication of the letters. The original manuscripts have been seen by scores; and they are admitted as the genuine production of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Davis tells us, that not one single demo has called upon him for a sight of them. The manuscripts are known to be, what they pretend to be. But mark the justice and gratitude of the president! He wanted to brand Callender, as an impostor, and if the manuscripts had been lost, he would perhaps have succeeded. Yet a Yankee editor, some weeks ago, made this wise remark: "We may be sure that the wary Scott has taken care of the letters." Yes, Sir! the letters are safe. Yet even they being destroyed to-morrow could, by this time, be but of inferior consequence. They have been read by many who are just as well acquainted with the hand writing as with the face of the president. Their authenticity has been stamped with the seal of universal conviction. The Aurora, and twenty such papers, pay park and baffle as much as they please; but they will never shake the basis of common sense, or of evidence. They will never be able to convince the reputation of Mr. Jefferson as a genuine man of honor and of science. The Aurora, and twenty such papers, pay park and baffle as much as they please; but they will never shake the basis of common sense, or of evidence. They will never be able to convince the reputation of Mr. Jefferson as a genuine man of honor and of science.

A voluntary subscription, and after passing over the usual form, the paper is produced, and is the work of a moment. Still he may be a person of honors - he may plead innocence, and look through forwards in the face of mankind. But these operations do not apply to the case of **MONROE**. He would not forget a single word of his words had lasted for several years. It is not easy to see how he will ever face the bishop, after such an irrevocable, such a damning demonstration of his want of veracity. Of what kind of materials must his face be made, if he does not blush, every time that the ears of Callender's name?

Many gentlemen residing in states north of this have addressed letters to us, to find them the Recorder, and requested we would name any person in Philadelphia or New York, where they could find their subscription office. We take this opportunity of informing the public, that Mr. Lewis, paper-maker, at Philadelphia, will receive any subscriptions sent for the Recorder; and Mr. Coleman, printer of the New York Herald, at New York.

In this Examiner of last Saturday, Jones had length spoke what is *true!* For he says that, "in letter 30. to J. T. C. there are several mistakes!" Jones ought to have called them *lies*; but we accept of his apology.

The Examiner of October 6th, which is printed upon *very coarse blue wrapping paper*, contains more than three columns about the penitentiary. The writer has since published a *long error*. He might have saved himself that trouble. No man acquainted with what composition is will read his performance a second time; and even an honest first perusal requires an uncommon share of patience and fortitude. We look upon the whole affair, as an *error*; and not worth the ink with which it was written.

The same Examiner has something which is called Letter 6th to J. T. Callender. The following is a specimen. "Out of Virginia a solitary copy (of the Prospect) might have been sold; and within the State, the then opinion regarded its appearance, dispersed its tenor, and buried in oblivion the copies subscribed for under an ignorance of its contents. 'Twill be all the hallooings of the Scotch correspondent, were only able to gain admission for a very few extracts into newspapers of rather a complexion. And this is the book, which Callender says turned out Mr. Adams. 'I fought it my gorge rises at it.' On the very day, when this Examiner appeared, were printed Mr. Jefferson's two letters, wherein he thanks the author for sending him proof sheets; says that such papers cannot do of producing the *best*; and finally furnishes materials for completing the volume. Judge between Jones and Jefferson."

The author of the book never said that it turned out *John Adams*. This is one of Mr. Callender's endless lies.

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
AND FOR SALE  
AT THIS OFFICE.  
PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND THREE-PENCE.  
**THE**  
**CONDUCT**  
OF  
**MERIWETHER JONES,**  
IN  
**A SERIES OF LETTERS,**  
ADDRESSED  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
By JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Many gentlemen, when subscribing to this paper, have inquired for complete sets of the Recorder. There are not to be had. But this little publication will, in some measure, supply the want of them. Behind the seven letters to Jones, the list of which has been given through every State, and every second newspaper in the Union, the collection contains many other articles. Among these are, *Discourse of Aaron Burr - The Samuel Ogleman No. 1st - Discourse of Timothy Pickens - A Little more about republican assembly - with a variety of small pieces.*  
MRS. WALKER in our next.

THE Democratic editors are extremely incensed against the Federal writers for giving credit to Callender after having convicted him of writing and publishing "wild and malicious falsehoods." In reply the federalists say, with great justice, that as every man's testimony is good for nothing, although not for himself, to Callender is a competent and truthful witness against those who first employed him, and generally speak. Callender writes lies—Madison, Jefferson, Giles, Mason, &c. give them credence and currency. Is it competent for persons of low description to complain of credit being given to one who is indebted to themselves for whatever character he possesses? Were one person to forge a draft, and another, knowing it to be forged, to indorse it, could the indorser complain if he were afterwards compelled to pay its amount? However the drawer might object to paying, would the indorser be a competent witness against the drawer, and in favor of himself? Let Democratic editors apply this question.

REMARKS, SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PEOPLE

VIRGINIA,

(Originally Printed in 1796.)

(Continued from No. 6.)

In Mahometan countries, lending money on interest is deemed usury, and prohibited by severe penalties. The consequence is, that usury is higher there than any where else. Men must borrow and those who have money will lend; but the terms on which they advance it, are always regulated by the risks and dangers which they encounter. This observation is supported by the authority of a great writer.

An observation to the same effect is made by an author who has profoundly investigated the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. "A defect in the law, may sometimes raise the rate of interest considerably above what the condition of the country, as to wealth or poverty, would require. When the law does not enforce the performance of contracts, it puts all borrowers nearly on the same footing with bankrupts, or people of doubtful credit; it better regulated countries. The uncertainty of recovering his money, makes the lender exact the same usurious interest, which is generally required from bankrupts." It is obvious that the same causes must have a decided influence on the price of commodities.

If then the buyer be the person, on whom alone the laws discouraging credit must operate, the effect which the proposed law will produce on his mind, deserves to be considered.

Under the existing system, a man may buy more than he really wants, with a certainty of not being able to pay at the appointed time, and yet with a certainty that he cannot be ruined. His house, his land will remain. His family will have an asylum from which they cannot be driven. Let me be ever so extravagant, he will pay, the laws of my country, indulgent to my weakness, protect me from that ruin, to which it appears to lead. But who would be the language of a man, who knew that all his property might be taken. I must either contrive to defer, or be punctual in paying him. If I am not my fortune will be at the mercy of my creditor. My house may be taken from me, my wife and children fall on the wide world, dependent for support or charity for bread, and I myself dishonored and abandoned. This consideration must occur to every man,

and would certainly lead to habits of economy, industry, and punctuality, extremely advantageous to the state, the happiness, and the morals of the people.

It has been said, that obvious as this consideration may appear, it will not occur to a majority of men, that they will go on buying as long as they are trusted; and that this law will have no other effect than to reduce them to beggary. It is this a correct representation of my fellow citizens, if they are indeed to stand, as not to know when they are in a broad way which leads to certain destruction; they indeed profane that group which proud reflecting infant artifice delights to call a swinish multitude. Detected by the thought.

This idea, degrading as it is to the people; is brought forward by true republicans; and it has been adopted lately like many others, merely because it had been adopted before. They surely forget the insult which they offer to the cause which they espouse, and that they dishonor the character of the people, by making laws which tell them that they are not sensible enough to take care of themselves. No principle is more impolitic, or more decidedly aristocratical, than that which dictated the laws that interfere in the private concerns of individuals, by restraining credit, usury, and gaming. "The natural effort of every individual to better his own condition, when suffered to exert itself with freedom and security, is so powerful a principle, that it is alone, and without any assistance, not only capable of carrying on the society to wealth and prosperity, but of surmounting a thousand impertinent obstructions, with which the folly of human laws too often incumbers its operations."

There is another consideration of great importance in this discussion. It is an established opinion, at least among writers, that virtue is the basis of a republic. It is the great principle which gives it energy and permanence. Surely then it is the high and indispensable duty of the legislature, even in conformity to those republican principles, which they so much revere, to announce in their laws none but the purest doctrines of justice and morality. The virtuous representatives of a free people should never speak but in the sublime language of liberty and virtue.

Unfortunately for us, our laws are not limited to this high encomium: In this commonwealth a man may purchase two acres of land, and if he can keep his personal property out of the way of the sheriff, he may retain it, and bid defiance to his creditor. If a man is indulged for a store account, for more than twelve months, the creditor must depend on his integrity for payment. Could a more effectual plan, for the seduction of mankind, and the subversion of morality, be concerted?

When this subject is considered in its relation to trade, it will appear no less interesting. What ever complaints may be made of the credit allowed in our domestic intercourse, it is certain that in our foreign transactions, a want of confidence in the merchants and traders of Virginia, has an influence no less decided than pernicious. This point merits the attention of all who wish well to their country.

There are four things in the commerce of this commonwealth which deserve to be investigated.

- 1. That a great and increasing proportion of our European goods come to us from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
2. That our trade is principally in the hands of foreigners.
3. That few large capitals are employed in it.
4. That merchants here have been ruined, whose debts, if collected, would have been sufficient to save them.

And which are brought from New York and Philadelphia, the first cost in Europe, the freight, the premium for insurance, and the advance which the northern merchant must put upon the whole cost, before he can afford to sell, but we pay for freight and insurance from the north here. This advance, with the expense of importation, cannot be estimated at less than ten per cent, perhaps it is a great deal more.

In addition to this, the northern merchant knows, that a merchant here cannot always command his capital to even half of it. He knows, in fact, that he runs a small chance of never receiving payment, and a great one of not being paid at the appointed time. For this too he will be indemnified. From these circumstances the result is, that the merchant here buys goods in Philadelphia at least 5 per cent, dearer than a merchant in Pennsylvania. If then our importations from the north amount to £. 50,000 per annum, we pay an annuity of £. 3,500 for the privilege of having bad laws. Is not this disgraceful as it is ruinous?

Our intercourse with Britain is regulated by the same principles. The northern merchants buy goods there to much cheaper than we do, that the merchants of this state who import from the north, can afford to sell as cheap as those who import directly from England. If this be really a fact, and it is believed to be so, the people of this state sustain as great a loss on the commodities brought immediately from Europe, supposing them to amount to £. 250,000 as on those which come indirectly, through the northern states. This calculation, if correct, adds 7. 37,500 more to the annual sacrifice of the revenue of the country.

In our domestic trade, the consequences are equally pernicious. In every business, those who prosecute it, must at least find a support. The trader must calculate the risk of trusting or his property. This risk, whether calculated at £. 5 or £. 10 per cent, is added to the price of the goods, and is paid by the punctual and industrious part of the community. If therefore, our total importations are estimated at £. 500,000 per annum, and the risk above mentioned is valued at £. 5 per cent, the people of this state pay £. 100,000 every year for the indulgence afforded by our laws to indolence, or dishonesty. Surely, therefore, nothing can be more obvious, than the truth of this position, that it is not the interest of the commonwealth to prevent sales on credit, but to diminish as much as possible the hazard attending them.

It must here be remarked, that the calculations which have been made, are not given as being perfectly correct. Accurate information on the points here noticed, cannot be obtained, but by a mode of enquiry, which the writer had no time to pursue. It is sufficient in the important facts which have been mentioned, are ascribed to the cause from which they really arise, and if the outline is exhibited of the mischief, which they produce.

But this is only a partial view of the subject. The terms on which we sell, are as injurious as those on which we buy. We have been indifferent or unforfeited enough to reverse the first and clearest principles of commerce, and under the present arrangement, we sell our commodities at a loss on our exports, nearly equal to the tax with which it has been the case, our imported goods are so unnecessarily burdened.

A considerable proportion of the produce of this state is sent every year to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The merchants there pay the current price here, the freight, the expense of insuring, and storing, and they make a profit by shipping it to the European market.

In this sale it is apparent, that the Farmer and Merchant of this state together, sustain a loss precisely equal to the difference between the price here, and the price in Europe, after deducting the freight. The former ought to receive the same price for which, this

given in Philadelphia, and which ought to reap the profit on the importation and sale, which is now monopolized by the three owners and the shippers of the north.

To enumerate all the evils springing from the present direction of our commerce, would be a task no less painful than lengthy. The single fact here pointed out, the difference between the price of wheat in this state, and that in France, is so important to the essential interests of a numerous and most respectable class of the people, that the legislature are bound to remove the cause from which it originates. In truth there cannot be a subject more worthy of their serious attention.

2. Nothing has been more common for many years past, than the complaint founded on the following remark, that all the states north of this, the trade of the country is principally conducted by natives. The commerce of Virginia is almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. This is a singular circumstance. It cannot be founded on any aversion to commercial business entertained by the people of this country. They frequently engage in it, though they generally fail. Nor can it be the result of any temporary and accidental combination of circumstances. It has been the case for forty years and more. So powerful, indeed, is the cause which produces this effect, that the trade of Virginia in the years 1772, 1784, 85, and 86, was conducted almost entirely by foreigners, in spite of the advantages which our own citizens naturally possess, and in spite of the dispute in which one class of the former has universally held. The cause deserves to be developed.

The citizens of this commonwealth who have large possessions, cannot easily convert them into money, even if they were disposed to exchange the life of an independent planter, or farmer, for the perpetual drudgery of trade. None but persons of small fortunes, therefore, ever engage in merchandize. But their ruin is almost the inevitable consequence. They purchase in the country, they must sell on credit, and not being able to command their small stock of property when it is wanted, they become bankrupts at once. This fact is universally known. But the foreigner, backed by his transatlantic connections, can afford to lie longer without his money. As long as the administration of justice, therefore, continues on the footing on which it now stands, foreigners will monopolize the commerce of Virginia. Surely it is a matter of some importance that it should be restored to the natives.

3. The third circumstance which strikes your attention, is that few great capitals are employed in our trade. In every country credit must be given. It is a maxim, and an obvious one, that credit is the life of commerce. But if it be given in this country, the man who has a large capital, and makes great engagements, will certainly fail. Merchants, therefore, of great wealth do not fix here. The disadvantage arising from this is apparent. The man who has £. 50,000 or £. 30,000, will be content with a smaller profit on his stock, than he who has only a twentieth part of those sums, and generally speaking, will deal on better and fairer terms.

4. The fact which is cited in the fourth instance speaks a language which cannot be misunderstood. That men should become bankrupts, and be disposed to the misery and disgrace of a situation, which, to persons bred in the habits of industry and industry, is almost the most terrible, while they have in the hands of our fellow citizens a fund sufficient to discharge their debts, argues a defect in the administration of justice, which every principle of equity and policy calls upon us to remedy.

Clear and conclusive as this reasoning may seem, it has, yet, produced little effect, and the arguments now to be recited, have been deemed sufficient to disengage them.