

# THE RECORDER, OF LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MISCELLANY.

Printed by HENRY PACE, and JAMES T. CALLENDER, Richmond, Virginia, and Published every Wednesday Morning. Subscription Two Dollars per annum.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

## NOTICE.

W. H. L. is to be sold in the North West, at Dandridge, near the Ohio, Canada, and Kentucky, on the 1st of January 1851, for the purpose of raising money, consisting of 5000 Acres, and Children, &c. &c. &c. A. B. CARTER, Auctioneer.

**50-DOLLAR REWARD.**  
R. M. is to be sold in the city, in the lot of Mrs. L. A Negro man, named BAILOR.

A Black complexion, about Twenty-Six or Seven Years old, about Five Feet Seven or Eight. Formerly known as the child of MORTON, and YOUNG, but worked for the Blacksmith's trade. Was purchased at Public Sale, at St. Louis. Whoever catches the said Negro, and takes him in Jail in this City, shall have the above reward by applying to THOMAS MOORE, Auctioneer.

**100-DOLLAR REWARD.**

**CHOOSER TRIAL.** of Norfolk, was Fugitive from Richmond for Baltimore with brass, on the 25th of July last, John Dudley, aged 23, is a white Twenty-five (25) Dollars, Pilot Boat, built with a Red Turkey Schooner. There is a suspicion that the master of the Schooner has run away with her, as he is the last person seen behind of. Probable Dudley may have taken her to Charleston, S. C. I will give in hundred dollars, to any man who shall stop said vessel, providing that Dudley be run away with her, and also will pay it in my power to get her again. Address to JOHN TAYLOR, Norfolk.

P. S. The Printers of the Times, at Charleston, are requested to republish this three times.  
JOHN TAYLOR.  
October 20th 1850.

## LIME.

A CARGO of fresh Stone Lime in Tierces, just arrived from Providence, Rhode Island, and for sale at Rockets landing by JOHN LESTER.  
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1850.

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS  
WM. MACKENZIE, & Co.  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR  
FALL GOODS,  
Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1850.

**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 HARRY W. PLAINFIELD, and the Trustees of Gen. Nelson, and others, defendants, a tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 120 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Wynne, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 250 with interest thereon from October 1757, and the debts & expenses of this sale, which will take place at Gadsby Tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, the first of November next. The above tract of land was purchased by Peyton C. Wynne, deceased under the said decree, and the purchase money not being wholly paid is to be sold for the satisfaction of the same, in conformity to said decree, and terms of said sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH,  
Late Marshal, v. l.  
Richmond, Sept. 18th 1850.

**A Tutor Wanted.**

A MAN who can teach the English Language, Grammar, Latin, French, Arithmetic, and Geography, and who is well versed in the liberal and useful sciences, will be engaged to teach a young man of the name of M. J. in a private family.

FRANKLIN

## TOLL BRIDGE.

THE Public is notified that the new bridge, completed, and permanently finished, is furnished with good, strong, and substantial Hand-Rails, and made of sturdy, well-applied with Leaps, from side and 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 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 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the impudence of it to those who travel north or south, and particularly to the whole country, situated 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 and always receive, universal patronage and support; exclusive of these considerations, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST, (and finally 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, Sept. 4th 1850.

## 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.

With an appendix to each volume, containing the laws of each State, as they stand at the date of the publication, and a list of the names of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Professor of Laws in the College of William and Mary, and one of the judges in the General Court in Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BRICH, 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 executive powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the State of Virginia, from which it will be manifest that the principles of the British Constitution, the nature of that government, the general principles of Common Law of England, &c. &c. the British constitution, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed, altered and amended, or wholly changed, and repealed, by local circumstances, or political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our Constitution and Statute Laws.
- III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which shall be introduced a portion of a paper containing the laws, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and every tract or important subject arising out of our own constitution and laws.
- IV. There will be an appendix to the first volume, containing a list of the names of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the names of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Virginia, and of the names of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and of the names of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the State of Virginia.

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## CONDITIONS.

- I. That the work be printed with new type, on superior paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes, and be bound in red law binding.
- II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.
- III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESSES BY THE PUBLISHERS.  
It is proclaimed, that a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work of extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to make it prudent. The publishers do not recollect that any book of the kind has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money being required in advance, before the work is commenced, or the price being paid in whole, before any part of the work is printed, and before any part of the purchase money is made.

who intend subscribing will forward their names as follows, either by letter (post paid) to the publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of a bookseller in the neighboring towns. The post-masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may affect their remuneration, and to induce gentleness, to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete; they are therefore determined not to leave a single set, 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 more confidential and well known.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Rots and Douglas, in Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenbow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop Alexander; Mr. J. Albusin, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North-Carolina; Messrs. Bailey and Waller, Georgetown, South-Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Pocomo; Messrs. Ralph and Co. Wilmington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad and Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM YOUNG BRICH,  
ABRAHAM SMALL,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1850.

## HAY'S PAMPHLET.

THIS day's paper contains the conclusion of Mr. Hay's pamphlet on the recovery of debts in Virginia. We cannot too earnestly recommend to the attention of the public this classical and truly estimable production. Every member of the next Assembly should read it over and over again; and then let a law be frankly and fairly passed for the seizure and sale of a bankrupt's lands, as well as all his other property, for the payment of his debts. In comparative population and importance, this State is falling fast behind both New York and Pennsylvania. This has been proved by the late census. If some efficient measures are not taken for the establishment of manufactures, it may be a painful, but it is a certain truth, that Virginia will sink into a state of sly feudal estate importance. Ten years hence, she will be what North Carolina was two years ago. The fine bulwark of emancipation will tend considerably to this object. The country will be gradually filled with vagabond thieves, and tramps, without owner, without employment, and with every conceivable disposition for mischief. But the want of an efficient system for the recovery of debts is, of itself, entirely sufficient for stunting the growth of any country.

## DUANE.

WE understand that the learned and indefatigable Duane has four sub-editions. One of these is Dr. James Reynolds' and Mr. W. Thibmas Floyd, the author of a libel, one Pollard, of whom we have heard nothing, that we chafe to repeat. The fourth is William Duane, junior, a young man, at whom his father deluges the world to wit. In this whole batch, there is not one single American, but Duane himself, and he was born in Canada. It is now four weeks since a letter was published, addressed to Dr. Reynolds by one of the editors of this paper. As a criticism, as a gentleman, and as a personal friend, he was requested, and expected to give an answer. He persists in silence. He does not find it profitable to support Duane in the assertion of a complete falsehood, and he does not think it prudent to do so, by giving an explicit contradiction to his statements. We have the floor, and the floor from whence we have the floor, to give a fair trial for the case. Dr. Reynolds' book is the only one that we have seen, and it is a very good one. It is a very good one, and it is a very good one.

Old friend Callender is finally created, and upon that principle of more regard, he can prefer the Aurora to Ponceville. We should be glad to know which of the quibbling, virtuous and the ingenious story about the stealing of *ambrosia*, which was afterwards reduced to the stealing of *weed*. We would not insult them by calling for their evidences. It is from delicacy to Callender's feelings, to be sure, that the story has been suppressed. A likely tale! Only think with what hardened impudence Duane came forward, and with what silent modesty, he now flinks away from the accusation! We should not have mentioned these particulars at all, but with a design to show the world what a shameful lying paper this Aurora has become. Duane charges a man by name, as a thief, and when asked for particulars, he has this to say: "Dumie introduces other people's wives, and brags of his own domestic happiness. That of his wife will be of a *plumbe* kind. It consists in a transition from the embraces of a gentleman to those of a house breaker, of a fellow who was hoisted on a pole through the streets of Calcutta."

Skelton Jones is going to set up house-keeping, and who, do you think, is to be his house-keeper? That identical wench whom he quarrelled with and murdered Armitstead Selden. Last week *he took her along with him in a gig, to the race ground!* How long will the ladies of Richmond suffer such a fellow to fit in the same room with them. For a ten thousand part of his offences, one of their own sex would be forever expelled from their society; and does brutality change its essence when committed by a man? Some weeks ago this criminal went to the play-house. He went into that corner assigned for girls of colour. This was his native element. His heart found itself at home in the midst of African prostitution. He called for a particular tunc. The musicians did not take notice of him. He became angry, pelted them, and made him hundred times more disturbance than all the worth of what he paid for admission. Since that time, the managers have made it a rule that no people of colour shall be admitted into the house.

SOMETIME ago, we mentioned that the canal had become half dry, and more. We are happy to say that by means of an embankment of the river, the canal has recovered a proper supply of water.

**STOLEN.**

**A SMALL BAY HORSE,**

**A** BOU'Y Four Years old, Reached Mean; Docked at Tail, 1 up - with his fore Legs, has a Bristle on his Shoulder.  
Two Dollars reward will be given by Humphrey Brown, who lives in the W. Bank, Richmond.  
Richmond, October 18, 1820.

**T**HE Subscriber, leaving his present employ at the office of the Recorder, and engaged to be employed by Messrs. G. & C. Green, will be accepted. Shares, or those to be preferred.

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**

**T**HE Subscriber, leaving his present employ at the office of the Recorder, and engaged to be employed by Messrs. G. & C. Green, will be accepted. Shares, or those to be preferred.

*The RECORDER.*

RICHMOND.

OCTOBER 24th, 1820.

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

We are surprised at the petulance of some eastern editors in still affecting to doubt the truth of Sally's story. In this state, at least as far as we can learn, every body believes it. On the second day after the first publication, when the denials were denying the whole, a gentleman came into the district court, and offered to be a fair of cloaths, or any sum of money, with any man present, that the charge was correct. He specified a small exception, which we have since noticed. Sally did not go to France in the same ship with our French ambassador. She went afterwards and the gentleman did not mention about the black wench and the carnal, which we do not think it necessary to repeat. No body would venture to take on any point,

and yellow, to the beneficiary. Upon my soul, it would be a good joke. How would this project be realized by John Clark, that prince of architects, with his white wife, and his black concubine, and his army of butlers, which cost eighteen hundred dollars? Would it gain the approbation of Samuel Coleman, who went out of his way to quarrel with the editors of the paper, and who with a white family, dabbles to look - extra in African merchandise?

Mr. James Ross, who is mentioned in another part of this day's paper, was at the Sweet Springs, when the Recorder came there with Sally's history. His remark was, that this story was true. James says that the Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and the upper counties of Pennsylvania, are standing for a public office had much better be convicted of stealing than of keeping a black girl. Mr. Ross might have said that all upon the other side of the Suquehanna it is impossible to tell in what spot such commerce is most defiled. In Virginia, also, the majority against it is beyond all proportion, although a *felle* mulatto-keeper in the neighbourhood of this office is extremely opposed to the freedom that we took with "our beloved chief magistrate," and swears and hopes that such *liberties with prius* *liberties* will ruin the Recorder. Whenever we have nothing better to do than to crush cockroaches, we shall honor him with a paragraph. Till then, THE LITTLE JURYMAN is life.

We make these observations upon the connection between the two colours, in order that Dr. Reynolds and the house breaker, and our laughter-loving friend, Tom Loyd, may save themselves a vast deal of trouble in vindicating the character of Thomas Jefferson For, if all three were to write their hearts out, he has not the remotest chance to keep his head above water at the next election. It is our most solemn wish and hope that Madison, that admirer of emancipation, may go to the tomb along with him. (Whatever small influence the Recorder may possess shall be exerted to the utmost for this purpose.)

The house of Mr. John Walker stands upon the high road that passes near Monticello. Ever since the republics, which a certain great personage met with from Mr. Walker, he takes care when he travels that way, to pass by Mr. Walker's house in the night time. We give this merely as a report. It implies a degree of sensibility, a capacity of feeling flame, of which we cannot suppose that the great personage is susceptible.

MR Coleman has represented Callender, as attacking general Washington, as calling him a palmer, a thief of public money, a traitor to America, and to England. We take this occasion of declaring that not one of these ideas ever crossed Callender's imagination; and that, if Mr. Coleman had been the author of a book embracing such fish, we should never have entertained any correspondence with him. We shall take an early opportunity of printing the passages of "The Prof-ecutor" at full length; and then every man will be convinced how egregiously the author has been wronged.

The clerk of Halifax county, who, a short time since became a subscriber to this paper, has courted public notice. He is just like our friend John Heath, so extremely hire and insignificant that we cannot afford room for him being. He is below the honor of a serious paragraph. He has attempted to rob us of the dollars in the shape of postage. This may serve as a caution to those who are so unfortunate as to have suits in the Halifax court. Let them look to their fee bills.

Jones brags about the number of his subscribers. Some days ago, the postmaster of Falmouth was in this office. He said that Jones had sent a heap of papers to his office, which the people to whom they were addressed would not take away. He wrote to Jones to save his paper. But Merry wrote to send on the papers; while only one single person takes an Examiner out of the post office. Our informer added that there are all the other Richmond newspapers put together. Jones was very forward in telling us that Mr. Warden would not take or pay for this paper. The whole story was as utter lie. Mr. Warden, as soon as he saw it, came down the hill, and paid the money. He said that there was a single number, wherein we overhauled governor Giles, which was, of itself, richly worth his two dollars. From the Brunswick post office, we got the same kind of notice, as from Falmouth. The postmaster has wrote four times to Jones, but in vain to stop certain papers.

Jones says that his subscribers owe him six thousand dollars. Sometime ago, he sent a receipt for three years of subscription to Mr. John Foster, the mayor of Richmond. The answer was that Mr. Foster never had a single Examiner in his life, nor a single advertisement in the paper.

If Jones's subscribers owe him six thousand dollars, he must have set of the moderate, if supporters that ever we heard of. If he has been eight or ten years in business, he might have let them get so far in his debt; but in three years and an half, the sum is out of all proportion. Seven hundred and fifty of his subscribers have not paid him a farthing for these two years; and they will not pay him a farthing. Their bills, to wit, at eight dollars a piece, make up exactly the six thousand dollars. Such subscribers are not worth having. Jones ought to strike them out, and then he would have a very great little subscription with three hundred names. Indeed the people do much better to keep their money to themselves than to lend it to Jones, to be spent by him and the murderers, upon suppers and debauching parties with his yellow code. Parties of that sort form his regular parasites. It would not be absurd if the scoundrels could round up such a *cent* of money, and take the whole key, white, black,

and yellow, to the beneficiary. Upon my soul, it would be a good joke. How would this project be realized by John Clark, that prince of architects, with his white wife, and his black concubine, and his army of butlers, which cost eighteen hundred dollars? Would it gain the approbation of Samuel Coleman, who went out of his way to quarrel with the editors of the paper, and who with a white family, dabbles to look - extra in African merchandise?

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**PUBLIC FLUNDER.**

If you want to hear what prodigious attention the republican executive council pays to the expenditure of public money, attend to what follows.

It is some time ago, since we stated that, when Jones printed the pamphlet for the assembly about the alien and sedition laws, the whole affair could have been completed for three hundred and seventy five dollars; print, paper and stitching. Jones never contradicted one word of this estimate. He printed a certificate, however, to prove that he received from the treasury *ONLY twelve hundred and fifty dollars* for the job.

He is now printing the laws of last session of Congress. It has been the practice for him to work off sixteen hundred copies. The executive council give him a dollar a piece for them. This is very little better, if it is not fill worse, than the payment of Mr. Madison's pamphlet. If the council have the least regard for the pockets of their constituents, they will not pay Jones, till they have sent for and examined two printers. They will enquire what is the real and proper price of the workmanship. This is the way that his excellency John Guerrant, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, would proceed in the most common piece of business. John by the way, is an admirable economist. His presence is wanted once a fortnight, at the council board. He gets up early, he swallows his breakfast, rides twenty five miles to Richmond, ties his poor horse to a stake, and sits down at the board to settle the affairs of the nation. As soon as the council breaks up, John uncies his horse, and if nobody offers him a gratuitous dinner, he rides back to Goodland to eat it.

As soon as this edition of the Congress laws comes out, we design to publish an exact account of the proper price of printing them. It will be some where from four to six hundred dollars. If the council pay Jones in the former mad extravagant way, they shall do it at their peril. We trust that our readers, scattered as they are all over the state, will instruct their representatives to pay some attention to the public accounts.

Do you white men of Virginia, have your pockets full of gold before you face it is not long, as we are informed, since bills for the treasury were falling in Gloucester county for twelve millions in the pound. The treasury was empty. It did not contain even a single four penny half penny. And why was it empty? Such things as John Clark and McCrether Jones had been robbing at the middle of your pretty charming and *not equitable* merchant tax. Look at the last number of the Recorder! There's a notable detail for you! John Clark certifies that John Clark should get so he and such sums from the treasury! If we shall go on at this rate, it will not be surprising if the black wench were signing certificates. We have more than two hundred and fifty subscribers dispersed from New-York to Georgia, exclusive of those in this state. All these subscribers laughing at your expense, and offering yourselves to be egregiously bubbled by your Yankee journeyman that acesing year, bread in the precious a-mo-f-o, come here to buy newspapers, which they find home, as they say, in order to make their New England comrades laugh at your weakness, extravagance and implicity.

Last spring, Jones received two thousand seven hundred dollars, for his glory, as a public printer. What did he do for this money? We shall tell you. He printed the journals of the House of Delegates. They consisted of eighty folio pages. He worked off two hundred and fifty copies. He printed two thousand eight hundred copies of the laws of the last session of the Assembly. They filled fifty-six folio pages. This came all together, to 130 pages. He also printed a great number of blanks for public notices. For these he had the types ready standing. They cost him, therefore, nothing but paper and press-work. We cannot tell the quantity, but we see a perfusion that fifty reams of paper, and two hundred dollars of total expense, must have covered the business. It is possible that this article may extend to three hundred dollars. And let it stand there. As for the 130 folio pages, we can speak with more precision. Mr. John Dixon printed the first sixteen sheets of the first volume of *The Prospect*. This is the same gentleman who prints for Jones. He printed at eighteen dollars per sixteen pages. This was one dollar and one eighth per page. The page held at least one half of Jones's folio pages, for it was very closely printed. But to cut off all grumbling, we shall say that one page of Jones contained three of *The Prospect*. This is not the case; but even after this concession, the matter is quite bad enough in all conscience. At this rate each of these one hundred and thirty pages ought to have cost three dollars and three eights for printing and press-work. We shall make it three dollars and an half. The printing and press-work would come, at this rate, to

*dollars*  
476.  
"After making a liberal allowance for waste, the paper could not come to more than thirty reams. This includes two spoiled sheets in every quire. At three dollars and an half per ream, the price of the paper, on which the Recorder is now printed, the paper comes to 105  
The stitching of those copies of the laws, and of these 250 copies of the Journals could be done, and very thankfully done, for two cents per copy. But we shall call it *three*, which is an over-charge. This produces 950 cents or 9 1/2.  
Add the former three hundred dollars for blanks. This makes all together 300

Total 922.  
Sometimes the journals and the laws are perhaps longer, and sometimes they are much shorter than in the last winter session. But it may be taken as a fair medium. The writer of this article is neither a printer him self, nor has he consulted one in making out this account. But he has had great deal to do with the trades, and he knows, although they may not be very forward to acknowledge it, that the printing can be done for very cheaply. As he is not in the habit of resigning his own knowledge, and conviction, in compliment to any body, he must take leave to affirm that things are so. There may be a variation of fifty dollars. It is in the power of Jones to print the accounts of his printer, Mr. Dixon, and it will be seen what he has gained by his thousand dollars upon the rough outline of the account. It will cost the public? To investigate the old charge that he is a liar of the first magnitude, observe what follows. At our meeting we have been informed that 1500, and at another that 1600 copies of the laws of Congress were printed by Jones. We do not know which of these accounts is the most correct.  
"Upon the whole, the printing may cost the state about five hundred dollars a year. In the session of December, 1799, the sum an-

...the case of Mr. Madison's excellent little pamphlet, it has come out that Jones has received a hundred and fifty dollars for a notice of which he had never heard. And the money goes to support a wretch far more in whose interest a wretch who has not money that he kept an African wench for several days together, in his wife's own bed-chamber, that C. by accident found her there; that the wench's picture publicly about her neck, that we have seen him parade in his kitchen, with a drawn cut-throat, and expected nothing but to be cited, as a witness, in a trial for murder.

FROM THE EXAMINER.  
TO J. T. CALLENDER,

A less disgusting feature of your composition shall occupy this letter, Callender, than any with which I have hitherto confronted you; but mistake not the subject before you, by considering it as a mark of lenity. No, you shall be forced to look into a mirror, in which without remorse or pity, shall be represented your ugly self, rendered more hideous under the agony of diffidence. Now, however your pride shall be administered as a temporary lenitive.

James Thompson Callender, the letter-writer and puller down of Presidents for America, and the maker of governors and assembly men for Virginia!

Reader, hast thou ever seen James Thomson Callender? So, after eight years war, and twenty years peace, America has at length so admirably contrived her civil policy as that a foreigner, who betrayed his friend, and fled from his country: as that this James Thomson Callender, double-flocced with every vice from the room left by the absence of every virtue, shall boast that he can set presidents, governors, and legislators scampering, as *Excolet* did his horse, by turning a peg.

Gentlemen of both parties, let me seriously ask you, if this boast is true. Are you only the puppets of James Thomson Callender? And does he manage first one set of you, and then the others, not by any attempt to fix principles, and enlighten the understanding; but by creating characters or individuals of yielding stuff, and then tearing them to pieces?

Prove, Callender, your veracity in pretending to be "the prototype of the liberties of America, and of Virginia in particular, as a sort of some estate" by naming presidents, governors, and legislators, whom you mean to appoint?

First however, get over the following difficulty. You have excluded the two prevalent parties, by asserting that they are collectively and individually knaves and fools, and to find functionaries like yourself is hard, if not impossible; although some of your qualities may be delineated, you must, taken in the whole, be assigned the place of a non-descript.

But who can force the exploits of such a Drawcansir? He has killed, he has slain the reputation of both parties by the call of his pen, but he can bring others to life, by dipping it in a panacea. O, might it were, such has been the death which he has dealt around, that no body left in or office. Make haste, Callender, like Bayes, to bring home the deed to life. Prognosticate your Rife. O, might it were, such has been the death which he has dealt around, that no body left in or office. Make haste, Callender, like Bayes, to bring home the deed to life. Prognosticate your Rife.

...calls a *Prophet*. He is a man who is continually winning an unwilling testimony of his reach. In the streets, Duane takes all possible courses; he calls out at every corner street him full in the face, and knocks him down stairs. Duane lately asserted that it was he, and not Callender who was hired with Mr. Jefferson's sixteen dollars to write paragraphs for the Aurora. Callender gives him the lie, and appeals to part of the paper which themselves who admitted, or rather justly promised to assist Mr. Jefferson in raising a purse to help on the Aurora. The following is extracted from Callender's last Recorder. [Here follows an extract.]

IN last week's paper, we took some notice of John Wood, as about to write an apology for having once more misquoted *The Prospect*. He wrote his piece, but could not get it inserted in the Virginia Gazette. We so indistinctly perceive what advantages that paper can be expected to derive from the diffidence of a *detested imposter*, and *forger of quotations* that never existed but in his own brain! from the assistance of a fellow whose name is connected with whatever is stupid, impudent, treacherous and despicable.

WE have been obliged to leave our M.K.S. W. as well as several other articles having wrote the Recorder *entirely full* before we were aware of having done so.

IN this day's paper, we insert the 7th letter from the Examiner to Callender. It is given us as a specimen of the file of that kind of newspaper. It is utterly beneath any kind of criticism. The writer attempts ridicule. He might have recollected that a fool can make nobody ridiculous but himself. Let those laugh that will, says the proverb. We get new subscribers by every post. Some-time ago, Jones sold the public that he worked off forty seven quires of paper, at least we think that was the number, which he mentioned. We also work off forty seven quires, which is ten quires more than the Virginia Gazette. Six months ago, the Recorder had but ten or twelve quires. In two months or three, at farthest, we expect to put on sixty. If Jones were to strike out all these people who send back his paper, or who are determined never to pay him, our list would be three times more numerous than his. We have just now sent a letter from the Recorder to an amazing effect upon the elections there. "He never, in his whole life, saw people make such work about a newspaper. The moment the post comes in, every body wants to lend the Recorder. It goes from hand to hand, till people have rubbed it to pieces with their fingers."

AT the commencement of the battle of German Town, the American army were entirely successful. Upon the flight of the British, they threw a regiment of infantry into a house, well known by the name of Chew's house. The Americans stop their career with the view of taking that house. This gave time for the British to rally, to form, and to attack. They attacked with success, and the Americans lost the day. So, likewise, were we to stop in our career, and make battle with the Virginia Gazette and its editors, we might neglect matters of more consequence; and perhaps, after demolishing them, find that we had gained nothing but our trouble. There are our reasons for putting up with the provocations which have been received from that quarter. Perhaps, at a future day, if natural extinction does not overtake such adversaries, we may turn back and balance accounts with them.

Mr. J. Wood, who now writes for the Virginia Gazette, has given us ample testimony that he wishes to produce a state of hostility. At present, we are engaged in pursuits of so much more importance, that we are obliged to decline the challenge. Indeed, it appears to us, that a quarrel with this hermaphrodite author, and politician, would be as imprudent as it would be to stop to pick up farthings, when, by going a step farther, we might gather doubloons.

GOVERNOR M'KEAN.

A CONSIDERABLE time ago, the Alliance of American Seditors, the *Tribe* of our own country, who are distinguished by a Council, published one of the editorials of this paper, with having spoken disrespectfully of Governor M'Kean. Our answer was that, in due time, we should answer our reasons. A few of them are contained in the following extract. It exhibits M'Kean's conduct as a Judge, in the case of William Cobbet. It was necessary, from prudential motives, to open the eyes of the public to the fact, that the copy is not quite so original as the traitor's; that Cobbet was a man of the name of M'Kean, and his

...the court of justice, and the people of the state. The case was formerly tried by a grand jury, and a gentleman of the most correct and liberal manners, and who, as a professional character, nature might hold up, and who, as a citizen, was a true friend to the law. The court, however, has been so completely misled by the influence of a mob, as to have rendered a verdict which is entirely unjust.

During the governor's election, among other things to excite the people against Mr. M'Kean, was the following. He was permitted to sell a found Christian. He did not believe, however, that was right, or he would have done something else. We do not recollect the particulars of this case, but it is the amount of it. A certificate to prove the charge was printed in the Aurora. It was subscribed by at least seven of the patriots. One of those who subscribed, has often said that he did not believe a single word of the charge. He recited the bible in the court, and then he came forward to certify James Ross for believing only half way. It is very possible that not any one of Mr. Ross's accusers believed one syllable of the christian religion; and that all the parties knew the state of each other's faith. But this was a good electioneering trick, and that was all the patriots cared for. This it is that the people are so courted and deceived. M'Kean, the predecessor of McKean, and every popular man, was an old soldier surrounded with concubines. What do you think was his religion? And, as for the presidential badge, tell us, if you can, what is the religion of a house-breaker? That Duane is such, in the blackest and most infamous sense of the word, appears from his own statement. He published mutilated extracts from Oliver Wolcott's official books, for a few hours. The public has never yet fully appreciated the cowardice and villainy of this whole transaction. It seems that one Campbell, a clerk in the treasury, that assisted the publisher of violent letters, has been rewarded by black ally's husband with a commission in the federal army.

From these introductory we proceed to his excellency governor M'Kean.

Extra'd from Sedgwick & Co.

On November 27th 1797, Mr. M'Kean, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, at a court of Oyer and Terminer held in this city, delivered a charge to the grand jury. By the definition which this judge gives of a libel, the most guarded writer cannot be sure but what the price may be an avenue to the jail.

Before beginning on this part of the charge, we may note in passing by, a paragraph where the judge mentions the *Venus nefanda*. He subdivides it under two of the grosser terms in our language, terms which no modest tongue pronounces, and to which no ear ought, if possible, to listen. The judge then adds that "they have been delicately and emphatically called the 'horrible crimes, as not fit to be named among Christians.'" Why then did the judge speak of them, in the dialect of a brothel? He had no necessity to mention them at all. No trials of such a nature were to come before him.

The judge extends his remarks on libels to a new paper column and an half. Among these he classifies *Peters, no signs*, "in order to provoke a person to wrath," or to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule." This species of libel has, till now, been scarcely heard of. When Bue became minister of England, the whole country swarmed with prints at his expense. On the opposite side, Hogarth drew Churchill and Wilkes, in the most provoking attitudes that he could devise. When North and Fox collected their two faces were spliced down the middle, and joined together in a burlesque yolk.

When George the third went into his exile, was exhibited in the print shops selling his addresses to a quaker girl. He has been painted selling butter-milk. His eldest son may be seen in every London print shop, surrounded with bawds and strumpets, presenting their unpaid bills. He is also drawn in the attitude of a chamber-drover out of Newmarket. Pitt himself has been ridiculed in every possible shape of engraving. Yet in all this retailed, if it were recollected that any one of the parties ever accepted a profession. About five years ago, Mr. Kay of Edinburgh drew a striking but unfavorable likeness of Henry Dundas, by far the most notorious of any

The election of McKean, as governor of Pennsylvania, did very little honor to that State. He swears like a trooper. His manners are vulgar, his temper despotick. A journeyman carpenter had once committed some act of rudeness to the Spanish ambassador. The man abandoned, and McKean sent his employer to the jail of Philadelphia, for refusing to tell what had become of him. This is a specimen of Pennsylvania freedom. What would be said in Richmond to such work? No man is less beloved than this pillar of republican principles. At the last election for governor, the party in Philadelphia would have been very glad to get rid of McKean. But he was chief justice, an office of great weight in that State. He was determined to stand for the place; and he could have produced a division of the republican interest, that might have broke up the party. On this account he was adopted, and then it became necessary to trumpet up this veteran despot, as a prodigy of public virtue. For this purpose, the Aurora was filled with whole quires of trash. At the same time, it was requisite to print hundreds of libels against his competitor, James Ross, who is by far the better man of the two. Duane attacked Mr. Ross with a small sum of secret service money, with which he had been entrusted by King John. Duane's violence and impudence defeat their own purpose. With what ineffable contempt must Mr. Ross look down upon the frizzling of this abandoned hireling, this presidential beggar, that is alike prepared to play when you take his matter calls for.

If the party were sick of McKean before they put him in, they have been still more so since. Duane, in a letter to C. M'Kean, has a number of his grievances. All his sins and transgressions were provided for, as far as possible, at the public expense. He has the best of administration in the State. His loss, James M'Kean, has the singular honor of having been elected to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, in preference to all the other candidates of the party. He is a man of the name of M'Kean, and his

when a man in Mr. Kay's situation could have created. The print had an immense sale over Britain, and must have sensibly hurt the minister. Yet the painter felt no effects of his retaliation. It is singular that a Philadelphia judge promulgates doctrines which even a British minister would not reduce to practice. Let him point out an English precedent. There may be cases of a print where an English jury would give damages for personal satire; but the circumstance, by its rarity, would be not the example of a general rule, but an exception only.

The judge then proceeds to an exaggerated picture of the enormity of libels. "He says that injuries of this kind, are of all others most sensibly felt." "The loss of a friend, of money, or of health, is of infinitely greater consequence. If a writer publishes a pamphlet full of reproach, and at the same time advances no evidence to support or justify his stile, the attack will go for nothing, unless it is previously known that the person did really deserve it. If the accuser asserts particular charges, let him produce his testimony, and the party may defend himself as well as he can. The real character of every man is always sufficiently known to a number of his acquaintances, who will not value him the less for any printed invective. If a specific charge appears against a person, he ought, as a duty to himself, to refute it, if he is able, by a public explanation. If he can, thereafter, specify what the piece did him a real injury, that it disappointed him of an advantageous marriage, that it provoked his father to dishonour him, his creditors to call a meeting, his employer to dismiss him, his friend to send him a challenge, or his manuscript to remain in the hands of the publisher, these damages are justly due, and will be awarded. But in every hundred ordinary prosecutions for a libel, there are not perhaps four where such essential injury is either proved, or attempted to be so. If a man is attacked from the press, let him reply through the same channel. He fights his antagonist with equal weapons. The doctrine of libels has very frequently been a screen for powerful and profligate men, who, being unable to meet their accuser on the fair ground of argument and detail, had recourse to law, that they might overwhelm him by the expense of litigation.

In all countries, those who hold the reins of government are the persons who have most to fear from a disclosure of truth. In all countries, also, the benefit has been remarkably supple to government; witness the sup money trial of John Hamden. Indeed what is in reason to be expected from a judge? As a practising lawyer, he has already spent half his life in affirming, for a fee, that black is white, and that white is black. The elegance of genius, and the refinements of taste, are apt to expire under the daily deluge of juridical barbarism. From a long familiarity with chicanery and mistaking, he hears of imprisonment and forgery with the plegin of a surgeon examining whether your leg has a simple or compound fracture. After this associate, he ascends the bench, and having received his office from government, sometimes holding it but at pleasure, and commonly pawning for preference, he is in general extremely forward to vindicate its usurpations, and to promote its crimes. This natural correspondence and sympathy between the judicial and executive branches, accounts for the violence with which the doctrine of libels has been so often invoked. *Adversus veritas non vincitur, ut well known maxim of the civil law. The greater the truth, the greater the libel.* was the translation of lord Mansfield, as it may be born on, so, and truths are the greatest of vices. These observations have no peculiar reference to the intelligence and address, cause injury, from some remote parts of this charge has already at a moment of indignation. But they show the period of ends to which the doctrine of libels has been commonly applied.

When then one sees, that by

the twelve tables, a libel was a capital offence. The same tables attributed credit to a cutting his debtor's body to pieces. But a Pennsylvania jury has no concern with such barbarous precedents. To find all that is savage and inhuman, the judge needs not to travel farther than the statutes of England.

The charge goes on with several remarks on the liberty and abuse of the press. They are half right and half wrong, and having already been repeated over for many millions of times, they shall not occupy room in this place. But the following passage deserves the closest examination.

"If any person, whether in a public or private station, does injury to an individual, or to the society, ample redress can be had by having recourse to the laws, and the proper tribunals, where they may be heard personally, or by good counsel, the truth can be fairly investigated, and justice fully obtained, so that there can be no necessity nor reason for accusing any one of public or private wrongs, in pamphlets or newspapers, or of appeals to the people under feigned names."

There can be no necessity nor reason for accusing any one of public or private wrongs, &c. This is an extraordinary and alarming doctrine.

The law to which judge M'Kean refers for universal redress, is in itself too often a mass of iniquity, and the sweet way to amend it, is to let every man say and print what he pleases about it. For multitudes of personal offences a court of justice can afford no remedy, and yet people, when angry, will complain from the press as well as in other ways. Legal prosecution can only be supported by a heavy purse, and the issue is both tedious and uncertain. As for public wrongs, if a fellow-citizen disapproves of the conduct of Messrs. Adams, Jefferson, or Pickens, he is not to arraign them in a court of justice, but in the first press where he can find admission. Read the last extract over again, and it will be found to go precisely to the extinction of all political discussion, and the nation must be in an admirable train when they dare no longer say what they think of their legislators, their judges, and the rest of their own servants. As for feigned names, many productions of singular merit have appeared without the name of their author.

The judge next complains of the fragmental state of the American press, and it is wonderful that, on this head, any degree of description can exceed truth: "Our satire," says he, "has been nothing but ribaldry and Billingsgate." He has other phrases equally beyond the mark; but the faults of this charge deserve to be forgotten for the sake of one masterly paragraph, which, for happiness of irony, and keenness of censur, has not been surpassed. It is in these words:

"As a time when misunderstandings prevail between the republics of the United States and France, and when our general government have appointed public ministers to endeavour their removal and restore the former harmony, some of the Journals, or newspapers, in the city of Philadelphia, have resorted with the most irritating invectives, couched in the most vulgar opprobrious language, not only against the French nation, and her allies, but the very men in power, with whom the ministers of our country are sent to negotiate. These publications have an evident tendency, not only to frustrate a reconciliation, but to create a rupture, and promote war between the sister republics, and seem calculated to vilify, nay to subvert, all republican governments whatever."

Now, the four points of the compass are not better known than this fact, that

For instance, a person goes on board a ship in the Delaware. He is there wrongfully knocked down. He commences a prosecution. The defendant's counsel attacks him in the hottest style. In the end a fine of fifty dollars is awarded, not to the prosecutor, but the flag. Ours are the appellations of this kind equivalent to countenancing of adulterations.

the Gazette of the United States is under the immediate influence of the Senate and president Adams; and that it falls with a preference of favour, which cannot be exceeded, at the French revolution, the French directory, and the French nation. Hence it must be inferred, that the attempts of our cabinet to continue the republic are a mere pretence, and that nothing less than a French war will content the present rulers of America. This opinion is here corroborated by the powerful authority of judge M'Kean, who very justly regards the patrons of such "irritating invectives" as the promoters of an open rupture. Let this truth be weighed and contemplated, again and again; and then every man must be convinced that, till the Gazette of the United States shall change its stile, France can never console in our executive.

REMARKS,  
SUBMITTED  
TO THE  
CONSIDERATION  
OF THE  
PEOPLE  
OF  
VIRGINIA,

(Originally Printed in 1796.)

(Continued from No. 6.)

It is said, 1. That the proposed system will have an aristocratical tendency.

2. That the most commercial countries flourish without it.

3. That it will serve to detach that attachment to one's native soil, which is alleged to be the parent of many virtues; and

4thly. That it will give a permanent interest in the soil to men, who are not permanently attached to the country.

It is remarkable in the present discussion, that the advocates of the proposed law are charged with promoting a scheme favorable to aristocracy: when the aristocratical tendency of the existing system has been warmly urged, as one reason why it should be abolished. This attack, however, is supported only by bare assertion. No man has undertaken to point out the manner in which the proposed law will promote aristocracy: because no man can really believe, that a law of which the principal operation will be to transfer land from one person to another, to prevent monopolies, and to multiply owners of the freehold, can possibly contribute to accumulate or perpetuate wealth in particular families. In truth, this idea is too absurd to merit a serious notice. The immense landed estates which were held under the old government and are now held by persons greatly embarrassed in their finances, afford it the most unequivocal refutation.

The second objection is limited to more respect. In England the same eligit law exists, yet commerce flourishes and credit is established. The inference appears to be correct, that it is not necessary to subject real property to execution there, it is not here. But there are one or two considerations, which diminish, if they do not destroy the force of this remark.

The first is, that the far greater part of the lands in that country is under lease for terms of years. In this case, the sheriff by virtue of an execution, may sell the term as a chattel. The farmer, therefore, in England, who holds lands for years, is in the same situation with a planter here, whose freehold might be taken to pay his debts.

Another consideration of some importance, that tenants in England formalists in society. Their situation is such as to oblige them to be punctual in the payment of their rents. This punctuality can never be observed without the aid of industry or economy. Where these qualities are predominant, the people have little to do, whereas the law of execution.

A third consideration is, that most of the real property in the kingdom yields, or is capable of yielding, a certain rate of the lands chance not to be in the

various tenants are easily provided. A tenant therefore, will pay ready in a given time, and with little trouble to the creditor.

A consideration still more weighty is derived from the bankrupt law. It is impossible to ascertain the proportion which the mass of trading people, and the amount of their property bears to the population and wealth of the whole country. It is probably more than one third. Whatever it is, it is under the immediate operation of a law, which at once, without the formality of delay of a suit, takes from a man every thing that he possesses.

There are other circumstances, which supercede the necessity of recurring in that country to the measure now proposed; but the remarks already made, they so striking a difference between the situation of Virginia and Britain, that the experience of one can afford no guide for the conduct of the other.

The principal city of that country, however, affords a remarkable illustration of the truth and importance of the principles here inculcated as to credit. At what is called the west end of the town goods, its land, are from £.10 to £.20 cent dearer than they are in what is termed the City. The reason is obvious. The west end of the town is occupied by a sort of people whose persons are exempt from arrest, and whose children. They are therefore, generally speaking very ready to contract debts, and very indifferent about paying them. Hence the merchants with whom they deal, take care to be indemnified for risk and delay, by putting a heavy advance on the price of their goods.

The third objection deserves notice more on account of the handsome declaration to which it has given birth, than for its intrinsic force. It is natural that a man should view with affection the place of his birth, and the residence of his fathers; but he is not a wiser man or better citizen on that account. If, however, the proposed law takes place, this sentiment will be rendered still more interesting, because the proprietor of an estate which has descended through many generations, will have before him a perpetual evidence of the frugality, industry, and integrity of his ancestors.

The fourth objection clothes with one which has been often urged in this country. It has been frequently observed, that the state of Virginia laboured under difficulties of a peculiar kind. Its trade, it is said, is conducted by people who having no permanent interest in the country, leave it with the fruits of their industry. It is now objected that this law will give them a permanent interest.

The answer to this objection is conclusive as well as obvious. Merchants will not become the purchasers of lands sold under execution. They do not want land. As long as they remain in trade, it can be of little service to them. If however, they wish to purchase with a view to settle here, they can accomplish their purpose without the aid of this law. It may be said too, that a man's affections are generally in the neighbourhood of his interests, and that a permanent attachment will always be felt, where there is a permanent property.

Where several causes contribute to the production of the same effects, the exact operation of each cause cannot be ascertained. The science of politics has not yet attained such geometrical precision. It is not to be understood, therefore, that the evils enumerated in the foregoing pages are considered as resulting exclusively from the exemption of real property from execution. It is only meant, that they are to be ascribed to a system of which this exemption forms the most prominent and important feature.

In this discussion, it has been my purpose not to say all that could be said, but to present to my fellow citizens, subjects for reflection. In undertaking it, I have been influenced solely by a wish to promote their welfare.

(Continued)