

THE RECORDER;

PRINTED BY HENRY PAGE, & JAMES T. CALLENDER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA;

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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 or New York, where they could find their subscription money. 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE subscribers to "The Recorder," are desired to recollect, that the payments for this paper should be regular and prompt. We shall not, at any future period of our editorial progress, be telling the public, in terms of deprecation, that our subscribers are indebted to us in four, six, or ten thousand dollars. We pay a strict attention to our subscription list; and as soon as we can convince ourselves that a subscriber is disposed to fall behind in his payments, *effe hoc*, without delay. Do you think that the editors of this paper are going to be such simpletons as to have a parcel of twelve, or fifteen hundred tagged, irregularly subscription accounts, dispersed all over the State, of two, four, eight, or twelve dollars a head? Do you think that we know so little of common business, and of common sense, as to be giving credit for two or three years at a stretch, or even two months, to republican citizens, that remember to forget to pay the postage of their letters, wherein they solicit us to put down their names? Indeed, gentlemen, as the Mayor of Coventry said to Queen Elizabeth! *They have got the wrong pig by the ear.* You may depend upon it that no person exists upon the surface of this Commonwealth, who shall ever be five dollars in debt to the Recorder, unless by the most peculiar and fatal combination of incidents. Does any man of business fancy that we are going to lend money before hand to Philadelphia, to pay for paper, to wait three months for its arrival, to pay every body in the house in advance, for working it off, and then, to be giving three years credit, with a law-suit at the end of it, to some worthy republican who resides five hundred miles to the westward of the Blue-Ridge? That is not the way, in which we design to do business. We shall have no advertisements ascertaining the simplicity of our having accounts dispersed all over the State, to the amount of six, or eight, or twelve thousand dollars. Whoever a subscriber to the Recorder, knows himself to be behind hand, he must not differ with the post-master of the country, because he thinks that he feels an obligation of surplus, if the paper does not come next week; for, he may rest assured, that we shall pay the strictest attention to the fate of payments and of defalcations; and, as we are obliged to pay for every thing in advance, our subscribers may rest assured, that *no body shall be in our debt, if we can help it.*

NOTE.

We are situated that this will very seldom be the case. We have not more than one subscriber in forty, but what pays in advance, and assures us that he will continue to do so.

SEMINARY.

HUGH WHITE, A. M. (educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland) on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Richmond, near the court-house, opens a SEMINARY, OR SCHOOL, in which he will teach Greek, Latin, French, English Grammar, Navigation, Surveying, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Marine's Philosophy, and Foreign Languages; to be so directed that the student without the assistance of a tutor, may pursue his course of education, and morals in particular, with success, and others may come to his assistance, guardians, and others may come to his assistance. He shall publish strong impressions of gratitude to those who shall encourage him. Governor Moore, William and John Mayo, and Robert Gamble, &c. are acquainted with him.

WANTED AS AN APPRENTICE.

A young man from the Age of 17 to 20 years, of a good family, and of a good character, is wanted as an apprentice to the printing trade. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FALL GOODS. SAMUEL P. BRADDOCK.

HAS just received by the Odavia, from London, a very handsome assortment, which he will sell low, for Cash or Produce. Richmond, Oct. 12th 1862. (20.)

FISH, A QUANTITY OF HERRINGS and SHAD, for Sale, By FRANCIS HYLAND.

Richmond, Nov. 2d, 1862. (17.)

KENTUCKY LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, 5520 ACRES OF LAND, in the State of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Rowland, deceased. The lands are, 1. 2400 acres, lying on Big Barren River; 2. 1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren; 3. 1820 acres on the head branches of the South Fork of the Green River Creek.

5310 acres, situate in four parishes on Charles Dabner, of Monroe County, the 2d. Oct. 1858, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Rowland—the whole record in the name of Rowland, in the name of Rowland, the 1st. June, 1858, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, clerk of said court. The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 3 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond an approved security—the lands to be set apart from the date.

WILLIAM WISEHAM, Receiver to the estate of Andrew Rowland. Richmond, Nov. 25, 1862. (18.)

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber in this city, in May last, a Negro man, named

BAILOR. A Black complexion, about Twenty-Six or Brown Years old, about Five Feet Seven or Eight. He is a native of the State of Missouri and has worked at the Blacksmith's trade. Was purchased at Public Sale, last Spring. Whoever secures the said Negro, and delivers him in Jail in this City, shall have the above reward by writing to William Walker. THOMAS MOORE, of 67 N. 13th St. (19.)

PORT WINE.

A FEW pipes and quarter casks of genuine old port wine are this day landed, and will be sold on moderate terms by ROBERT GAMBLE. Richmond, Nov. 2d, 1862.

JUST ARRIVED, And for Sale by the Subscriber, A fresh assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

JOSEPH DARMSDAT. Richmond, Nov. 26th. 1862. (21.)

THE HIGH BRED ENGLISH STALLION, HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1857, will stand the 2nd of December at the store of Spots, Wilson & Co. on Dan River in the most end of Halifax County. Terms will be announced in due time. JOHN WILSON, Halifax County, Nov. 10, 1862. (22.)

NOW LANDING FROM THE SHIP BELDONA.

Capt. ANTHONY FROM BIVERPOOL, AND FOR SALE By the Self. 15,000 Bushels of Seal, 40 Casks of Barbadoes, 10 Casks of Peppercorn. JOHN FOSTER.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE

French Brandy, with proof by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask. Port Wine, Malaga and Cognac, Scotch Whisky, Yellow and White, Logwood, White Lead, A few pieces of French Sheet, Silk Hosiery, Writing Paper, by the ream, and a few boxes of Blankets, Tape, &c. JOHN WILSON.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to the by D. Nelson Berkeley, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold at public sale on the premises, for ready money,

A TRACT OF LAND

in Henrico County, containing 502 acres, situate on New Found River, and bounded by said River on the South, by the land of Capt. Thomas Price on the East; by the main road on the Northward, by Landon C. Berkeley on the West. There is on the land a small Dwelling House, with a Kitchen, Dairy, and Meat House, and a new Barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees, and more than one hundred loads of Wheat have been sowed upon the land, together with four Rye and Barley. At the same time will be sold several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

CARTER BERKLEY.

ALSO Will be sold one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of land adjoining, on New Found River within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an exceptional lease for six years of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 30 day of January next, and continue until the whole be sold. HENRY PAGE, Nov. 26th, 1862. (23.)

LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 30th of December next, at twelve o'clock at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Kentucky, 17,101 Acres of Land in the State of Kentucky. 1. 12 1/2 9000 Acres in Monroe County (Bapt.) Creek, above Sulphur Bar; 2. 200 ditto ditto Walnut Creek; 3. 500 ditto ditto, above Sulphur Bar; 4. 207 1/2 do. do. Middle Fork Dukes; 5. 1300 do. do. Shropshire River; 6. 1000 do. do. North Side Big Barren; 7. 1000 Acres in Green County (Bapt.) South Fork Little Barren; 8. 2420 do. do. South Side Little Barren; 9. 1000 Acres in Logan Co. on Big Barren; 10. 300 do. do. N. E. of Cumberland River; 11. 662 1/2 do. do. South Side of ditto; 12. 570 ditto, ditto, North side of ditto; 13. 1200 do. do. Well Fork Little Barren; 14. 862 1/2 do. do. Well Fork Little Barren. Acre 7100.

ALSO

Lot 15. 100 Acres in the Town of Eagle Creek North W. R. of the W. 2.

Special warrants will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money, by bond with approved security. Payable one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

JAMES BROWN, William Wickham, Executor to the Estate of A. Rowland. Richmond, Nov. 26th, 1862. (24.)

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE REAR, AN ACTIVE NEGRO-MAN.

Who will be capable of the Printing, Bathing, at Prices Enquire at this Office. Richmond, Nov. 2d. 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

PART TWO BRILLIANT AND THREE-PENCE THE CONDUCT OF MERIWETHER JONES, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, TO THE PUBLIC. BY JAMES T. CALLENDER.

MANY gentlemen, when subscribing to the Recorder, have enquired for complete sets of the Recorder. There are not to be had. But my little publication will, in some measure, supply the want of them. Besides the seven letters to Jones, the list of worth bearing through every State, and every second newspaper in the Union, the collection contains many other articles. Among these are, *Defense of Aaron Burr—Mr. Samuel Coleman, No. 1—Difference of Timothy Pickens—A little more about republican economy—with a variety of small pieces.*

Verdict: In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District. Between Henry Banks and Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Polard, George Winslow and Thomas Stewart, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court, this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with the consent of the defendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel, doth refer the accounts between the plaintiff and said defendant, to one of its commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and as the court reported with any matters specially stated thereon, pertinent by himself, or specially by the parties to be filed, and ordered, with the consent of the parties, the copy to be read by the court term, if that officer, in the next term, shall state and examine them, or, upon examination of the papers, a final decree can be made without the report. A copy, &c. Henry Banks, Plaintiff. Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Polard, George Winslow and Thomas Stewart, Defendants. Richmond, October 20, 1862. The parties concerned, are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday the twentieth day of December next, the carrying into effect of my within decreed order, upon which day, their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination. William Hay, &c. Commissioner of the Court. Richmond, October 20, 1862.

THE Subscriber has lately removed to the Brick House, opposite A. W. Tavern, and near to Preddy and Monroes' Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the High Court of Chancery, and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts, which he will do in this city. HENRY BANKS, Richmond, Aug. 23, 1862. (25.)

ANOTHER OF DUANE'S FORGERIES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated May 12, 1822. "IN no nation have the means of retaliation and integrity suffered more than in this, from the vile spirit of persecution. With regard to public affairs, the world is now ample for me to enter upon, especially on such a remnant of paper. Those of Britain in particular, are too bad to be touched. We look back without satisfaction, and forward without hope."

I now resume, most sincerely, to find your country directed by this celebrated man, who has scintillation to put into action those principles of the most enlightened policy, which, in the present depraved condition of mankind, have by many even enlightened men, been deemed impracticable; that in procuring to the community the greatest possible happiness, at the least possible expense; and he who has boldly and without hesitation or trepidation, laid the axe to the root of those tremendous overgrown trees, speculation and corruption.

In this country, he who could ferrely talk of the practicability of such things was derided, and almost considered as insane, until Jefferson turned them to the admiring world at large, and upon the most attentive look."

[Just as this piece was going to press, a countryman came in, and began to brag of this letter, and of the admiration that Jefferson, forsooth, enjoys in Britain. He was interrupted with the assurance that Duane wrote every word of it himself, and that the sentence in turned commas was pilaged from the Political Progress of Britain.]

revolution was necessary to counteract such selfishive frauds. There was not a man who was capable of doing anything one thing from another, who was not taught that the election of Mr. Jefferson would put in his power to appoint Mr. Gallatin Secretary of the treasury, whose talents as a financier and politician would enable him to detect, expose and punish all such frauds.

These points have been carried. Mr. Jefferson was elected, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 4th of March, 1801. Two days after made Gallatin Secretary of the treasury, so that the preliminaries, which were necessary to detect the pretended frauds, were obtained. They have proceeded in the work, and have discovered.

That there was no such combination, or league, as had been pretended.

That Mr. Adams had left the helm with clean unpolluted hands.

That Mr. Pickens, instead of owing millions, as was alleged by his calumniators, has gained 14,558 dollars 14 cents by the wisdom and caution which he used in remitting money to Holland, and that he had voluntarily surrendered this sum to the United States.

That Mr. Wolcott does not owe one shilling, nor is there any cause of complaint against him.

That Mr. Stoddard is not in arrears, notwithstanding the great clamours against him.

That Mr. Habersham has gained about 20,000 dollars, by the prudence and integrity of his measures.

That Mr. Bayard, a noted and influential member of Congress, forbore to receive from the treasury 18,000 dollars, which he was entitled to by law.

An hundred other cases of a similar nature might be stated; but these are deemed sufficient, to show that this late revolution was effected by delusion. All these things either are or ought to be well-known by you; and yet, strange to tell, you have not communicated them to your constituents. So far from it, your circular letter conveys your approbation of the chance; and of course, justifies the means, and that you may be misunderstood, you conclude with heart-felt gratification.

It is by such means that you have excited hatred, contempt, and distrust towards all persons, who profess opposite sentiments from your own; and while the word *republican* operates with talismanic, and delusive influence, the very organ of these deceptions, is calculating with arithmetical certainty, the disfigureable gains which he is likely to acquire.

For my soul I cannot conceive how a man, who has any feelings, can, day after day, see and converse with persons, who place implicit confidence in him, when he knows that they entertain erroneous opinions; when he also knows that these errors proceed either directly, or indirectly from himself; when he is bound by an oath, as well as the highest moral obligation, to represent the truth, without taking any steps which are necessary to undeceive. Such I think is your case. You have either misled your constituents, or suffered this to be done by others. You permit them to retain their erroneous opinions, without making a single effort to rectify them; so far from it, you rejoice that they are deceived.

You are a calumniator, and I defy you to show any substantial difference, between the propagation of untruth, and the suppression of truths which ought to be told. I expect you will spare too much wisdom to attempt a reply, so that your friends may take their choice of alternatives. They who acquit you of the first, will not have the effrontery to say that you have not been guilty of the second. In either case, it will amount to a breach of the commandment, *thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*

FEDERALIST.

Mr. Clifton is informed that any denunciation which he may wish to offer to the foregoing writer, shall be thankfully received and published in this paper.

Not a line of these letters comes from the pen of the editors. They only wish to give fair-play to both sides. Mr. Adams went out of office with clean unpolluted hands. But a thief's signature may have many extenuating qualities, although it is not a thief.

JONES.

Pledges himself to print, bind, and deliver an octavo volume of eight hundred very large and close printed pages, for three dollars. Sixteen of these pages will be taken in more than ten times the value of Mr. Davis. The binding alone would cost Jones at least three shillings and nine pence. Take this from his three dollars, and the remainder is fourteen shillings and three pence or two dollars three pence. For this sum he will give eight hundred pages, putting aside the binding.

This additional bill of assembly were not found, but only stitched; so that we came closer to the point, by putting the expense of binding out of the way.

For the sake of round numbers, say that we do not give an half cent profit on each hundred pages. Of course one dollar and one shilling and two pence is the value of the book, but the printer's profit is not included.

pages; therefore, Jones, by his own confession, could have afforded to give the executive council three hundred and twenty. In other words, he was paid in the proportion of about five hundred and seventy per cent, with a few cents, less or more. And you will observe that, some weeks ago, when we fitted the oversight of payment, this was the very point which we rectified. There hardly could have been a more exact agreement of calculations; although they were made by two different persons; and for two very different purposes. So much for the accuracy of the Recorder.

If this has been the mode of conducting the public printer's department, there follows a natural and invincible suspicion that other points of expence were managed in the same way.

What does it signify to harp upon the hundred dollars for illuminating the capital upon Jefferson's election, and for crippling a horse, in an excursion to Washington? The army, the penitentiary, in short, as far as we can learn, every thing has been conducted in the same way. If Jones can print a thousand volumes, of eight hundred pages for three thousand dollars, he must have been overpaid by six hundred per cent, when he got twenty seven hundred dollars a year, as the salary of a public printer. He printed two pamphlets, one of 56, and the other of 250 pages; of the one 2000, of the other 250 copies. He printed a parcel of blanks; but all this was like chaff, when compared with printing a thousand copies of a volume of 800 pages. It Jones can work to very cheap, we say that his salary must have overpaid him, by 600 per cent.

All those citizens of Richmond, who wish to see public money saved, and to see the Examiner put into more decent hands, will remind the members of assembly, as soon as they come to town, of all these matters.

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

A NEW SONG.

(Being a parody on an old one.)

Lately introduced in the new opera of the CALEDONIAN DISCOVERY.

Act 2, Scene 7.

Discovers a modern philosopher seated in a negro boat, with a number of the African race about the fire; the youngest part eating mull out of a frying pan; over the fire place hangs a Caledonian, which tells the Merryweather, and said: behind the door stands a Mad Jack chained to his brother, who was too Dearborn to be free, admiring the ingenuity of a Gullit-in—the chimney corner stands a Smith, who appears to be endeavouring to repair a broken pole.

When seated with Sulk, with my brats all around,

Fold'd the rol de rol de ri do,

The bonny shall play and the song shall go round

With a bumper, then here's to you boys

Come Sulk, a bumper, my yellow joy

Here Tom, be merry, drink my lad,

The fed'ralists are all can-mad,

And I've come here to be merry, girls and boys,

And I've come here to be merry,

Come strike up the bonny, Sam—Sal give's your hand,

Fal de rol de rol de ri do,

Take partners, od zooks, ne'er shilly shally stand,

Scud up, cast down, and hands across,

Now Tom, another bumper tois,

Here's to the man that I love most,

Join Sal and brats—my jaw'rite toast! (Tom Paine)

For I've come home to be jolly jolly boys,

For I've come home to be jolly.

In glee, jig, and merriest moments shall pass,

Fal de rol de rol de ri do,

While Whiskey in bumpers brightens Sally's eye,

Oh damn'd chearner give's your hand,

My purse you know you can command,

In pleasure, joy, and gay delight,

Another glass, and then the night

Will pass in ecstasy and carol joys,

For I've come home to be jolly jolly boys!

FROM THE FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.

How can any Christian American support the present administration of the United States? Again, as to Mr. Jefferson's morality, we should have been better made acquainted with him, which his friends would certainly be bound to contradict, if they could do so truthfully. Their lie, however, seems to contradict his guilt. He has been said, for a number of years, Mr. Jefferson, the father of a family, has been living in cohabitation with one of his own male slaves, against all law divine or human. Callender's story, the democrats are themselves unable to deny, and we are confirmed to say that our own belief of it is fixed. Other information assures us, that Mr. Jefferson's Sally and their children are real persons, that the woman herself has a room to herself, and controls in the character of mistress to the family for a number of hours, that she is an industrious and orderly creature, in her domestic duties, but that her intimacy with her

master is well known, and that on this account she is treated by the rest of his house as one much above the level of his other servants. Her son, whom Callender calls president Tom, we also are assured, bears a strong likeness to Mr. Jefferson. We make bold to mention these circumstances of confirmation, because, although the subject is indeed a delicate one, we cannot see why we are to affect an extraordinary diffidence against speaking plainly of what we consider as an undoubted matter of fact interesting to the public.—When a man talks of any indecent act, unless he does it in indecent words, it is surely not he who is to be blamed.—In this case, it is Mr. Jefferson himself, who is answerable for being the occasion of this disgraceful tale.—But further, there is another tale concerning Mr. Jefferson, which we were going to say that we are sorry appears also to be well founded.—But no.—The cause we defend, forsook the help of falsehood. To say that we are sorry at any thing, which may open the eyes of the people at large to the true character of a man, of whose unworthiness we have long made our own opinion, would be weak hypocrisy.—We will not even pretend, that we have any great wish that Mr. Jefferson should be proved innocent.—But it does not thence follow, that in this, or any other instance, we would be capable of doing wilful injustice. Let him stand or fall, according to his merits.

Why should any one wish to make him appear worse than he is, since he is really bad enough for the purpose of his bitterest enemy? But, on the other hand, why should we hide any matter alleged against him on reasonable grounds of belief? Every motive of duty forbids such time-serving caution.—To return then to the second circumstance of intemperance, three weeks ago, it is this.—Mr. Jefferson, it seems, had lived in habits of the most friendly acquaintance, begin when they were school-boys, with a Mr. John Walker, of Albemarle in Virginia. They dwelt not far from each other.—Jefferson was a frequent inmate in the house of his friend. That friend had a wife, universally represented as worthy to be the partner to her sex.—The return Mr. Jefferson made him for his kindness and hospitality, according to it was infamous, to injure the virtue of Miss Walker, and the happiness of her husband. He was punished, continues the Recorder, with contempt.—The lady, at the request of the great personage, consented to the concealment of the proposal.—She did this, on the promise of better behaviour in time to come. Matters remained in this situation, for a certain period, when a second attempt was made, by slipping a billet into the lady's hand.—On the receipt of the billet, Miss Walker took her husband aside.—She put the paper into his hand, and told him of the former success, that he had conditionally promised to support.—The great personage received immediate permission to quit the house; and it is almost needless to add that this permission was accepted.—Such is the story, well told by Callender. It is what his writing never fails to do, when he thinks it worth while, keenly pointed, and happily contrived. We should have published the whole piece, instead of extracting the substance, had we received the paper which contained it in due time. As it has been circulated through so many other channels, we must now be satisfied with repeating so much of it as may serve for an orderly preparation for proofs which are to follow. For, if it be asked what are the proofs to be brought, of Mr. Jefferson's guilt, in this case, the answer is ready. It is further stated in the Recorder, that Mr. Walker himself has often spoke of this transaction, that he never mentions Mr. Jefferson's name but in terms of detestation and disgust, and that on a late occasion he has related the whole affair in the manner in which it has already been given. But besides this, when Callender first gave this account, he added that Mr. Walker had "one or more letters of deprecation" from Mr. Jefferson on the subject; "and that if any great objection should be raised by the democrats, those letters, or that letter, should burst upon the indignation of mankind." It seems by his last paper, that he is about to make good his promise, that he has got possession of what was written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Walker; and that, in the next Recorder, perhaps he is going to publish the whole or particular of the letter, or letters with other particulars, as shall fully convey to Mr. Jefferson one of the most shameful and wicked efforts of our age, that can be conceived. Having, by a short statement of the case, made our readers ready to understand the evidence, we shall lay that evidence before them, as soon as it arrives.—In the mean time, we cannot but look with anxiety for the event of a trial, when the president of the United States stands indicted for an intended violation of the principles of honor, the laws of his country, and the commandments of heaven.

• A line which Mr. Fredericktown Herald has borrowed from Dr. Samuel Johnson's Fall Alarm.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.

WE shall be very glad, if some of our readers will send us a view of the circular letters

of the members of Congress to their constituents at the end of the last session. It is expected that they will give us an opportunity of knowing the people by what sort of a name some of them are represented. We think in particular, he has to be kept deep at the bottom of Malice, Glee and Humour. We have, at last, got a subscriber in America.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY, or at least four of them, as wish to prevent the waste of public money, are requested to give an early attendance in the approaching session. One of the first questions that are to come before them will be upon the choice of a public printer. The second will be whether it is proper to pay two thousand seven hundred dollars per annum for a piece of business, that can be got equally as well done for one thousand. It is very possible that Mr. Jones may endeavour to get an election smuggled through the house on the first or second day of the session. This paragraph is wrote, therefore, to warn those persons who are anxious to serve their constituents, that they ought to come to town in time at the first opening of business, in order to prevent an attempt of that nature; if indeed any delegate could be supposed to countenance

A memorial will be presented to the assembly on the first day of their meeting, fixing the common printing price, which the duties of a public printer can be performed. The memorialist will offer to perform the whole for a given sum, of about nine, or perhaps eleven hundred dollars. In the Recorder of October 20th, was made some remarks on this subject. They are not entirely correct. It is said that Jones for his salary, prints two thousand eight hundred copies of the laws of this State. Farther information assures us that Jones printed only two thousand for his salary. He printed eight hundred and seventy copies of the laws; and for these he received eight hundred and seventy dollars. These additional copies, containing each of them fifty six folio pages, would require twenty-eight reams of paper. The highest price which the paper cost him could not be more than three dollars and an half per ream; or, in whole, ninety-eight dollars.

Table with 2 columns: Paper, Price, and Total. Rows include Paper, Proofwork, Stitching, Total expence of Jones, Paid by the executive, Balance in favor of Jones.

This Jones received a fraction more than five dollars and seventy-two cents, instead of one dollar; just as if you had paid five shillings and eight-pence half-penny for a loaf of bread, which was worth only one shilling.

This, to be sure, is a very promising sample of your executive council. They cost two thousand pounds a year for salaries; and government is not entreated with a vote among these venerable jacks. No part of the blame can, therefore, be attached to the preserver of the life of Thomas Paine. He achieved this act of justice and humanity at the mysterious risk of offending those who sent him to Paris; at the risk of being recalled from his embassy. Jones was no doubt suffering within himself at this omission upon our part, of these eight hundred and seventy dollars. For its extent there is no ground cannot be a vile job, if the whole annual of corruption. You cannot that your eyes against such like theft! Samuel Coleman, the sub-clerk of this council, thinks it a terrible crime to tell such secrets; and such explanations, with John Guerran, one reason for affirming that Callender is a traitor. A dollar for a negro fish pamphlet of fifty six pages!—The very lot of the words is an outrage upon common sense. The patched shuffling answers that Jones gives upon this subject demonstrate his consciousness that the ground upon which he stands is breaking down under him.

Senators and delegates of the assembly of Virginia! We have been assured by several of your members that there is not one man of you who will set his face in defence of those things. They say that the longer endurance of such enormities is not possible. They affirm that the story requires but to be proved in order to command reformation. You have only to pursue the public accounts, as they will be laid before you, and all doubt is at once extinguished in a burst of conviction. Get a public printer, if you please. But, in God's name, let him be paid at the rate by which other printers are paid. If one is ready to do the business for nine hundred dollars, for which you are at present giving twenty-seven hundred dollars to another, who by the way never for a type in his life can you be simple enough to call a way eighteen hundred dollars? It cannot be.

We have formerly stated that the public printer receives large sums under his salary. Such were these eight hundred and seventy dollars. The whole being by reform cannot be less than THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum.