

...the army, it you contract for the supplies of the army, this will be greater than all the rest for the present mode in which we are supplied is truly distressing both to the people and to the army. The manner of collecting by military parties, renders it distressing to the citizens, and from the uncertain collections, the army is often without any thing to eat. This is had upon troops who have been freed for an oppressed people. *It might be said, you do not want grapes, and I might say, you will, from your attachment to the cause, at all as a reward for the army, serve the public on the best terms.*

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NATH. GREENE.

Mr. John Banks:

This, from a victorious general, era young man of a warm and sanguine temper, was highly flattering.

It is further added, that J. Banks made the contract—peace ensued—he not only sunk a great deal of money by it, but did before his accounts were settled. General Greene administered upon his affairs, obtained possession of all his papers, besides very valuable landed estates in South Carolina and Georgia, which circumstances, with many others of great importance, are clearly stated upon the bill.

A copy of my bill of complaint and exhibits have been forwarded, to the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a letter which was dated upon the 15th of November, 1801, in which an investigation was requested. This mode was adopted, because it appeared to me that as the interest and honor of the United States were concerned, a direct application to him, was not only proper, but would facilitate the settlement and decision. It is, however, to be perceived, from the silence of Mr. Gallatin, that he thought otherwise. My next application, therefore, must be to Congress. In the mean time, it affords me pleasure, if such aid may be offered by Mr. Gallatin as may be reasonable. This application will be made during the present session, if possible, but at all events, before the end of the next.

HENRY BANKS.

BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very great encouragement he received in his line of business since his commencement at Richmond. He has lately received a large supply of excellent Burr-Stones at his manufactory, and does not hesitate to say, that he will sell Burr Mill-Stones as they were never sold in the United States; he will warrant them to be of the best quality, and give ample security (if required) for their performance. Country produce will be taken in payment, or a short credit given: he has almost every sized Mill-Stones ready for delivery, at the PLANTER'S GROUND and in the stone.

CARSON HOLIDAY.
Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1803. (S.C.)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claim on the estate of JOHN M'BRIDE, deceased (either by bond or open account) are desired to make them known to the subscriber, and all those who stand indebted to said estate are desired to come forward and discharge the same.

ALSO
On the 28th day of February, 1803, will be sold at the late dwelling house of said John M'BRIDE, deceased at 12 o'clock, all the personal property, consisting of Books, Maps, Household Furniture, &c. belonging to said estate. A deposit of five months will be given to all purchasers above ten dollars, giving bond and approved security.

MARY M'BRIDE, Adm'x.
Richmond, Jan. 26th, 1803.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Richmond and public in general, that the contents to carry on the TRUNK making business, at *Adams and Batters' Berth* by her attention, content the patronage of a generous public. At present she has on hand a quantity of *Trunks, Portmanteaux, and Band-Bags*, which she will dispose of at low prices.

MARY M'BRIDE.

MR. JOHN CLOPTON,
Member of Congress,
No. 1X.

SIR,

IN the course of these letters, I have summoned you to appear before the awful tribunal of your own conscience; and I have given you reason to suppose, that I had paid some attention to those sacred writings, upon which, not only the religion and morality, but the peace and rights of society depend. I should have been less severe in this, if it had not been notorious, that you not only avow yourself to be a zealous adherent to the Christian religion, but have attached yourself to one of the sects, which has great pretensions to morality and zeal. Nor is this all; you have frequently summoned the public as a preacher, and in

this character have furnished your hearers to answer at the bar of their own consciences;—you, therefore, have no right to complain if I exact you with equal exactness.

It is in the exercise of this right, that I call upon you to explain the paradoxical situation in which your political and religious character appears. It shall be my duty to state the facts. It may be your superior palliatives, if you can.

You know that Thomas Paine is an avowed infidel. You know that he is author of the book called the Age of Reason. You know that this had a considerable influence in producing that destructive state of demi-anarchy, which long existed in France. You know that Paine was very pressingly invited to America, and that he has been most cordially and honorably received and patronized by the highest authorities of the country. All these things you justify and applaud; they assist in making up that assortment of facts, which you call republican principles, concerning the *providence of which* you express so much *heart felt gratification*, and yet, at the same time, you pretend to believe in and revere the christian religion.

In the course of publications like these I do not think that questions which either embrace or relate to religion should be pressed with earnestness. I have thought the introduction of these facts necessary, that your public character might be fairly weighed. No person who reads them will either deny or doubt their existence. But while I admit that every man should enjoy the freedom of opinion, particularly upon religious subjects, I never can tolerate or countenance those whose opinions and conduct have a tendency to overthrow all the pillars upon which the social order of our country depends.

It is impossible, Mr. Clpton, for any man to fill the two characters to which you aspire, though he should possess the most transcendent talents and the most artful address; but when attempted by you, it serves only to expose you to ridicule and contempt. Let me then advise you to make a stop, to take an entire view of these *fine principles*, and their tendency, which you recommend with so much *heart felt gratification*. If you are really a believer, if you think that christianity ought to be countenanced and supported, if you find that your political pursuits and dogmas are in hostility with these opinions, then indeed it is time that you should not only make the confession, make a full disclosure of your errors, but also endeavour to make some atonement to society, by once more *discharging the pomp and vanities of this world*. If, on the other hand, you proceed as you have done, your character will certainly be plunged into irretrievable destruction.

Though I could say much more upon this interesting subject, I shall here leave it to the consideration of my readers, and turn to another which applies altogether to yourself. If in this I allege any thing which is untrue, it will beleave you to correct it, and will no less beleave me to consist in it.

In April, 1801, you were elected by the district as a member of Congress, to take the seat at the succeeding session. You were at that time a member of the executive council, and although you knew that it was expressly forbidden that any person should, at the same time, hold one office under the United States, and another under the state government, yet you continued to evade this policy, and enjoyed the emolument of your office as a councillor until the meeting of Congress.

I have been told that this question was agitated among the councilors, but in what way, or by whom, or what reasons were urged, either for or against you, I know not. This however, I do know, that you continued to enjoy your salary, and this I shall always think, that your conduct was improper. Even if the nice constructions upon the law authorized it, you should have had a sufficient portion of dignity and respect to the advantage, and not to be a member to the motives which excited your colleagues, or other any more prominent, to appear at an enquiry in Congress. The whole has passed in silence, and every body may conjecture for themselves. But this silence does not acquiesce, you had taken a solemn oath to support the laws and constitution of the state, you had taken a solemn oath to support that of the United States. You were a new man, and although you might have believed that it did not infringe upon the authorities which you had sworn to support, yet you knew that there were many persons who entertained opposite opinions. Candour and the dignity of your situation ought to have urged you to demand an enquiry. If the law did not embrace your case, you risked nothing; if it did embrace it, you were, and are an intruder, and ought not to have broken a law so necessary for the preservation of our political rights, because it afforded you an opportunity of getting a few hundred dollars. I know too little of the details of this interesting subject to say any thing more. Enough is said to urge you to explanation and defence, but I expect neither from you. The case is not only indefensible as I have stated it, but would appear still more so, if it was further expounded.

Ye admirers and teachers of Christianity! Ye freeholders who will condescend to read and reflect! Ye men of candour and good intentions of all sects and all parties! Again and again I call upon you to behold the political character and portrait of your representative; the man whom you have authorized to discharge the highest trust which can be given by you to any man. I do not ask you to withdraw your confidence from Mr. Clpton because he is attached to any particular sects, nor have I recommended the election of another who may profess different opinions. My object has been to show that Mr. Clpton has no just pretensions to your votes. He appears to be actuated by views altogether interested and selfish, and these he has promoted by misrepresentation. Even Mr. Clpton's favorite, Tom Paine, has said, that when public servants misbehave, they ought to be cashiered. If this is not a case of that sort, in vain shall we expect to find one.

importance into the eyes of a federal Congress, they might at least have demanded the management of the post office, and the postmasters of each state, and their clerks offices under the direction of the state governments, it is impossible that the establishment could have been converted to profane, as it is, into the agent of the *governing faction*. During the minority of Mr. Adams, whole bundles of Jefferson newspapers were intercepted; and Holt, Duane, and Miss Smith complained to no purpose. During the reign of Jefferson we are sensible that we shall complain to quite a little purpose. If the postmasters had been accountable to the state governments, they would have paid more attention than some of them frequently do to the performance of their duty.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

It appears from the Ohio of Georgetown, that Governor M'Kean of Pennsylvania, once attacked the liberty of the press, in the same unwarrantable manner, as the three justices of Henrico county. He bound over William Cobbet to his good behaviour, for a supposed libel on the king of Spain. The only difference between Cobbet and Callender was, that the former entered into the recognizance exacted of him, and the latter did not. What an inclination the democratic gentlemen have to trample on the press!

THE RECORDEE.
RICHMOND.
FEBRUARY 24, 1803.

THE editor of the Frederick Town Herald is hereby informed, that the letter containing the names and money of five subscribers, has been received at this office, and that these papers are regularly forwarded, including the publication of the 19th of January last.

WE had designed to insert various letters from subscribers, complaining of the stoppage of the Recorder. The length of our answer to Hay has compelled us to postpone them.

WE should thank Mr. Rind for sending us a second copy of that number of the Washington Federalist, which contains an account of the general stoppage of the Richmond newspapers to Washington in the beginning of Hay's business; as we wish to reprint the article, and have lost the paper.

A prosecution has been commenced against the printer of the Balance for publishing libels against the precious character of Thomas Jefferson. The attorney general of the state of New York behaved, upon this occasion, in a manner as impudent and despicable, as he possibly could do, and much exceeding any thing under the *sedition act*. As our paper of this day is chiefly filled with original matter, we cannot find room for a full account of this wonderful affair.

THE POST OFFICE.
AMONG the numerous faults that distinguish the federal constitution, one of the most provoking, although not the most conspicuous, is the establishment of a federal post-office. While the state governments and their

importance into the eyes of a federal Congress, they might at least have demanded the management of the post office, and the postmasters of each state, and their clerks offices under the direction of the state governments, it is impossible that the establishment could have been converted to profane, as it is, into the agent of the *governing faction*. During the minority of Mr. Adams, whole bundles of Jefferson newspapers were intercepted; and Holt, Duane, and Miss Smith complained to no purpose. During the reign of Jefferson we are sensible that we shall complain to quite a little purpose. If the postmasters had been accountable to the state governments, they would have paid more attention than some of them frequently do to the performance of their duty.

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MORE ABOUT REPUBLICAN LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

IN the early part of his reign, the king of Prussia expressed the utmost satisfaction, when, upon his invasion of Sicily, he saw his name so frequently in the newspapers. The whole tenor of his letters, as published by his confidential ministers, forms as instructive a body of literary information, as has ever commanded the attention of mankind. The accuracy of the compilation is unquestionable. But Frederick lived long enough never to mention newspapers, unless as the *vehicles of falsehood*. He perceived, that every thing which he was doing, that every thing which he was suspected as capable of doing, underwent an absolute transformation in the German, the French, and the British newspapers. Frederick lived much longer than was necessary, in order to convince him that individual happiness does not absolutely consist in *being one's name rattled through the pages of a gazette*.

These reflections have occurred in consequence of the mountains of pieces which are at present, from all quarters, discharging themselves upon the devoted editors of the Recorder. From every state in the Union, wherein our newspaper has been permitted to circulate, from Delaware, from Maryland, from New-York, from North Carolina, from New-England, with a longer *catalogue*; we receive paragraphs, and columns, and pages, about bludgeons, and democratic principles. If the Recorder was destined to contain nothing else, if the communications of various and respectable men of letters were to be repelled from our press, the following weekly sheet of the Recorder, would not be able to contain the arguments of conviction that the post-office vents upon us concerning this very bludgeon republican system. By this we do not mean to insinuate, that one person in five of the republican party approves of a club determination. Not an individual, out of forty in Richmond, without to be seen, as is concerned with it. But still there is reason to fear, that even this free and enlightened nation contains a quantity of wrong headed people, that are able to break upon our society, and to extend with all the national objects of improving the federal or state governments.

It is very proper, no doubt, that a private individual printer shall stand forward in the city of Richmond, and tell the republican citizens, that he has particular information to give them. But if the editors of the Recorder are to do this, at the hazard and hazard,

...of persons, friendship, and of the
...confidence, forming a department
...code of morality, all various
...indeed, that the Recorder has
...retained them. In the numerous
...and respectable list of the patrons of the
...Walker, of Albemarle, ap-
...as one of a few weeks ago, he
...came down to Richmond. He brought
...with him a celebrated correspon-
...case, which the Recorder has more
...than once hinted was being on the point
...publication. He shewed this to
...a number of gentlemen, several of whom
...usults for the tenth time, affirm, that
...we can produce in a court of justice.
...Mr. Walker was advised to post-
...pone the publication. The reason we
...take to be this. It is still almost two
...years till the election of the next presi-
...dent. It was suspected that the hor-
...rible infancy of the contents of a part
...of this correspondence might have
...its edge blunted in eighteen months of
...newspaper recirculation. That the let-
...ters would be printed, first, or last, there
...can be no question. The destruction
...of such characters is what Hay refers to,
...when he speaks of the *overabundant all
...that was natural and virtuous*. Did Juvenal
...overwhelm virtue, by exposing the
...vices of Nero and Domitian? or Junius,
...by holding up to scorn Burgoyne,
...the gambler, and compelling him to sit
...down INFERIOUS and CONTEMPTED?

Hay has repeatedly acknowledged
...in court that he had been in the habit
...calling Callender a scoundrel, and of
...saying that he should have been hanged
...before his scolded trial. He said that
...he would continue to use such expres-
...sions, and that Callender was welcome
...to speak in the same way of him; but
...not to print. This is the man, who
...affects to complain of being calumniated.
...He did not even hint that Callender
...had given him the slightest provocation.
...And as for printing, is not the press
...as free as the tongue? If a man says,
...in conversation, that you are a rogue,
...are you not at liberty to print that he is
...a calumniator? To be sure, the single
...copy of George Hay is a very unequal
...match for the weekly circulation of
...fifteen hundred papers. But Hay should
...have considered this, before he forced
...a quarrel and when you attack an ad-
...versary, he must be permitted to wield
...his strongest weapon.

ANSWER
TO THAT PART OF THE SPEECH OF
GEORGE HAY,

Which was delivered in last Wednesday's
Recorder.

Err, till thy soul be bound!
SHAKESPEARE.

THE readers of this paper have been
informed, that it was our design to re-
publish, from the Virginia Gazette, an
account of the proceedings in this trial.
The speech of Mr. Marshall must be
postponed till the paper after the
present. Large additions and correc-
tions, have been promised to Mr.
Wood's report. The spirited address
of Mrs. James Rind will come next in
order. The hydrophobician swaggers
of Alexander M' Rae, may possibly kill
and deform two succeeding columns;
of "The Recorder." The total extinction
of intellect, which marks every "extreme,"
may perhaps induce us to cast aside his
invective, and avoid so deplorable a
prohibition of print and paper. If
M' Rae had, indeed, been employed to
expatiate upon the subject of inter-
cepted letters to Oliver Wolcott, we
should have republished, with attention,
his remarks upon a subject, so familiar
to his faculty and experience. A short
reproach from George Hay, following
Mr. Rind, like a cut snapping at the
heel of a stallion, will close this pro-
cession of legal abilities. In the
mean time, it is the purpose of the
present article, to give a York-
shire hug to Hay's introductory har-
angue. In quotation, we shall be the
less particular, because the piece itself
on which we are to animadvert, has
appeared in last week's paper. We be-
gan by observing, that the *safe was of
the British importance to himself*. This
we firmly believe. If Hay had
not been conscious of many cracks and
leaks at the bottom of the vessel, he
could not have been so feverishly afraid
that the sea was on the point of inundating
When a man tells you that a column and
an half of a newspaper can destroy his
quarter, he tells you very truly, that
it has four times been in the hands of
enemies of a long time before this bludge-
don affair it was known that three fac-
tors predominated in the character of
Hay. These were, pride, malignity,
and egotism. An accidental allusion
of them in the terms of Dinwiddie, of
Chamberlain, and of Beverburg, had
made Hay suppose that he was a man of
allures. He professed gamblers' multi-
tude, and he cared for every notion
of a game. Of course, he would be
a benefactor. Hay's egotism, which for the
most part we do not notice, is
a person pretends to tell that it

promoters, his intemperate comparisons,
and his insupportable detestation of
him. It is, indeed, that Captain Quarrier
walked upon Hay, in the name of
respectable members of the
assembly, and that he himself, having
given Callender to find a language,
thus only shows what sort of characters
the good people of Virginia do, some-
times, send to the assembly. It is no
wonder, that we have so many curious
ways to blight and disgrace the statue
book, when a number of the members
of assembly suppose that a bludgeon
is better than a law.

And was it for merits like those so
much admired by Quarrier, that Jaffer-
son's nephew, Peter Carr, and John
Mercer of Fredericksburg, walked
along with Hay to the court house, at
a time when every decent man in Rich-
mond humbled his company, when, pro-
voked by the wanton insult of their
laws, of their court, of their mayor,
the whole body of our citizens, had
combined against him in one thunder
clap of execration? Before our old
friend John returns from France? We
trust that his taste of society will undergo
an improvement. At such a time, to
walk with Hay to the court house was
to proclaim approbation of his actions,
and to uphold along with him in the em-
braces of dishonour! Is this the way that
John supports the fame of his father? Or,
if the departed spirit of the general
could look back upon his son, with
what sorrow would he behold that son
the solitary companion of a gambler,
a coward, and an assassin?

Hay said that he was *silently restrained*
from punishing Callender as he deserved,
with the apprehension that he should have
given him a fatal blow.

The first question is who gave Hay
a right of punishing at all? Is this the
language of a republican, of a lawyer,
of a member of the executive council?
Or is it the language of a brute and a
quadrant? What is the use of mak-
ing laws, if every man is to strike and
execute laws for himself. When a robber,
or a horse-stealer, comes to the bar,
he is allowed to palliate or deny his
crime? But here is a felon that comes
forward to boast of his. He boasts of
it in a court of justice. He boasts of
it, after an interval of almost three
weeks, when his passions might have
begun to cool. He boasts of it, while
his throbbing heart was conscious that
the thunder and lightning of universal
abhorrence were rolling and flashing
around him! Father of mercies! can
such insolence and audacity exist in
man? Can such a member do a work of
virtue?

Hay frankly informs the court that he
had not punished Callender as he deserved.
In other words, Callender deserved
an additional drubbing. "I have con-
mitted one robbery," says the felon,
"and I have a title to commit a second."
Admire my probity and forbearance.
This is a fair translation of Hay's idea;
and it forms the quintessence of brutality
and blackguardism. It is not easy to
conceive upon what principle the court
suffered Hay to proceed in such a stile.
The insult could hardly have been greater,
if he had cast a handful of stones in
their faces. Hay well knows that, for a
tenth part of such stuff, Sam Chafe would
have sent him to jail.

As for the *tenderness of Hay's attack*,
and his fear of giving Callender a fatal
blow, it is an impudent falsehood. He
blowed as hard and as heavy as he possibly
could do. C. was standing within the door
of Mr. Darnitt's store, where there was
not room to give the bludgeon a proper
swing. Hay did however very well.
He beat a hole through it, and the sur-
geon says that, if he had not providenti-
ally been one of the blindest men of the
hall, that if the blow had varied two

NOTES.
Peter Carr, the favorite nephew of
Thomas Jefferson, was Hay's prin-
cipal champion during the late debates,
and one of his enemies.
He has been appointed secretary
to Mr. Monroe, in his present embas-
sy to France.
M' Rae is an exception.

inches, he must have knocked out the
writer's brains. This is the account of
Callender, that blundering scoundrel, who
gloried in his crime, and who wants of
his deficiency. He says that he was not
sent for from the other end of the bridge,
he professes upon this point. He affirms
that his meeting with C. was accidental.
There was no meeting, for you do not
meet a man, when you only come behind
his back. His assertion is not English.
But whether the meeting was by chance,
or not, does not alter the case as to Hay.
He had formed a deliberate design. He
executed in the success of its execution.
Hence it is of no consequence, whether
the meeting, as Hay calls it, was acciden-
tal, or not. His denial, if true, or other-
wise, can neither make a better, nor a
worse of the story. Such is the
logical acuteness of a lawyer, to
whose abilities the preservation of prop-
erty, and, in one instance, of life has
been entrusted.

MATTERS of much greater conse-
quence have prevented us from paying
attention; as yet, to Mrs. Knight, and
parson Courteay. We repeat that our
narrative is correct, notwithstanding the
woman's story. More of this in due
time.

The following relation of a will written by
George Hay, is taken from the Norfolk Hi-
storian.

Before the subject is dismissed, it
may not be improper to bestow a few
remarks on the proceedings of the
court. The opening counsel for the
prosecution seems well to have under-
stood the temper of the court; he told
the court that the defendants were infam-
ous libellers, that they had libelled Mr.
Giles, and many other virtuous charac-
ters which he forbore to mention, per-
haps the learned counsel himself. A libel
is a crime no doubt, but of which so man
is guilty until he has been proven to be
it. If a man (we will suppose of good
character) is prosecuted for a felony, will
the court allow (with or without proof) the
prosecutor to say the prisoner is a notorious
felon—that he committed a felony at this
place and at that place—the court would
confine him to the fact at issue. A man's
general bad character may be urged
against him in a criminal prosecution,
but particular offences, which constitute
crimes faster as he may be convicted
with, that not be imputed to him, unless
proven to have been committed. Callender
had a character not been by the
sentence of a jury pronounced libellers.
Callender individually has been, per-
haps Mr. M' Rae never heard of it, yet
it is supposed Mr. Hay the prosecu-
tor, could have furnished some testi-
mony on this subject—or perhaps Mr.
M' Rae knew the exact of Henricus
would have confided the crimes for
which Mr. Callender was punished as
no crime. To libel Gen. Washington,
Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Hamil-
ton, with many others, was meritorious,
and perhaps it could not be a pleasant
duty to call these jobs, which the learned
prosecutor had once advocated, and
which Mr. Giles, and some other great
and good men, it is said, have patronized
and rewarded.

Old men forget; yet still not all forget;
But that of us and the deeds we have done,
It is to be lamented, that in this busi-
ness the spirit of party seems to have
found its way. For the honor of free
government, let us hope that an adher-
ence to principles, and not to the pas-
sions of the moment will yet prevail—
and may the feelings of the present
King of England, when announcing our
independence never be verified. He
said, he hoped, that we might never
experience what England had done, and
that was "that monarchy was essential
to liberty." Whether his wishes were
sincere or not we shall not enquire, but
we must clearly see, that the spirit of
party can bend the law to his own
purpose, the day it is first introduced,
the signatures of cowardly patriots must
end, not in monarchy, but in despotism,
the last desperate retreat of oppressed
humanity. Let us turn our eyes to
another country, and an awful illustration
will be found.

Before the subject is dismissed, it
may not be improper to bestow a few
remarks on the proceedings of the
court. The opening counsel for the
prosecution seems well to have under-
stood the temper of the court; he told
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the last desperate retreat of oppressed
humanity. Let us turn our eyes to
another country, and an awful illustration
will be found.

Old men forget; yet still not all forget;
But that of us and the deeds we have done,
It is to be lamented, that in this busi-
ness the spirit of party seems to have
found its way. For the honor of free
government, let us hope that an adher-
ence to principles, and not to the pas-
sions of the moment will yet prevail—
and may the feelings of the present
King of England, when announcing our
independence never be verified. He
said, he hoped, that we might never
experience what England had done, and
that was "that monarchy was essential
to liberty." Whether his wishes were
sincere or not we shall not enquire, but
we must clearly see, that the spirit of
party can bend the law to his own
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VIRGINUS

GENTLEMEN

A short period now approaches, which will close the term of the General Assembly, and the Legislature will be dissolved. It is a melancholy reflection, that the only business of the Legislature, during the past session, has been to pass a law, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion. It is a melancholy reflection, that the only business of the Legislature, during the past session, has been to pass a law, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion.

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I am with all due respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOSEPH BLUPE, Jun.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A DELEGATE OF THE ASSEMBLY, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Richmond, January 28th 1853.

SIR,

THE present session of the Assembly is now about to close. I therefore hasten to give you the outlines of the proceedings, as far as they immediately affect the people at large. In doing this, I shall first give you an account of the salary of our Public Printer, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that the only business of the Legislature, during the past session, has been to pass a law, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion. It is a melancholy reflection, that the only business of the Legislature, during the past session, has been to pass a law, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion.

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About the month ago, it was observed in this paper, that the first Congress would probably arrest the navigation of the Mississippi. It was noticed, that this would produce a painful blow to the Federal Government. The event has justified our apprehensions. There never was a plainer movement upon the draft board, than that which, in this instance, has been played by the first Congress. They never was perhaps, a plainer movement to the destruction of the country, than what has been played by our republican president. Bonaparte had shown himself sufficiently irritated at the paragraphs of English newspapers, and because this was the very shortest road to ruin, Mr. Jefferson has endeavored, or permitted, no matter which, Duane, Cheatham, and Miles Smith, to recommend the murder of the first Consul. The natural consequence of such stuff was, that Bonaparte published an immediate arrestment of the navigation of the Mississippi. And pray what are you to do? Our newspapers are overwhelmed with resolutions that have been taken, or that are about to be taken by Congress; but, if we had as complete a veteran army as that which gained the battle of Capua, what we could we make of it? Supposing that he had completely cleared the two banks of the Mississippi, this does not give America the command of the navigation of the Western Archipelago? We perceive, that there is not a man upon the continent, so ignorant of maritime affairs, as to fancy, that the United States are a match upon the water, for the French navy. Yes, our newspapers abound with resolutions, telling that Congress are taking some resolutions concerning the Mississippi. It is of little consequence what resolutions they may think proper to take. This kind of thing may be offensive, but it is utterly unjust. We have not a standing army. We have not a navy. In what manner, then, are we to insult the first Consul? And what do you think of our insolent paragraphs, which recommended the murder of this immortal man? Did ever the whole annals of folly produce a similar example? We believe that they never did. The Corsican stands at present in a most critical point. He informed the proud and inflexible government of England, that his name was not to be sported with in English newspapers. The freedom of the British press was relinquished, as soon as that intelligence reached America, the democratic printers of a democratic president, could find nothing better to do, than to recommend the assassination of one of the great benefactors that mankind ever saw. Insanity! madness! distraction, are words, that in this instance, do not express our ideas of the management of *Thomas Jefferson* of what advantage would it be to us, Amerecius, that Bonaparte should be put to death?

Mr. Jefferson's editors have advised the French nation to put an end to the first Consul. As a suitable return, Bonaparte flung up the mouth of the Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Ohio State, and the Natchez, to an immediate convenience in going, what the first Consul wishes them to do. In the mean time, our editors tell us, that Congress are going to take resolutions, and that the president is going to make them communications. He may remain, and they may remain as long as the one, or the other shall think proper to do so. Whenever the United States can send a fleet of thirty ships of the line to the mouth of the Mississippi, such paragraphs may be worth a pearl. In the mean time, the less we say about the bill, the less we say about the bill, the less we say about the bill.

Public Printer

THE readers of this paper, have, in the course of the present summer, and fall, seen a great deal concerning the salary of the public printer. It was a melancholy reflection, that the only business of the Legislature, during the past session, has been to pass a law, which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion, and which has been the subject of much discussion.

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