

THE RECORDER;

PRINTED BY HENRY FACE, & JAMES T. GALLENDER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA;
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SUBSCRIPTION FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

REVISED CODE

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the REVISED CODE are fully informed that the Book will be ready for delivery on the first of April next.
February 16th 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH the present number commences the Saturday's Recorder, the price being two dollars per annum, paid in advance. We shall often be unavoidably compelled to continue long articles from one paper to the other, so that the subscribers to the Wednesday's Recorder will find it extremely convenient to take the Saturday's likewise, in order that they may have articles always in their full and complete form. We shall now be able to take notice of a wide variety of foreign and domestic news, which we formerly were obliged to leave out for want of room. In doing this, we shall be particularly careful to select such articles as wear a serious appearance of authenticity, and are really worth reading. More cannot be demanded, and we shall endeavor not to do less. The three first numbers of the Saturday's paper will be sent round to all our subscribers. After that, they will be sent only to those who, in the mean time, have remitted money to pay for their new subscription. From those who do not chafe to take the Saturday's papers, these three numbers will be deducted in reckoning up their year.

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 lend 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.

WHEREAS Lucretia Alford, has left try house and board in my absence, and resides in another man's family, I forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account.

THOMAS ALFORD.
Richmond, March 8, 1863.

FOR SALE.
A few likely young NEGROES,
For particulars enquire of the Printer,
Richmond, March 7th 1863.

WILL BE SOLD.

A Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, before the door of James McElroy, in the city of Richmond, all the personal estate of James Strickland, deceased, consisting of a few articles of Household Furniture, two bags of No. 1 India Sugar, one crate of Earthenware, a few barrels of Sugar, a small quantity of Northern Rice, and about 4000 lbs. of Oats. Ninety days credit will be given for all sums above ten dollars, on the purchaser's giving notes with approved security, to
HENRY REID, Adm'r.
Richmond, March 16, 1863.

BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received in relation to the manufacture of Burr Mill-Stones. He has the honor to announce that he has just received a large quantity of the best quality of Burr Mill-Stones, and is prepared to receive orders for the same. He has also a large quantity of the best quality of Burr Mill-Stones, and is prepared to receive orders for the same. He has also a large quantity of the best quality of Burr Mill-Stones, and is prepared to receive orders for the same.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

In Common Hall, Jan. 17th 1863.
WHEREAS the present funds of the corporation are not adequate to the expense of erecting a WORKHOUSE for the city, which would combine within itself all the conveniences which a well regulated institution of this kind would require; having a regard to the future population of this city, and it is safe and expedient that the funds now defined for this useful institution should be laid out in such a manner as to answer the present purposes of the corporation, and to admit such future additions as the increasing population may require. Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend it to the consideration of the Common Hall, to call in the aid of those who have experience of such institutions, and to offer a premium for the best plan of a Workhouse, which will be so contrived as to admit of being erected in parts, as the funds of the corporation will from time to time afford.
Resolved, therefore, that the committee appointed to prepare a plan of a Workhouse be discharged from further proceeding therein. And that the Mayor be requested to give notice in the newspapers, or otherwise, that the two or thirty dollars will be given by the corporation, as a premium to the person who shall produce to the Hall, on the third Monday in February next, the best plan of a Workhouse, constructed as above mentioned, and to be approved of by the Hall, estimating the cost at four thousand dollars.
Copy.
Telle
ADAM CRAIG, c. c. n. c.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make Sales of FLOUR of their own manufacture, and are also desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour, Barrels, and Starch.
Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, and other articles, are invited to send their orders to be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter, ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. Meal, 3s. and 6s. and for 50 lbs. Hominy, 3s. 3d.
They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.
They have still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to dispose of.
THOMAS RUTHERFORD, & Co.
Feb. 16th. 1863.

BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this mode of returning his thanks to his former patrons, and informing the public in general, that he has (by desire of his friends) re-commenced the MANUFACTURING of BURR MILL-STONES, and having furnished himself with a supply of the best materials, and having had sixteen years experience in the business in Baltimore, Petersburg, and Richmond, hopes to be able to give satisfaction to his employers.
The Stones he will warrant to be as good as any in the United States.
His orders left with Capt. WILLIAM BRUNOCK, Norfolk; Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Staunton; Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Wythe County; or Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Petersburg, shall be duly attended to, and country produce received in payment at the customary prices.
TWO APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business, and short time required.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
Richmond, Jan. 10th 1863.
N. B. For Sale, PAINTER'S of PARIS, in stone or ground, for the improvement of land, with directions for the use thereof.

TO BE RENTED.

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Moore, as a Tavern and Bowling House, and situated on the corner of the Main Street and the leading to Col. Mays' Ridge. The central location thereof cannot be surpassed by any similar premises in the city, and is well adapted for the purpose of a school, or for a large number of families. The premises are well furnished with every article of household furniture, and is well adapted for a large number of families. The premises are well furnished with every article of household furniture, and is well adapted for a large number of families.

A meeting of the Common Hall, for the City of Richmond, called by the Mayor, at 12 o'clock of the house of William Rife, in the said city, on Saturday the 28th day of February, 1863.
Resolved, that the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a WORKHOUSE, and will receive proposals from architects for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is to be in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposal must be made in writing.
A copy
Telle
ADAM CRAIG, c. c. n. c.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length, after much trouble and expense, he has nearly completed one of his Mills, the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr Stones for manufacturing MEAL, and two pair of Cologne Stones now ready to grind CORN.
That the inconveniences which might arise from dirt and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange, at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal, or ninety-two pounds of Hominy, for one hundred pounds of Corn.
After the loss of weight by cleaning, and evaporation of moisture deducted, the net weight will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twelfth; it will therefore, be much to the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.
As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the Corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best Corn only, and of one fact, as it is purchasable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.
THOMAS RUTHERFORD.
N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage of Corn, deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.
January 1, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TO the Washington Federalist are respectfully informed, that I am empowered by Mr. W. William Rife, to receive payment of the balances due to him in this city, and neighbourhood.
THOMAS TAYLOR.
Vendue Master
Richmond, Feb. 26th. 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. V.
CONCERNING
MR. GALLATIN,
AND THE SALE OF
BANK STOCK.

WHEN important accusations are brought against a man who is either high in office, or high in favor, they will be read and remembered by different classes and descriptions of characters; by some with invidious joy; by some with humane and benevolent sorrow; and by some with incorrigible and vindictive dislike. A writer who is the cause of these different emotions, is very free to procure for himself a very considerable degree of indignation and envy; it therefore requires, that his mind should be elevated above the petty considerations or consequences of the angry or groveling passions of others. He should, before he begins, analyze the motive and the effect. It will be fortunate, after he has proceeded too far to stop or retreat; if he finds nothing to check his course, nothing to disturb the tranquility of his own repose. Nothing can so much contribute to this desirable effect, as the most invariable regard to truth and justice.

The character of a public servant, so far as relates to his public duties, is as much the property of the community as the subject in which it is engaged. This was Mr. Madison's opinion, when he investigated against the sedition law. Among other objections, he alleged that it established a power which was levelled against the right of freely examining public characters, and measures; and of free communication between persons, which had ever been justly deemed the only efficient guardian of the rights of the people.

If a public functionary expects immunity, he should resign and retire to private life. If he continues to hold his office, and pursue the measures which promise a continuation, then he must do so without error, or expect the hostility of discontent and enquiry. To confuse with effect we must confute with truth; and sometimes the proof of our truths should be either publicly exposed, or explicitly referred to.

It is a great deal in this stage of my warfare against Gallatin, to say so much. It is not done from any motive which is connected with him, nor from the dread of the most severe scrutiny, which incredulity and party can make. It is done that any readers may see that there has been bestowed upon the deeds which I have performed a sufficient portion of consideration to entitle them to credit. Here I might safely stop, and wait with a contented soul of the accuracy and justifiableness of my motives and deeds, until some disaffected partisan should endeavor to support his falling greatness, his fading honors; and thus give me a new occasion to triumph over weakness and folly. But I write not for fame. My motives have been to unite the badges from the eyes of my fellow citizens; to expose those facts which ought to fill them with astonishment and indignation.

There are many people who pretend to have character, respectability, information and independent sentiments, who tell us without reserve, that it is not absolutely necessary that the moral character of a public functionary should be good. It is enough, say they, he will render to the community a faithful discharge of the duties which are attached to his office. It is not important whether a man be ignorant, or a Christian, nor to what extent his petty pomposity, his insolent pride, or his public capacity be able honestly. Surely there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than this. How can we expect that any man who has pursued a course of the most flagitious and intolerable wickedness, on the various occasions of power, his who finding himself unexpectedly, and as it were by surprise, at the head of affairs, contending the resources of a people, whose wealth, and whose integrity, his blindness appears to be a benefactor, will all at once mass a flag? Or what Mr. Madison mean in the foregoing extract? My friend! he took about the right of examining public characters, in order to succeed the examination? Did he not mean that they should be exposed, if they deserved it? Or do the Gallatins let themselves above Madison and his doctrines? Such are the strange paradoxical tenets of modern republicanism, that it is very common to see them in hostility with each other. But for this.

Gallatin's elevation has been obtained by fraud or falsehood, will he become honest and candid, provided his integrity and truth will tend to sink him again into the rank of a private citizen? Or will he not, if he be necessary, either to perpetuate his power, or to make the most advantageous use of it, give way to practices like those by which his elevation was obtained? He will, most surely, preserve every principle of truth and justice, rather than descend from his present eminence.

The Gallatins say they will not pretend to believe, that their observations, cannot in any degree implicate their friends; that he is virtuous, perditioned; that his talents are equal to his virtues; and that the display of them in all public affairs is unexampled in the history of nations. What a delusion!

Will the readers bear with me, a little while I explain a circumstance of great importance and of much notoriety.
During the last year of the administration of Mr. Adams, certain publications appeared in the paper called the Aurora, over the head of which there appeared in capital letters, these words,

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

In these publications, there were positive assertions, accompanied by a statement in figures, accusing, and explaining the pretended frauds which had been committed upon the public, by the persons who then administered the government, and conducted the treasury. And they were for contrived, that every reader who took of five thousand dollars a year at least, it cannot be the fault of his country; that he is virtuous, perditioned, that his talents are equal to his virtues; and that the display of them in all public affairs is unexampled in the history of nations. What a delusion!

... employed by Duane, this noble companion... and his noble... There was no material difference, indeed, that was offered and he refused to prove every thing that in nature admits of proof... He called upon for his proof, but he took silence. He had said that Callender wanted to sell himself to the British ambassador, with a crowd of additional calumnies. The latter appealed to Matthew Carey, Dr. Reynolds, and three others of his and Duane's common acquaintances, in Philadelphia. He desired the Calcutta polemic to get a certificate from them, whether they had ever heard anything of the proposed sale, whether they did not know that Jefferson preferred Callender's assistance in the Aurora, and whether they did not know that Jefferson paid Callender six hundred dollars for Aurora's paragraph. Duane lives within two doors of Carey, that Billing-gate scribbler, of the *slam-busting* Reynolds dabbles occasionally in the Aurora, and the other three were all citizens of Philadelphia. Yet the presidential bag-pipe said that he did not know where to find them, and that Callender might seek them. It is not worth while to travel two hundred and seventy five miles to prove what Duane is. He shifted his battery, and charged Callender with a domestic crime, almost too shocking to be explained. Dr. Reynolds was appealed to for C's innocence; and fifty dollars of reward were offered to any body who could prove the accusation. Reynolds kept silence, and thus placed himself on the same level with his co-editor. Then C was charged with stealing *Mabogany*, of which it is difficult to guess what use a man like him could have made. Then it was converted into *some other word*. Then C fled from Philadelphia for fear of the sheriff. When the season, who stole Mr. Wolcott's books, had received his drilling, it became proper to look upwards to the great perfonage himself, who had connived at such enormous calumnies, and to please whom they had been written. This was the original and just cause for introducing the back ground scenery of Monicello. And every impartial person will say, that, after such connivance, Jefferson got nothing but what he deserved.

The writer in the Virginia Gazette might have known all this. In return to his politeness, the *confessing culprit* presents him with the following extract of a letter from *Albemarle*. It was received many months ago. Mr. Davis, printer of the Virginia Gazette, was present when the letter came to this office. He knows that it is authentic. [The sagacious Holt, that insect that makes such a buzzing noise, under the emblematical figure of the Bee, has asserted that Mrs. Walker is devoted to Mr. Jefferson, in so much that the fairly worship him. The truth is, Mrs. W. has never condescended to speak to that person, since the infamous attempt was made, which has been published. Mr. Walker is one of the most respectable, amiable and modestly sensible and well informed private citizens, whom this or any other country has to boast of. Perfectly unambitious, happy, and by far the most elegantly situated in his domestic affairs, of any man in the part of the country where he lives, he seldom mixes in the bustle of the world. He, therefore, seldom says any thing of the person in question. When he does, so his confidential friends, it is of the most honorable kind. As to the other, the writer of such an affair, the world, that whenever he comes to the door of a room in which Mrs. W. is, he turns immediately pale with contumacious gulf, hangs down his head, and retreats as precipitately as he did from Monicello. It is a rare occasion, when a Tartan name, or a *Charleston*, Mr. Walker has been a member of Congress, and the non-commissioned officers of the city of Philadelphia, were under the immediate command of Colonel W. Walker, those of the

this infamous transaction to Mr. W. and he can assure the public, that nothing which can be said of the indignities and treachery of the assassin of his long pretended friend and old schoolmaster, in this unbecomingly honorable and humiliating and pitiful confessions in the letter itself. That letter itself also places the character of Mrs. Walker in as high a point of view, as the degraded situation of such a wretch, as its writer, can possibly place the character of any one.

Matthew Gray, Esquire, member of last Congress for the district of Halifax, Campbell, and Pittsylvania.

YOUR constant theme, in your circular letters, is declamation against British agents, speculators, Tories, &c. &c. From what do you take your first rise? How did you come by the interest warrants and indentures, with which you paid for a valuable tract of land below Richmond, purchased of David Allen? Was it not by speculation? How did you pay the British debt contracted by your wife's father, Mr. Joseph Williams of North-Carolina? Or are your indentures to do it for you? You dare not deny, that you possess all his estate, got by your wife? What have you done with the \$1000 I receive, that you produced at New-London district court from Col. Williams? Or why did not you produce it, the second time, when that gentleman was brought, to prove the same? By what magic did you prevail on your too credulous mother in law, to contest a premature judgement for \$5,000 in Pittsylvania court, the court to which the writ was returned? Had you not a number of ruffians, on your second election, and when you were first chosen, bribed to keep the doors of Pittsylvania court-house? And was not their first question *who do you vote for?* If the answer was for Mr. Coles, the uniform reply was *Oh damn you! there's no room for you yet!* Had you not another banditti within doors to insult that worthy gentleman, on almost every vote he received, and who were only such as your ruffians dared not refuse admittance to?

Will you dare to compare your political or moral character, as you may please to call it, in your circular letter of the 2d of February, with that gentleman, whom you outdid by the above means?

What claim have you to political character, or what right have you to expect legislative power, who trample under foot, the dearest right of man, his free suffrage? With respect to Mr. Coles's political character, he never used any undue means to be elected. He was even above riding about soliciting votes; he would rather stay at home than be sent to Congress, by any other means than by the free, and independent voice of his constituents. His votes in Congress were always on the republican side, the only thing in which you bear any likeness to him.

With respect to his moral character, he has never been sued, either for slander, or assault and battery, the former was not under the necessity of producing a receipt. He was not even sued for a British debt. Not as soon as our government assumed the payment of them, he immediately advertised eighty negroes for sale, and discharged his bid, and we believe he would have paid it at any rate.

CHRONONHOTONTOLOGOS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
IRELAND.
LIMERICK, Jan. 8.

Last week, Michael Marshall Apjohn, Esq. and Captain R. Loyd, having received private information of a large quantity of iron, being brought into the village of Pallis-green, in the county, they went in the dead of one Barkley, in said village, and observing five persons therein, broke in at the front door, but were only able to secure Thomas Tierney, the other four men having escaped in the large, was found a number of unfinished pikes, quite hot. Tierney was on Wednesday evening brought in, adorned with some of those murdering weapons, and fully committed to the court goal, by Capt. Loyd.

Some days past, various letters were received as intelligence, even that a rising of dissatisfied persons would take place in this and a neighbouring county. On Thursday last such intelligence was received, and rendered it the duty of those entrusted with the civil and military power, to take every precaution to prevent this city from being surprised by desperate rebels, in consequence of which several of our loyal inhabitants, with the right of the military authorities, were ordered to the arms, and remained there under arms, the non-commissioned officers of the city of Philadelphia, were under the immediate command of Colonel W. Walker, those of the

county of Limerick remained under lock and key, as were in some instances, the great quantities of military stores, contained in the arsenal, consisting of four of thirty eight and thirty two pound, and a hundred of the six pound shot, situated at their respective depots, which were important for the city of the rebels, who very prudently declined the hazardous enterprise. Had they entered, they would have met such a reception as should convince rebels, that the loyal city of Limerick, of all other places, is that where traitors will not meet with assistance.

On the above night, to early as even seven o'clock, a party of about fifty men, whom we hesitate not to pronounce rebels, attacked the house of Lieut. Col. Boucher, late of the royal Irish artillery, at Killfruch, near Hopital Barrack of small county, county of Limerick, and within 14 miles of this city. On breaking into the house, the first person they met to oppose them, was a faithful servant whom the colonel brought with him from the regiment; this man they cut and hacked with swords in a barbarous manner, most fortunately the colonel was on this night in Limerick, and it appeared that he and his followers were their intended victims. Providence directed that Lieut. M'Mahon, of the Queen's German Rangers, on that evening called, and remained at colonel Boucher's house, and owing to his spirited conduct, Mrs. Boucher and her children were protected from the brutal rage of those rebels. After entirely destroying the furniture of the house, windows, &c. taking all the fire arms with them, they broke open the flables, took there-out the colonel's six horses, three of which were found at six o'clock next morning, on the road, by Lieut. M'Mahon, on his venturing out to surprise James Gibbins, Esq. a neighbouring gentleman, who with his son Joseph Gibbins, Esq. instantaneously afforded him every assistance; but we are loath to add that name of the rebels, as yet, I have been apprehended. The faithful servant (whose name we do not wish to mention, having a wife in a distant part, to whom this may be the first intimation) lies in this city in a most dangerous state, attended by surgeons of the first eminence.

The above banditti declared at the attack at Col. Boucher's house, there would be a general rising, on that night, of their friends; and the hills of Knockgranary, and other rising grounds, being visible, supposed to be legal.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

[Continued from Recorder of February 22.]

I should be sorry to lay any thing reflecting on the professional skill of any gentleman, but it is impossible not to feel that Mr. Hay must either have neglected the courts to which he applied, of ignorance or partiality, or else must have been strangely ignorant of the law himself, when he applied to bind over in the press—a thing so contrary to law and common sense, that even the folly and wickedness of the Duke of Grafton's administration, aided by Mansfield's wily knowledge, stung to madness, as they were by Justice, never dared to think of it. The laws must be abominably defective, if they provide no penalties for the public libeller. If the law provides the penalties, they can only be inflicted when the crime is ascertained, but cannot be inflicted prospectively. Indeed, he must be grossly ignorant of the philosophy, or even of the elementary principles of laws, who can suppose the possibility of a legislature enacting laws for the prevention of any crime, for which, if committed, they provide no punishment. This is so clear that we doubt whether there is a negro in Virginia, who does not perceive it, though he has not the power to reduce his perception to a distinct shape, or give it identity in words. As Mr. Hay is a lawyer, it is but fair to suppose, that in this case he was swayed rather by passion than by reason. If thoughts went hand in hand with words, from the professions of the latter, in his speech, one would suppose that gentlemen extremely clever indeed. But that this is not always the case, a thousand instances, and this speech among the rest, demonstrate. It is prolix without copiousness, as weak as prolix, and all of it that is grounded in any thing like reason, is mere common place. Still we can suppose the same person in a case not his own, where moderation is to be a responsibility, *without* him. And that in this case, his talents were completely lost by his ruffianism, and that he shook his head.

With respect to the untruthful views disclosed, and the real hostility to the press, which appears out from the speech, and lurking holes in the speech, and in the transactions, little can be said more than the reader will readily anticipate. The furious, who favoured the French principles, during the revolution, will, no doubt, endeavour to follow up their worthy examples to the day on which I speak. The grand Democrat of Europe has bound over the press in France, and if a change does not take place, some grand Democrat of America may bind it over here, also, and flounce like the Patriot, the Reasoner, the Libeller and the Calumniator.

CORREGIDOR.
STONINGTON, March 1.

Sloop Revenue, captain P. Noyes, sailed from Mystic river the 15th ult. for Charleston, (S. C.) with a deck load of mules, &c. &c. The following day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in a severe gale of wind, while fudding, she was struck by a sea on her weather quarter, and thrown upon her beam end; the captain, mate, and people being upon deck, they together with her deck load, were swept overboard; fortunately, however, by extraordinary exertions, all the people got on board, and she immediately righted; about fifteen minutes afterwards, another sea struck her, which washed the captain and one land overboard. Providentially, they were again preferred. Her boat stove, sails split, and pumps choked with oats, the captain thought it advisable to put back; and arrived at Mystic last Tuesday. Schooner Betty, Ich. Sheffield, master, arrived at Tobago, with the loss of eight head of stock. The people all well.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

"Secrets worth knowing," sent at last. A letter received from Washington, gives the substance of the following curious, amusing, interesting, important, startling anecdote. Mr. Wright, a democratic member, from Maryland, was appointed by the senate, on his own motion, to go down to the house with a message, as being more respectful than to send it by the secretary. When he came to the house, Gen. Moultrie was speaking on the subject of his Georgia claim, but he insisted on entering immediately, and was introduced. In his perturbation of self-importance, he got to have the galleries cleared, both in the middle of a thousand spectators, informed the speaker that he had been sent by the honorable senate to inform the house that they had concurred with the house in their recent resolutions, and passed a bill for placing two millions of dollars in the hands of the president, to be by him disposed of in any manner that to him may seem fit and best. And that they have passed another bill for appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars to the purposes of *external commerce*.

WE request that some of our friends will send us, free of postage, some circular letters of the Virginia delegates in congress. If they should contain any thing worth notice, it will afford us some amusement, during the next summer.

A FILE OF
"THE RECORDER,"
TO BE HAD OF
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT, IN JULY 16th, 1861,
TO MARCH 31st, 1863; BY APPLICING TO ONE OF
THE APPRENTICES AT THE OFFICE
ALEXANDER C. M'KENZIE
March 16th, 1861.

SPRATED, or STOLEN,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT, IN JULY 16th, 1861,
TO MARCH 31st, 1863; BY APPLICING TO ONE OF
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