

# THE RECORDER,

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

### REVISED CODE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE REVISED CODE are respectfully 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 endeavour 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 chuse to take the Saturday's papers, these three numbers will be deducted in reckoning up their year.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Gentlemen, who wish to subscribe to the Saturday's Recorder, are requested to send in their subscriptions, within a very few days. But this they need not do, unless they send, at the same time, two dollars in advance. The next Saturday's paper, to wit that of the 26th. current, is the last that can be issued to any person either in town or country, unless to those that have paid for it, one year in advance.

In pleading before the court of Henrico against the King of Clubs, Mr. William Marshall observed that "The Recorder had the most extensive circulation of any newspaper in Virginia; and that there was never, perhaps, an instance of such an extensive patronage acquired by any other newspaper, in so short a time." This patronage has been acquired by exposing, with an impartial hand, the faults of all parties.

There never was more occasion for political vigilance than at present. As the bible says, there is DEATH in the pot. There exists an atrocious conspiracy against the liberty of the press, and, of course, against the liberty of the people. This can be doubted by nobody that has heard of Croswell's trial, on which we have enlarged at so much length.

Again, the right of selecting their own magistrates has an effect, been torn from a majority of the Citizens of Richmond, by a phalanx of democratical usurpers.

Take notice, also, of what follows. In last session of assembly, Mr. Venable proposed a declaratory resolution that the truth shall be given in evidence in cases of libel. This resolution was for that time, defeated by Peter Carr, the correspondent, such as the press of general Washington, and the confidential agent and nephew of Thomas Jefferson. There can be no doubt that Peter, like his apostolical namesake, was inspired from above.  
Richmond,  
March 22, 1863.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY gentlemen residing in that county, who have addressed letters in vain, to send them to the Recorder, and requested we would name any particular place of New York, where they could send their subscription money. We have the opportunity of mentioning the public mind, and the paper makes a public acknowledgment of the fact, that subscriptions from that quarter are not being sent to Richmond, but to New York.

### STRAYED, or STOLEN,

FROM RICHMOND,  
On Sunday the 13th of March, 1863,  
A LIGHT CORNEL MARE,  
Eight, or Nine years old; about five feet four, or five inches high; short-tail; with whiskers, and with the above Mare to Nashville Station, in CHARLES CITY, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, or THREE DOLLARS, if any person who will inform the subscriber where she is, so that she may be had again.  
NATHANIEL EVENS,  
Charles City, March 17th, 1863.

### BURR MILL-STONE

MANUFACTORY.  
THE subscriber returns sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very great encouragement he has received in his line of business since his commencement in Richmond. He has lately received a large supply of excellent Burr-Stones at his manufactory, and does not hesitate to say, that he will fill Burr Mill-Stones at cheap as they were ever 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 also ready-made Mill-Stones ready for delivery; also PLASTER OF PARIS ground and in the tone.  
CARSON HOLIDAY,  
Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1863.

### WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th instant, before the door of James McCre, in the city of Richmond, all the personal estate of JAMES SUAR, deceased, consisting of a few articles of Household Furniture, two hogheads of West India Rum, one crate of Kentucky-ware, a few barrels of Sugar, a small quantity of Northern Ram, and about 4000 lbs. Cloths. Money due credit will be given for all items above ten dollars, on the purchaser's giving notes with approved security, to  
HENRY REID, Adm'r.  
Richmond, March 9th, 1863. (1/25 M.)

### FOR SALE.

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

### VIRGINIA.

A Court continued and held for Halifax County, on Wednesday the 24th day of November 1862,  
Isaac Coles, senr. Plaintiff,  
AGAINST  
Stephen Biggs and James Snead, Defendants. In Chancery.

The defendant Biggs, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county. A copy—Test  
BERRYMAN GREEN, s.c. n. c.

### A FILE OF

"The RECORDER,"  
TO BE SOLD,  
From the commencement, on July 11th, 1861, to March the 2d, 1863; by applying to one of the Apprentices at this Office.  
ALEXANDER G. MCKENZIE,  
March 19th, 1863.

### NEGROES.

ANY person wishing to dispose of likely Negroes are requested to enquire at William Davidson's store, near the market. Wanted, also, a light WAGGON, with, or without gear.  
Richmond, March 21st, 1863.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

TO the Washington Eastern Mail are respectfully informed, that a man empowered by Mr. Willard Reid, to receive any money he balances due to him in this city, and being his agent.  
THOMAS TAYLOR,  
Vendor's Maker,  
Richmond, Feb. 26th, 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, Peterburgh, and Richmond, hopes to be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

The prices he will warrant to be as good as any in the United States.  
Any orders left with Capt. WILLIAM PENNOCK, Norfolk; Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Staunton; Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Weymouth County; or Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Peterburgh, shall be duly attended to, and country produce received in payment, or the customary prices.

TWO APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business, and short time required. WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
Richmond, Jan. 19th 1863.  
N. B. For Sale, PLASTER OF PARIS, in stone or ground, for the improvement of land, with directions for the use thereof.

### FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make Sales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and are all desirous to retail Wholesale, Corn, Flour-Barrels, and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, Suit-Staff, and Bran, are informed that they can be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter ending the 1st of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. Meal, 32 and 6d. and for 10 lbs. Hominy, 32 3/4.  
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.

### CITY OF RICHMOND.

In Common Hall, Feb. 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 with itself all the conveniences which a well regulated institution of this kind would require; having regard to the future population of this city, and it is wise and expedient that the trust 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 sum of 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  
Teste  
ADAM CRAIG, c. c. n.

### TO BE RENTED,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and Boarding House, situated at the corner of the Main Street, and adjoining to Calhoun's Building. The central situation, and airy fall, (if moved by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) procure a considerable number of respectable boarders; or it is an eligible residence for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered, on the first day of March next, or immediately, as circumstances may fall. Mr. Turner applies to  
ROBERT GAMBLE,  
Who has for his business, the painting of GARRETS and CARPETING, and the setting of PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

### RICHMOND MILLS.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length, after much trouble and expense, he has nearly completed one of his Mills on the James River Canal, and which there are two pairs of Burr Stones for manufacturing WHEAT, and two pair of Cologne Stones now ready to grind CORN.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a troy 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 in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will, therefore, be much to the interest of those who keep herds, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Pan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning, and carefully laboring in a grinding, and the Meal will be made from the best Corn origin, and now but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,  
N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn, deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.  
January 1, 1863.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

I DO not mean, that many of the members of Congress who voted for the resolutions, alluded to in my last, did not, at the time believe that they voted fairly and candidly; nor should I doubt their sincerity, if the resolutions had been suspended for a month; because it is not easy, that there are many of that honorable body, who take time and equities have been denied to form their opinions.

To make stand three or two pages of a report, embracing millions of dollars, relating to the financial department of government requires tediousness of a particular description. A man may be aged, orator, a pleasing declaimer, a found judge of law, a good lawyer, and may possess clear and rapid views on all abstract questions, he may excel in good mathematics, and accurate arithmetical, and an algebraist, and yet want that sort of knowledge, which will enable him at a glance to comprehend the details of a long and intricate account, and decide upon its merits; and; may, say as well endeavor to persuade me that he could swallow, and digest a bar of iron, as to insist that all the members of Congress who voted for the resolution, either did, or were capable, in much more time, to understand the reports, or that Mr. Gallatin was capable of preparing a report of thirty-two pages of folio paper in nine hours. Every clerk of a court, and every schoolmaster of the state, will say, without waiting the time for calculation and examination, that it was impossible to perform the writing.

The manner in which the prints have complained of the manner in which these investigations were fought. They lay that the federal members delayed them until the session was about to close, in the hope that the public officers would be unable to comply to publicly; and that taking advantage of their failures, they great and delectious impressions might be made upon the people. There is so much unfairness and misrepresentation upon all political subjects, and particularly in the National Intelligencer, which has originated this story, that it is prudent to make an examination into everything before an opinion is formed. Let us see how this ought to stand.

Gallatin, and the other agents of the sinking fund, knew, without the formality of a resolution, that it was their duty to have rendered a statement of their conduct to Congress, during the session. There is no doubt that persons, who moved and supported the resolution expected that it would be done. There is no doubt that if they had expected it would have been done, they would not have delayed it. There is no doubt that if they had expected it would have been done, they would not have delayed it. There is no doubt that if they had expected it would have been done, they would not have delayed it.



I should enquire why you have abused me, in this manner?  
 You are not abused. You deserve it all for every word printed in true.  
 What business had you to meddle in this affair? What was it to you?  
 What is it to me? Am I not a citizen? Don't pay taxes? Is it not the business of every citizen to interfere? Have you not robbed the citizens of their rights? It is a damned villainous transaction. You know it to be so. You dare not deny that it is so; and I hope to see its reversal.  
 I did not come here to quarrel or be abused. I—  
 Abused! You are not abused.  
 I came here to enquire who were your informers in this story?  
 If I had informers, I shall not tell you who they were.  
 You have published falsehoods.  
 Talk of falsehoods! Had I not in my own hands the sheets of paper containing a correct list from which the printed abstract was taken?  
 I tell you, that I will not suffer you to make such use of my name.  
 You won't suffer me! What will you do?  
 I'll punish you. Be assured, I will, if you do so again.  
 In what way will you punish me?  
 I will not do it myself.  
 In what way then? You'll hire another person to do it. I am responsible to you to take the law. I am responsible to that.  
 [N. B. When the commissioner came into the printing office, I was writing the remarks on Oboorn's case, that appear in this day's paper. No answer to a d. question.]  
 You are a damned rascal.  
 I am busy, and it is quite time that this conversation should be at an end.  
 I was wrong to meddle with you. You are beneath my notice. And away he went.  
 More hard words were prevented by respect for the presence of Col. Lambert, who came along with the commissioner, and by Mr. Facer, who arrived during this conversation. After he was gone, I told Col. Lambert that the commissioner's name should not be published any more; but that I should not be at the trouble to tell him so.

This trifling occurrence has been given to the world for two small reasons. 1. To show that the editors have not been bullied. 2. To exhibit the temperate and liberal behaviour of certain democrats. A feather shows how the wind blows.

Upon this day, Saturday the carriers of this paper for the city and Manchester will wait upon each of our subscribers as have not yet given in their names for the Saturday's paper, to ascertain as nearly as we can, how many are to be worked off. No names can be received without two dollars in advance, as the first year's subscription.

BY an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, dated December 28th, 1792, it was ordained, that a collection should be made of all such facts of the Assembly of a public and permanent nature, as were then in force. For this purpose, several lawyers were solicited to superintend the compilation. Mr. Davis, then printer to the Commonwealth, did not get the work completed till the close of the year 1794. It, therefore, embraced all such laws, of a public and permanent nature, as were passed during the session, which commenced November 11th, 1794.

It was unavoidably to happen that this collection would almost immediately become defective; and that its defects were to increase annually, and without intermission. The new laws of the more important class were, for the most part, occupied in altering, or in repealing some of their predecessors. Hence, it was evident, that if a man of business was not regularly supplied with the additional laws, the Revised Code would be quite as likely to lead him into mistakes, as to give him proper information. The consequence was, that every practitioner of the law found it necessary to purchase, annually, the large folio pamphlet, containing the laws of each succeeding assembly. In the course of a man's life, these publications would have swelled into a library; and what was extremely inconvenient, by far the greater part of them were laws of a local and private nature, which were totally useless, and a mere incumbrance to the practitioner in a court.

This Revised Code, with all its annoying imperfections, had become extremely scarce. The original price was eight dollars. But it was almost impossible to obtain the book as any price whatever. The constant demand for the Revised Code induced the proprietors of the present work to publish a second, and an improved edition, which was to bring down the collection to the date of the session of December, 1801. In the former edition, the date of the Assembly bears date the 26th of December, 1794, and the date of the laws passed upon February 23d, 1795.

IS now ready for sale, and it is thought most advisable to publish the price in this paper, that the public may so far, be enabled to determine upon the merit of the work.

THE NEW EDITION OF  
**THE REVISED CODE**  
 OF THE  
**LAWS OF VIRGINIA,**  
 IS now ready for sale, and it is thought most advisable to publish the price in this paper, that the public may so far, be enabled to determine upon the merit of the work.

**CONCORD.**  
 N. Hamblin, March 3.  
 Accidents.

ON Monday evening last, a Mr. Griffin, of New Bolton, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a musket, by a young man who fired at a mark by candle-light. Mr. Griffin happened to pass between the young man and the mark, at the instant he discharged the gun, and received the contents in the side of his head. He expired in a few hours after.

ON Friday morning last, as Mr. Fellows, of Salisbury, was driving a loaded wagon down the hill on the west side of Sawcock bridge, between this town and Pembroke, he accidentally fell, when the wheels passed over him in the direction from his right shoulder to the lower part of his body, crushing his shoulder, ribs, and back bone, in such a manner that his life is despaired of.

The editors of the Recorder are requested to give the following squib a place in their papers, which will oblige their friend

PASQUIN.  
**A PRESIDENT.**  
 "Oh! what a fine thing it is to be a Philosopher!"  
 YE rulers of nations a minute attend!  
 And learn a new way, to give a head to find.  
 If, to fix your estate, he's pleas'd to offend,  
 Tho' stronger you are, you must not resist.  
 Two millions of fo'ld to put in his hand,  
 'T will soften his heart, and bring back your land.  
 But if you should ask, why pay such a fine,  
 Why resistance at first must mar his design?  
 Poor soul! this would do an age or two ill.  
 But, in this age of Reason, you'd surely be call'd.  
 Your method's unknown in Bonaparte's code;  
 To send in the rage, de Paris a la mode.  
 So, of Reason and Calm, the lots never separate.  
 But copy the rule of—A WISE PRESIDENT.  
 PASQUIN, Jun.  
*One of the New School!*

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.  
**PIPIGRAM.**  
**THE ADDRESS.**  
 WE distillers of Rum, can do fully no less,  
 Quoth Ned, then present the great man an  
 address  
 To encroach him with praise, for his favors display,  
 At the nation's expense, to encourage our trade.  
 Two procedures our gratitude specially claim,  
 And will prove to all time his just due to fame,  
 That I mean the repeal of excise, must be plain,  
 And the national ship, sent to France for Tom  
 Pain.  
 To dispose of our stock, both alike will avail  
 By reducing the price, and increasing the sale;  
 BATISTO.

years appear to have been distinguished beyond every former period of the history of the Commonwealth, by the multitude and importance of the laws which in that time were passed. To give a complete idea of this fact, we have only to observe, that the edition of Mr. Davis contained two hundred and eighty-one laws; and that the present contains THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN. Of these, one hundred and thirty-two additional statutes, one hundred and twenty-five were passed within those seven years. They comprise, therefore, in point of number, more than two-fifths of the whole collection. The other laws, which make up the total additional number of one hundred and thirty-two, had been passed long before the publication of the former edition of "The Revised Code." Some of them are of very considerable length. They were selected, and inserted by the special advice and desire of Governor Moore. He was of the gentleman who had been appointed to revise the former edition, and it was his opinion that these six acts of Assembly had been improperly omitted.

Exclusive of the index, the title page and preface, the present volume contains four hundred and fifty-four pages. Of these, the additional laws fill an hundred and twenty-four pages, which is not much less than a third part of the whole text. It is not necessary to say how much more convenient; this concise and perspicuous arrangement must be, than to have the trouble of wandering through seven folio pamphlets, in quest of a statute.

These details, without any comment of ours, abundantly prove, that, in need, other evidence being wanting, the propriety and necessity for a second edition of this book. It is now, also, condensed into a much more manageable size than it formerly assumed. No gentleman's pocket can, at least, in the present age, contain a folio volume; and much less would it contain the enormous appendage of seven folio pamphlets. In riding ten, or fifteen miles to a county court-house; a gentleman does not always think it worth while to take a portmanteau along with him; nor, indeed, is every portman eau large enough to contain such masses of print and paper. Upon this account, the present edition has been reduced to an octavo size, and printed as closely as possible. Hence, a lawyer, when he sets out for the county court-house, will no longer be obliged to leave his eight folios behind him, and amidst a crowd of competitors, to solicit the unfortunate clerk of the court to let him have a sight of the Revised Code. He can now put his hand into his pocket, and take out a general, portable, octavo volume, which comprehends his former library, disseminated of all its rubbish. The type, on which the present edition is printed, is either the same, or almost exactly the same with that of the last, and that excellent London edition of Clarke upon Lattreux. This circumstance is mentioned here; because a complaint had been made, in one of the Richmond newspapers, by some nameless writer, that the type was too small. You can see, at the same time, only the cool, bracing breeze of winter, and the verdant vegetation of summer. You can see, in the same book, united one advantage of a folio, and of an octavo. If this edition had been printed upon a type as large as that of Mr. Davis, it must have been one-third part dearer than it is; for the volume, including the new index, and the bottom notes, positively contain one third part more of matter than the former edition. The price, to subscribers, must have been raised to nine dollars; and to non-subscribers, to twelve dollars. Very few purchasers will regret that the publication can be had at a price to much more reasonable.

The former edition laboured under more than one material defect. It was often impossible to tell at what time a statute had originally passed. Part of the code, that was used to be contested, which bore date in 1760. It is clear that this transaction could not be affected by laws made posterior to its date. It became a question how long the law had existed, or, when a predecessor to it, or to some part of it, had been passed in, perhaps, a different form. For instance, chapter CXXVII, a considerable part appears to have been enacted at different periods; one part in 1730, others in 1791. In the old edition of the Revised Code, the law is dated December 26th, 1792.

The bottom notes of the new edition give notice, that various parts of it were in force before, although the whole had been covered by the subsequent statute of 1792. The same notes give intimation, that this law has been amended by another, of December, 1801. Again, chapter CXXVIII bears date the 26th of December, 1792. But we learn that the first clause of the statute existed in 1763, that is to say, thirty years before. The second clause, which is far the longest in the act, had been taken from a former statute, dated October, 1776. From not knowing how far back the force of these laws extended, the statute was often called unretreivable confusion. To discover how far back a statute extended, was often a work of great time and difficulty; and perhaps the requisite apparatus of old laws could not always be had. Gentlemen of the bar assure us, that the bottom notes, which are to be found at the foot of almost every single page of this edition, are their selves alone, fairly worth the whole price of the book. We have neither felt, nor asked permission to establish the name of the supposed author of these notes. He is, however, a gentleman whose name has long been familiar to every lawyer in Virginia. He has long filled more than one interesting department in the system, and the science of jurisprudence. In point of legal knowledge and abilities, his reputation is inferior to none.

As the gentlemen of the law, with one voice, complained of the imperfection of the former index: A new one has been entirely wrote over again, and as a very considerable expense, for the present edition. In the former, there were under the letter A, only twenty-six different heads. In this edition, there are forty-nine. In the former, letter S contained only twenty-five heads. This has forty-seven. These particulars are mentioned, to show the superior perspicuity and completeness of the present index; and how greatly it must facilitate an accurate examination of the contents of the volume. The index contains seventy-two pages. The text of the laws, exclusive of the preface and the page, contains as above mentioned, four hundred and fifty-four; so that there is one page of index for about every six pages of text. A larger number of references would have been useless; and have served rather to embarrass, than assist, the reader. This laborious part of the work was drawn up by Mr. James King, who had been employed as an assistant, by the superintenders of the former edition. We have every reason to think that his performance will give entire satisfaction.

This volume, the index excepted, was completely printed off several months ago. But it was impossible to deliver the book till this time, because the bad state of Mr. Rind's health did not permit him to furnish the index. This apology will, doubtless, be considered as sufficient for a long delay of publication, which it was impossible for the editors to prevent.

It would be the utmost of civility to expatiate upon the importance of a work like this. Because it is plain, that every family in the Commonwealth, should, if possible, possess a copy of it. To judges, magistrates and lawyers, it is indispensably necessary; and every private gentleman, who wishes to understand either his own rights, or those of his neighbours, ought to be conversant with it, in consequence.



France to communicate publicly, that he had on the 17th March received the most flattering letter in answer to one addressed by him to the full court on the subject of our debts, &c. in which the most full and complete assurances are given that every letter of the convention shall be punctually complied. That their finances are in the best situation, and capable of meeting all engagements, and that even were it otherwise, and though it should submit them to partial inconveniences, he would strictly comply with the demands of justice, and calls upon the minister to make out the accounts of American claims, for which he promises a full and ready payment.

The minister adds, that he gives this early intelligence, because it will probably come through other channels, as he intended to call the Americans at Paris together, the next day, and communicate it to them, in which case he feared that interested persons might speculate on the wants of those who have already suffered too much by the delay. He concludes by saying, that without being absolutely certain, he thought he might confide in the promises, so solemnly made, and that he would press eagerly for their execution.

EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13.

POSTSCRIPT.

"Office of the TRUE AMERICAN" half past ten o'clock, P. M.

Our boat has just returned, having boarded near Chester, the ship Roebuck, captain Kelly, from Liverpool, which he left the 11th April, and brings papers to the 4th. From a cursory review of the papers we have received, it appears that WAR is till the order of the day. From a paper of the 4th of April, we select the following as a summary of the news.

LONDON, April 4.

The veil of secrecy still covers the negotiation with France. Councils are held; dispatches are received and sent off; couriers pass and repass; but nothing has transpired to enable us to form any decisive opinion. A cabinet council was held on Friday night, and an ultimatum is said to have been drawn up. The answer it is hoped, will be received by Thursday. The day on which parliament is expected to adjourn for the Easter holidays. The public will certainly be not a little surprised, if both houses adjourn without any information being communicated to them upon the situation of the country.

We have strong suspicion, that the question of peace or war will be decided before many days have elapsed. It is probable that a communication will either be made to parliament, or that a discussion will take place upon the situation of the country, before the adjournment for the recess. In the mean time a negotiation is said to be going on for effecting a partial change of administration. Lord Grenville is gone to visit Mr. Pitt at Walmer castle; and many of the minister's friends begin to talk of the necessity of introducing Mr. Pitt again into the cabinet.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Ship Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, March 26, 1803.

Captain Stretts has taken a prize, he is an imperial polacre, from Smyrna bound to Tripoli, with Tripolitan property on board; very valuable."

[BY DESIRE]

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

NUMBER I.

Virginia, 9th April, 1803.

To CHARLES LEE, Esq.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. in relation to the following piece, and to inform you that it is now in your hands.

SIR,

It is not from a confidence in my opinion on the merits of the following piece, that I have the honor to inform you that it is now in your hands.

to be sent from a persuasion, that if the people will be so influenced as not to know by what rule to regulate their conduct, that it is not probable, that they will thereby be probably. The object of the exercise of this power, is to be the liberty of your mind, and such the unprejudiced tone of your judgment, that you will give it a fair hearing; and in the sequel it should convince, you will ingeniously say, it has wrought conviction. The substance of a letter I addressed to Judge Chase, in August 800, which was published in the Richmond Federalist, I shall beg leave to recapitulate in this, in the trial of James T. Callender, the learned judge laid this down as law, "that it was the province of the judge, or judges to decide, whether any laws were or were not repugnant to the constitution; and, if it were, to declare it null and void, or in other words, suspend, or dispense with it."

In the late case of Marbury, vs. the Secretary of State, the court refused to grant the mandamus, grounding their opinion on the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress which gave to the supreme appellate court that power; disputing with (quod hoc) this statute.—The claim in this most dangerous power was first founded on a clause of the compact, which indirectly conferred this power, as they allege, and which now fortified by precedent, and if not refuted will become the law of the land. They secondly claim this power by virtue of their oath. The clause runs in these words, "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, and the laws of the United States."—But is a question that goes to this extent, namely, whether a body of men separate and distinct from the legislature can so far intrude upon its rights and privileges as to suspend or dispense with a solemn act of this supreme power, a case in law and equity, arising under this constitution? If so, this instrument is a *felo de fe*, and has created an ephor power in the judges above the legislature, fatal to its own independence. Reason will not deny its assent to this position.

No! That no instrument of this solemn nature, a great federal compact laying down permanent canons to govern the legislature, the executive and judiciary, should of purpose, make an absolute provision for its own destruction? If it had been intended to confer this pre-emptive power on the judiciary, would not these great and wise men, who composed the convention, have given it by marked expression, as they have given to the president, "the limited veto," and not left them to affirm, as they now do from inference, the unlimited? No Sir! such a cardinal power would not have been left to indirect deduction, to be brought forward by accident, and acted upon at uncertain periods, as this, or that factitious, or tober citizen, should feel a disposition to draw into question the validity of the law. Permit me now to illustrate by an hypothesis, the danger and inconsequence of such power residing in the judge—suppose it lodged in them; suppose, further, the two houses of Congress pass a bill, and send it to the president for his assent, which he withholds after mature deliberation, because, it is unconstitutional; he gives his reason for his dissent at great length, and with great force of argument. He then returns the bill with his objections to that house, in which it originated, who enter the objection at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. It after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. There are the words of the constitution: "it shall become a law," surely a constitutional law, and made in performance of it, if any law can be so made.—Not so—wait events this very law is questioned and brought before the judiciary, who by some distant, and subtle as the web of Arachne, pronounce it unconstitutional. In reason, in consistency with any ideas we have ever heretofore entertained, concerning the legislative and judiciary departments, can such a fatal power reside with the latter? Do you not perceive, far from the above hypothetical case, the evil consequences, that would ensue from such conflicting jurisdictions? Do you not see how infinitely litigation would distract our government? That the time of our judiciary would be engaged on properly legislative questions, which by the very genius and spirit of the constitution they cannot interfere with, and not intrude it? Would not this introduce and establish the impetuous imperio, that solemnit in politics? Would it not lead to that misfeasance, just yagun, et incognitum?—And violate the historic aphorism maxim, that nulla lex diffidetur, nisi eo lignamine, quo ligatur?"

Let me indulge a further supposition, and consider this question under litigation, in Charleston, in Boston, and in Virginia. The one judge is of opinion, it is not unconstitutional; the other two, that it is; the courts of appeal, firstly, after a lapse of years, agree with the one law judge. The evident consequence of this will be that a law of Congress (in this letter) will be in operation in one State, and in two others, the minds

of the people will be so influenced as not to know by what rule to regulate their conduct; that it is not probable, that they will thereby be probably. The object of the exercise of this power, is to be the liberty of your mind, and such the unprejudiced tone of your judgment, that you will give it a fair hearing; and in the sequel it should convince, you will ingeniously say, it has wrought conviction. The substance of a letter I addressed to Judge Chase, in August 800, which was published in the Richmond Federalist, I shall beg leave to recapitulate in this, in the trial of James T. Callender, the learned judge laid this down as law, "that it was the province of the judge, or judges to decide, whether any laws were or were not repugnant to the constitution; and, if it were, to declare it null and void, or in other words, suspend, or dispense with it."

galled the judges have never proclaimed to guide their discretion.

(To be continued)

ON Saturday, the 26th March, a dinner was given at the London Tavern, by the American Merchants, to Rufus King, Esq. the American Ambassador at the court of St. James's, who is on his return to America. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hobart, and several other distinguished characters were present.

(Phil. Feb)

SLEEM, May 9.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

CAPT. Gould, who arrived yesterday in the brig Catherine, in 38 days from Bourdeaux, informs that when he left there, transports were fitting out for St. Domingo, and that there was a heavy press to man them. Capt. Gould informs, that the probability of war between France and England was still great.

Receipt of a letter from Bourdeaux, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 25, received by the Catherine.

"War between this country and Great Britain has been very much spoken of and dreaded for this few days past; I however hope here that matters will be soon amicably arranged."

In a postscript to the fine letter it is also stated, "I sit there in every possibility of an open state war with England. All West-India produce on the rise."

FROM THE JOURNAL "DE COMMERCE," MARCH 7.

The day of Argiers having received 80,000 dollars in Spain, a very considerable presents from Genoa, sent for citizen Tainville, commander General of the French republic, and told him that all citizens sent him a copy, and that the first consul had received it, and had not met him. From France formerly sent him presents. Citizens of Tainville then remained in the article in the letter to the first consul, by General, in which they renounced all claims of presents. This reply threw the day in a great passion, with severe threatening. Upon the arrival of the news of the number of March, the citizens of Argiers for Algeria, and the first consul of citizen Gurdon, who had to read aloud the complimentary powers and his family, and to inform the day, that he once declared war, he quit to declare, that he could not be so weak and cowardly. Upon the arrival of the frigates, the people crowded to him the evils which threatened them. The day sent for Tainville and he mandated the agents on founding the frigates. He told the day the orders from France. Do you wish to have war with me, said the Day. No, replied the commissary, but the first consul is too powerful to be your tributary. After some dispute, the day asked, he shall pay nothing, I wish to be at peace with him. Write to him that I recall my demand. So the affair ended. The commissary was conducted from the palace of the day amidst the acclamations of the multitude, which expressed the strongest desire to be at peace with France. The commissary returned to his post, and the frigates returned to Toulon.

SALE OF

PRINTS & LOOKINGGLASSES  
MRS. ATKINS being about to return to Philadelphia, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock, in the large room above col. Gamble's store, she will dispose of her Prints and Looking Glasses at public sale; they are very elegant and will be sold for cash.  
May 20, 1803.

No. 30489, a ticket in the second class of the lottery in Washington City, was bought by me in Baltimore, the 10th day of August, 1796, in the year 1797, some time in June was sent by one William Smith to Philadelphia, supposing the lottery to have been drawn to be examined. I have since seen said Smith in Charleston, he proved to me as I think, false that he had a vessel chartered to sail away in a schooner the said ticket on the 30th of June, 1797, on the Virginia Argus, forbidding any person from purchasing it, said ticket to be in being as far as I own it.

JAMES ROBERTS  
Richmond, May 25, 1803.

IN the daily paper we conclude the desire on the resolution proposing an investigation of the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund. The reply of Mr. Grifwold to Messrs. Randolph, Nicholson, and Smith, cannot be read with too much attention; nor do we wish our readers lightly to pass over the speeches of the democratic members. If their remarks are not attended to, it may perhaps be supposed that much was said in defence of Mr. Gallatin. But if they are carefully perused, it will be obvious, that no one fact nor argument was adduced by the friends of the Genevefe, which tended in any degree to exculpate the secretary of the treasury. On the contrary, they involved the obscure and contradictory statements of Mr. Gallatin in still greater obscurity. As to Mr. Randolph, who spoke first in defence of the secretary, if he had the happiness to understand his own meanings, we are sure he had better luck than any person who heard him. And if he was able to convince himself of the innocence and ability of Mr. Gallatin, we are afraid that he is the only person on whom his speech produced the desired effect. One thing, however, is very plain, and that is, that Mr. Randolph could not, for the best of him, find out what had become of 114,000 dollars, which had been taken from the treasury, and of the expenditure of which no fort of account had been rendered by the Genevefe. But the gentleman confides himself, and endeavours to console the people, by speaking of 114,000 dollars as a mere trifle, and of no consequence to the United States. He was astonished that so small a sum (as 114,000 dollars) should appear unaccounted for, on the payment of 7,500,000. In Virginia, where it is said to be the fashion to talk rather largely upon money matters, it may perhaps do well enough to talk of 114,000 dollars as being a thing of nothing, and hardly worth looking after. But we must confess that we are not inclined to do so altogether so lightly of the sum. 114,000 dollars would make few people tolerably rich.

It would be a right handsome capital for a man to possess upon. It would be very convenient, for a good many democratic merchants, who hawled pretty loudly for Mr. Jefferson and Monsieur G. to receive it in the treasury one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars without interest for a year or two. In that time, if they were successful, their fortune would be made, and they might then return the money they at first obtained. And if they were unfortunate, or should take it in their heads to run off, why the U. States could but lose it, and the people would think nothing of paying "so small a sum" as Mr. Randolph calls it, over again. So much for Mr. Randolph. Mr. Nicholson seemed really disposed to explain the accounts, if he had known how. But finance is a subject rather above his ken. General Smith, of Baltimore, indeed, was authorized that Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson were able, off hand, to answer so effectually the objections that were raised. But it so happened, that what general Smith terms "off hand," was a preparation of several weeks, aided all the time, by secretary Gallatin. And truly it was enough to astonish the general, that in so short a space of time, Mr. N. should be able not to know the debit from the credit side of the accounts. It might have taken another man a lifetime to get to deep. But yet, it is a certain fact, that Mr. Nicholson, after several weeks study, did discover that the commissioners were to take credit for about 2,000 dollars which they had drawn from the treasury, instead of its being charged to their debit. So that according to Mr. Nicholson's calculation, secretary Gallatin, after taking from the treasury, twenty three thousand dollars, and rendering no account of the expenditure, would be credited to twenty three thousand more, merely for having done for. But it happened,

unfollally for Mr. Nicholson, that Mr. Grifwold, who knew something more about these matters, than he did, detected his mistakes, and corrected his calculations. Mr. Nicholson's speech did not therefore much mend the secretary's report.

General Smith appeared to think that congress knew quite as much of the business as he did (which was very probably the case) and instead of speaking about the report of Mr. Gallatin which was then under consideration, the general amused himself and the house of representatives in taking up other subjects no way connected with the object of enquiry. He told them how he had been consulted by Mr. Wolcott; how his advice was followed; how much he was near getting for his bills on Holland, and how cunningly citizen Gallatin had disappointed his schemes. If the general had talked about every cent's coffee "half a dollar" it would have been just as much to the purpose, as what he did say, only he could not then perhaps, have said so much about his own dear self. But as the general seemed to think he could not throw any new light upon the obscure accounts of the secretary, it might have been ill-natured not to indulge him with the privilege of making a speech upon something else, and we know of no subject on which general Smith can talk with more fluency and pleasure, than on the merits, services and talents of gen. Smith.

If, with the clumsy and unintelligible speeches of Randolph, Nicholson and Smith, we contrast the clear and lucid arguments of Mr. Grifwold, democracy must hide its head in shame. After attentively considering and comparing the arguments of these gentlemen, on the interesting subject of public money, it must be a matter of astonishment and serious regret, to every reflecting mind, that by some unaccountable whim or madness such men as Mr. Grifwold are excluded from the administration of the government and our most important concerns, are placed in the hands of persons, who are perfectly and obviously, unacquainted with the subject.

We cannot close these remarks, without paying a tribute of justice to Mr. Broton, one of the editors of the Gazette of the United States, to whom the public are indebted, for this report of the debate on Mr. Grifwold's resolution. The precision and correctness, with which the different calculations are reported, and the clearness and force with which the arguments, on this complicated subject, are stated, exhibit at once the accuracy and attention of the reporter, the knowledge and judgment of the politician.

BY all the late accounts from Europe it appears, that war is regarded as not far distant; but as to the present points of dispute; whether they will bring it on immediately or not, few are willing to hazard an opinion.

The conversation between BONAPARTE and LORD WHITWORTH, published in our last, seems to have been generally credited by the London editors, down to the 23d of March. They state that the substance of the conversation has been confirmed by a number of letters from Paris. Bell's Weekly Messenger, of March 20, however, declares it to be a fabrication; but when it is considered that this paper is the only one which is well received in France, our readers will judge, whether this contradiction does not corroborate the account. No certain conclusion can be drawn from this, as to the present policy of the first Consul; but it shews his inveterate hostility towards England. Even Mr. Fox must admit, that such insolent and arrogant language is hardly consistent with professions of being the "pacification of Europe." It will tend to rouse the spirit of the nation, to unite them as one man, and teach them that even war, with so ambitious an enemy, may be

more than a delusive and treacherous peace. Upon these topics of peace and war the *Obervier*, with its usual candour and consistency, remarks, that this whole transaction, (the retention of *Malta* and the *Cape of Good Hope*) is a mystery not easily resolved or explained by the ablest politicians. After a short paragraph upon the "foolish and nonessential theories" of English and American newspapers, it goes on to inform us, that the "whole of the difficulty originated in *Switzerland*, where the British Minister intended to produce a civil war, by an insurrection of the aristocratic cantons against the established Government!"

THE Morning Chronicle informs its readers that the democratic ticket in this city lost at least 791 votes, and how many more he cannot tell, by the management of the American Citizen. Now if any do, after this dispute Mr. Cheetham's title to be considered as an able editor, he must certainly be very maliciously disposed towards that gentleman. More of this anon. Even Post.

SCRAPS.

An American newspaper, says, that Tom Paine is now busily employed in writing a third part of his *Age of Reason*. A Cheesemonger in Philadelphia, has contracted for all the copies. (Lond. paper.)

We are gravely told in an Italian Newspaper, that Bonaparte is a great favourite with all the taints except with St. Domingo. ib

WILLIAM MCAT, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Among which are elegant repeating watches, 1 day's gold do. Also an elegant assortment of fobs, keys, chains, &c. He has likewise a few good GLASSES for sale. All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has not with since his residence in this city.

Clocks and watches repaired on the shortest notice. May 6, 1803. gtw

NOTICE.

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly to leave this State for a few months. Should any persons having demands against me, wish to have them previously adjusted, I shall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately, for that purpose.

As the patronage I have received from my Friends and the public, since my commencement in Business, has fully qualified my mind for the high expectations, I beg leave, with due remembrance and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.

During my absence Mr. William Fitzwhyllon will receive and pay money, and settle all outward transactions and accounts on my behalf. The names of book-binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Comb, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up a complete assortment of Stationary, and of all kinds of Blank and Ruled Books used in Mercantile, Legal and Private business.

JOHN PUMPREY, Richmond, May 21st, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of 7 and 4-1/2 lbs Irish Linens, which they offer for sale on very low terms. Also a few Bales of best Linn'd SACKING.

GILLIAT & KIRBY, Richmond, May 18th, 1803. 1a or 7b

STONE LIME

In Trench, for sale by WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Who has just received a large quantity of excellent IRISH POTATOES which he will sell cheap for cash. Richmond, April 22d, 1803.

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND. TAKES this opportunity of returning the greatest acknowledgments to the public for the flattering encouragement he has met with during a residence of several of the years in the city. The number of persons in Richmond who have been relieved by his *Stomachic-Pain Expeller Cordial*; testify well the utility of this invaluable medicine. He also informs the public, that he has obtained a PATENT from the United States, for the benefit of the Public, therefore, he has reduced the price from 75 dollars to Seven Shillings and Sixpence per bottle.



CORDIAL.

WHICH cures every internal disease; recommended for all complaints at the Stomach and bowels, corrects bile, particularly relieving all choleric pains in the intestines. This medicine should ever be in the possession of those men who live in pollutions, such as white leucorrhoea, venereal diseases, by strengthening the stomach and bowels, lodges at the seat of the stomach, and causes colic and griping. A wine glass full of this cordial will give immediate relief. This cordial will prevent weak stomachs from being chilled. It will give relief in gouty attacks of the stomach, and other internal parts. It will restore appetite, relieve griping attended with purging. It revivifies strength and spirits. Its great efficacy is in promoting digestion, by strengthening the stomach and bowels. It is of the greatest use in preventing a wife's glass of it in the morning, being an excellent stomachic and carminative. It is also a certain prevention against taking the ague and fever, or any malignant fevers. This cordial may be given to infants a month old, if troubled with wind and colic, giving a half tea spoonful. It is an excellent medicine for women in the early state of pregnancy, taking a wine glass at any time. What makes this medicine valuable is, that persons need never be under an apprehension of losing the effect. It may be taken at all times. This cordial is pleasant to take, and has a very agreeable taste. This cordial is not like foreign patent medicine, that are daily advertised to sale, which most of them are counterfeited; and those that are not counterfeited have lost their virtue, by being old and a long time prepared, which is not the case with this cordial. It is fresh prepared when we write, and certifies pronounced of its efficacy for a people of the city of Richmond, and every part of Virginia. Three bottles of this cordial will cure the dysentery. It is an excellent medicine to take after hard drinking. It is also a very valuable medicine to take for colds, as it will cure flatulencies. This cordial has worked wonders to persons afflicted with altharic complaints, as it allows a free passage to the whole internal frame. Families should ever be in possession of this invaluable cordial. By making use of it, according to the above directions, they will need no assistance of a doctor for any internal disease. The doctor is of opinion that by making use of this cordial for a few days, before the fever will be prevented if on taking the yellow fever, as it invigorates the nerves, gives a healthy motion to the fluids, and clarifies the mind. Persons taking this medicine may eat or drink whatever they please, and need not at any time after their bottles, need never be under apprehensions of taking cold.

N. B. The doctor continues curing the Rheumatism, acute or chronic. He also has for sale his *OPHELDOX, CONDIAL, and D.O.P.S.* which cure the rheumatism acute or chronic, for persons living at a distance by which they may cure themselves. The doctor is of opinion that by making use of this cordial for a few days, before the fever will be prevented if on taking the yellow fever, as it invigorates the nerves, gives a healthy motion to the fluids, and clarifies the mind. Persons taking this medicine may eat or drink whatever they please, and need not at any time after their bottles, need never be under apprehensions of taking cold.

Doctor Lozarus's Cough Drops, and Corn Plasters prepared only by himself, which eradicate cancer the feet and toes. An infallible remedy for destroying worms in persons of every age and description. An excellent ointment for the piles. The wonderful efficacy which cures the inflammation in the eyes. All kinds of medicine ready prepared for private families, with printed directions how to use them for every disease incident to the human body.

The doctor may be spoken with, at his dispensary, near the Market Bridge. Richmond, April 21st, 1803. See 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY gentlemen residing in states north of this have addressed letters to us, to send them the Recorder, and requested we should 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.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WHITE MAN wishes to be employed as a BOOK or a HOUSE SERVANT, or any other office.