

The Recorder, which was to have been published on Saturday next, the 8th current, is published this day, being Wednesday, the 5th, and in future, the latter will be the day of our weekly publication. An alteration in the arrangement of the cross post roads has produced a change of this nature in the time of publishing all the other Richmond newspapers.

LAST FROM EUROPE.

The brig Mary has arrived at New York, with London prints down to March 12th. England has become seriously alarmed at the suspension of the ratification of the treaty with France. Immense preparations are once more making at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. A channel fleet was to put to sea in a few days. It was to consist of thirty sail of the line. Of these, fifteen were three deckers. On March 9th the house of commons voted the enormous number of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND SEAMEN for the service of two months from March 25th to May 25th.

There is just now an important trial in the district court of Brunswick. Six men fell upon a seventh, and gave him about eight hundred lashes, of which he expired the next morning. Some of their abettors have also been imprisoned, and the whole gang are at present upon their trial for murder.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.

A GREAT number of newspapers of the last fortnight contain an article about the improvement of the Post Office system. These papers mention a report on this subject from the Senate of Congress; and a letter about it from Granger, the new post-master general. Mail coaches between Philadelphia and Baltimore have been established for several years; the project has proved lucrative. Granger proposes to extend them from New Hampshire to Georgia. The article concludes in the following words:

"It is very properly suggested by the Post-master General, that all other carriages for the transportation of passengers should be compelled to give way to the MAIL COACHES."

With leave of Mr. Jones, or without it, we shall venture once more to meddle with this post-master general.* To be sure, he is a democrat, and one of these cannot, you know, be in the wrong; and therefore, to criticize him, is what the Examiner calls apostacy; and what the Bloody-run marksman would call FIEND-LIKE MALIGNITY.†

Judged, this Democratical liberty of the press, which is upon the point of being so happily established in this city, is one of the queerest commodities that we can remember to have met with. If the "expiring faction," as Skelton Jones calls them, proceed with as much promptitude as some of the true Republicans, it will be about impossible for a newspaper to exist. To day, there comes one Scatterbrain to tell you that he will instantly put any person to death, who does not act entirely so as to please him. To-morrow, there comes a second, to break every bone in your skin (for these were the very words), unless you suffer him to insult you in your own house. Two days after, out comes a third with an advertisement, that a horse-ship would honor you. At this rate, a toad under a harrow would be more eligibly posted than a Richmond printer.

We return to Gideon Granger, and his mail coach. If Congress had not always been in the habit of breaking the federal constitution, we should feel some surprize at a proposal of such uncommon insolence. We should be glad to hear what part of that constitution authorizes this project, and for what reason any printer gave it to the world, without exposing its consequences? But since such postmasters and such printers do exist, all that we can do is to take proper notice of them.

Why, sir, the first and most probable consequence would be, that every man who entered a stage, or mail coach, would enter a field of battle. The mail coach driver would go out of his way to make a quarrel; and the rival stage-driver would go out of his way to meet with one. The two journies would be very short; and the adverse jockies would, as Milton terms it, hurry into the midst of things. In a word, they would break each others bones, lance or kill each others horses, overset the carriages, and frighten the passengers out of their wits, if not out of their lives.

For what stage coach driver would stir an

* See the Examiner of April 28th.

† Ibid.

inch out of his way, for the sake of such an act of Congress, or what jury, possessing common sense, would give damages for the breach of so insufferable a statute? Wherever two coaches drive upon the same road, there is always a spirit of jealousy between them. But a law like this would make matters ten hundred degrees worse.

The MULATTO DANCE* MARKSMAN has recommended us to the *frout*. We should rather advise him to recommend the proposer of such a law to three or four gentle jerks between the shoulders.

Shakespeare Emilia says to Othello,

"What should so great a fool
"Do with so good a wife?"

And, "The Recorder," in the same style, begs leave to ask, - What so great a fool as Granger had to do with so important an office? And what Mr. Jefferson could be thinking of when he hoisted this human being into it?

NOTE.

* The quarrel which produced this unfortunate duel commenced at an African brothel. It is some years since we asked this question: *Why are not those receptacles of vice, those abcesses of abomination, suppressed by the magistrates?* What shame, what matchless disgrace, does their patronage reflect upon this city!

From the Wilmington Mirror.

A letter from Capt. James Stevenon, dated Port Republican, March 16, 1802, received by a mercantile house in this Borough, states, That a merchant of St. Marc, who had made his escape from the camp of Desfalines, says, that he had seen Capt. Guyer, of Wilmington; and a Capt. Read, of New York, tied together, and brought into the camp, and murdered with the bayonet; that 16 Americans were murdered at the same time, together with all the white French, in their (the blacks) possession; 330 in number.

The merchant above mentioned owes the preservation of his life to the humanity of his blacks, who covered him with grass, where he lay concealed till the opportunity presented when he made his escape.

It is to be hoped that this story is a fit. How could this merchant, while he was hid under the grass, see two people brought into the camp, and murdered? Or how could he find the means of ascertaining that three hundred and forty-six other persons were killed at the same time? There may be some foundation for the news; but part of it is evidently not true. *Practice makes perfection*, says the proverb. When an extract of a letter-monger is in the constant habit of telling fictions, one would think that he should learn to tell them with some portion of feasibility.

The Liverpool storm has either received great embellishment, or else, nothing like it ever happened before in England. A well built stone house could hardly be blown down by any conceivable storm that is known in that country. Touffaint's three messages to general Le Clerc, &c. is another piece of ware that we do not believe one word of. By the last accounts of Touffaint, he, and his Republicans, had been all beat to pieces; and nobody could tell what had become of him.

There can be very little question, that within six weeks, we shall hear of his being either shot or hanged.---Of all kinds of trumpery which can be published in a Virginia newspaper these vile romances from St. Domingo are the most execrable. How, in the name of common sense, could the black fellow be sending such messages to Le Clerc, when we know that he and Christophe, with all their followers, run away from Cape Francois, upon the very flight of the French fleet! We have been tolerably careful in the selection of our St. Domingo news, and yet, three fourths of all we have printed, has, in the issue, proved to be false. The consul tells the very disagreeable situation in which all these fables are calculated to place him.

The Polly and Phæbe, of this port, lately commanded by Capt. Guyer, has not been sunk, as expected, and lately stated in this paper: she was driven on shore, previous to the taking possession of St. Marc, by the French; but after they had got possession, she was got off, safely moored, and has not been injured. She has been plundered by the blacks of 7 or 8000 dollars specie; about 20,000 wt. coffee, 40 tierces sugar, and 50 bales cotton have been plundered, lost, or destroyed.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Francois, March 22d, 1802.

In a few days there sails a Squadron of French ships of war for the United States.

This morning there were received three letters from Touffaint, one for the general in chief, one for general Boyer, and one for the municipality, advising the inhabitants and government to remove and embark their persons and property in eight days, or, at the end of that term he would come into the city, and massacre every white man, woman, and child, in it.

MONEY MAKERS.

A company of money makers have been routed within a few weeks past, at Hanover Mass. and the neighbouring towns, in whose possession were found two well executed plates, one in imitation of the United States branch bank ten dollar plate, and one in imitation of the Hartford bank five dollar plate; also, a complete set of tools for the coining of Spanish dollars. Four of the clan are secured for trial. It is supposed that this company had been organized more than a year, and great mischief would have accrued, had it not been detected at this time. The bills they have executed are badly done; and the dollars are principally of the dates of 96 and 97.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Jan. 21.

"Thursday night. We were visited here by the most dreadful hurricane last night that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitants. A horrid night it was indeed, and the daylight opened a scene shocking to behold; many houses are quite blown down and demolished; innumerable others have had their chimneys thrown down in every part of the town; many lives are lost in the ruins; but the havoc made in the river Merse, surpasses all description: several vessels this day, at tide time, foundered in sight of the inhabitants and spectators on shore; and in some instances every attempt to save the perishing sailors proved abortive! The river, and all the Cheshire shore presented a dreadful scene indeed: dead bodies thrown up, pieces of wreck floating here and there! Horror has been depicted in every countenance; each person afraid either to go out in the street, for fear of being killed by the falling of bricks, slates, ridgings, &c. and equally apprehensive of his life, by constant expectation of his house falling down over him. You may rely on this hasty sketch being by no means exaggerated."

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) April 10th.

SHOP KEEPERS AND DEALERS BEWARE!

Two men were detected on Thursday last, in this town, in selling what is supposed to be Starch, which by some process, had been dyed so as to approximate so near in its appearance to Spanish Indigo, that several persons had been imposed on by the deception.

Some of the same kind as above mentioned, had been sold to some of the shop keepers in this borough some time since, by other hands than the present vendors, but who, no doubt, belong to the same honest company of indigo manufacturers.

This spurious indigo is easily distinguished from the genuine, by its porous quality, and the ease with which it is dissolved, by putting it in water.

We have thought it proper to say this much, to guard the public against such wretched imposition.

STANTON, March 29, 1802.

Michael Garber's Patent Nail Machine, erected in the town of Stanton, and state of Virginia, is now in practical operation. This machine receives the rod from the fire, into its important jaws; where the nail is formed, pointed, headed, and emitted in two seconds of time; and it is as perfect, as those produced from the hammer manufactures: the preparatory time taken up by two attendants, (which are sufficient both for the machine and fire) between the formation of nail and nail, is calculated at two seconds more; so that on a moderate account, she will manufacture fifteen nails a minute; and consequently may be brought to a greater degree of activity, by the experience hands will gain in attending her. A small stream of water works her with sufficient force.

(Phoenix.)

PORTLAND April 12.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Robert Storer, of the ship Sachem, of this port, to the editor, dated.

"HOLYHEAD, February 11. 1802,

"I am unhappy to inform you of my misfortune in the loss of the Sachem near Holyhead harbor, on the 21st and 22d January. As there have been many flying reports that the crew of the ship perished, which must cause much anxiety to their friends, you will be so kind as to publish in your Gazette that they are all safe. We are well treated by the inhabitants of this place. Our ship has been got off since she was wrecked, but her bottom is totally out. Her remains lie in the entrance of the harbor; I have sent you some late papers, and inclose you one with some account of our disaster."

The following particulars were in another letter from Capt. Storer, to his friends in this town.

"Twenty six days after leaving Vir-

ginia we had a most tremendous hurricane. We were but twenty miles from Dublin, when it came on W. N. W. at midnight (Jan. 21); we lay on our beams ends 14 hours, driving on the coast. At 1 o'clock, on the 22d, we saw the land and breakers under our lee, which proved to be Holyhead, * not more than a mile distant; we attempted to make sail, but in vain. Most of our sails were blown from the yards, after being handed; and some of our men were beat out, and gave themselves up to the mercy of their maker. Finding that we must perish in a few moments, or run the ship ashore, we put her head towards a small opening, surrounded with breakers, where we let go both anchors. The sea broke over our topmast head, and we rode but a few minutes before both our cables parted, and the ship fell round on the rocks, and upset. A most terrible sea hove her over the reef, but providentially no one was swept from the wreck; in a few moments she struck again when we cut away all three masts; she then went down head foremost and her stern hung by the rocks. Hundreds of people were on the shore, anxious for our relief, but none could be given, the sea making a breach over the wreck. At six o'clock in the evening, some gentlemen on shore gave fifty guineas to six brave fellows to take us from the wreck. Their boat took off our men, who had a narrow escape. I remained behind with my second mate and three seamen for fourteen hours, no one daring to venture again for our relief till the next day, by which time we had almost perished with cold and hunger. I then hove a rope on shore by which I had the good fortune to save myself, after being nearly exhausted. A boat soon after took the remainder ashore.

The storm was dreadful. Sixty sail of vessels lost, several houses blown down, trees torn up by the roots, and great destruction done in the country.

NOTE.

* Holyhead is a cape of the island of Anglesea, in the North of Wales, projecting westward into the Irish channel. It is in lat. 53, deg. 23. min. N. and long. 4 deg. 45 min. W. The shore is foul and dangerous.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

IN our paper of Saturday, we mentioned the arrival of the son of Mr. Lear as a passenger in the schooner Harmony from Cape Francois, and the intention of our consul general in St. Domingo of shortly embarking for the United States.---We are happy in having it in our power, by the publication of the following extract of a letter, to remove any impression which may have existed of the intention of Mr. Lear having arisen from his receiving improper treatment from the French government of the Island, or experiencing unnecessary impediments or embarrassments, in the discharge of official duties.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, April 8th, 1802, per the schooner Harmony, Captain Levering.

"I send him now (Benjamin L. Lear,) as the hot weather is coming on, and I am apprehensive it will be very sickly in the city, from the ruins of the buildings, the numbers confined in the few houses and sheds, and a variety of other circumstances. I shall follow myself in about six or eight weeks, for a visit.

We can assure our readers, from unquestionable authority, that the accounts of the maltreatment of American seamen at Cape Francois are greatly exaggerated, and that the publications in American newspapers on the subject, have been a cause of serious regret to our consul at that place; * who assures that the declarations of the officers of the French government have uniformly been of the most pacific and friendly nature. The American captains are not compelled to dispose of their cargoes to government, and are not prevented should they disapprove of the terms offered them by gen. Le Clerc, from leaving the island. The exportation of specie is prohibited.

NOTE.

* The Recorder has always said that they were full of falsehoods.

POSTSCRIPT

Of a letter received this morning from Baltimore by a Merchant of this town.

"The Anthony Mangin and Ranger, have arrived this day: the Anthony Mangin brings London papers to the 11th March. The British were then making every preparation for WAR, which was expected to take place."