



THE RECORDER;

Or, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MISCELLANY;

Printed by HENRY PACE, and JAMES T. CALLENDER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA; and published every WEDNESDAY Morning. Subscription Two Dollars per annum.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is necessary to observe, that this is the 52d Number of "The Recorder," which completes one Year's Publication, and ends the first Volume. Many Subscribers, who commenced with the first Number, have yet only paid one half Year, which was the advance money required upon the setting up of this Paper. Agreeably to the conditions, their Papers should have been stopped at the conclusion of the advance money; but that has not been the case. We, therefore, hardly need to shew the propriety of our discontinuing to send Papers to those who do not pay up their arrears, and advance money. The advance is now two dollars, and pays for 52 numbers of this Paper. When the public consider the degree of labour attendant on a well conducted periodical work; when they reflect that the expense of Paper, of Journeymen, of the wear and tear of materials, and a thousand ceteras, is a great burden on two individuals, who are labouring for the benefit of the Public; but is nothing divided among those individuals, who receive that benefit, there is not one person but will easily excuse an advertisement, which is to inform them, that, if they would wish to see this paper, there is no other way of supporting the great expenses attending it, than by the Subscribers paying punctually.

We mean to inform our readers, by this advertisement, that no labour or expense shall be spared to render the Recorder every way interesting and instructive. And we also mean to inform them, that no Papers will be forwarded but to those Subscribers who keep up their regular payments.

June 30th, 1802

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my Wife SUSANNA TONEY on my account, she having for a long time quitted my Bed and Board without cause.

ARCHIBALD TONEY.

June 24, 1802.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS HOOPER, BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers, being appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HOOPER, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt, all Persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person, or persons, than the Subscribers; or to such as are or shall be duly authorized by them.

RICHARD DENNY } Assignees:
CHARLES SPENCER }

Richmond July 6, 1802.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th of this Month, will be Sold at Auction, at the late Dwelling-House of GEORGE NICHOLSON, Deceased,

THE Household and Kitchen Furniture of the said decedent; a Chariot and pair of Horses, a Chair and Harness, and two Milch Cows. And on the next Day, at the Lumber House of the deceased, at Rockets, will be Sold, several Half Pipes of old Madeira Wine; the Sloop Thomas, and one moiety of the Schooner Favorite. Twelve Months credit will be allowed the Purchasers for all Sums above Twenty Dollars. Bond and good Security will be required.

The Executors will treat with any Person inclined to Purchase the Sloop Thomas, or the one moiety of the Schooner Favorite at private sale, at any time before the 21st instant.

All Bonds given for Purchases, will bear Interest from their date if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON, } Executors.
A. NICOLSON, }

Richmond July 6, 1802.

N. B. On the First Day of Sale, several House Servants will be hired until the end of the present Year.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice,

To the Printing Business,

A Young Man, of good Character and Connections, from the age of 13 to 16.

Apply at this office.

WALTER POTTER, Book Binder & Stationer

OPPOSITE

Messrs. MITCHELL & GARDNER'S
Main Street Richmond.

TAKES the liberty of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has commenced the above Business, and solicits the patronage of those who may think proper to employ him.

Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, and Book-Binding of every description executed with accuracy and dispatch.

ALSO

A constant supply of STATIONARY.

June 24, 1802.

Stone Lime IN HOGSHEADS AND TIERCES.

Cut Herrings & Shads,

For Sale at Rockets, by

JOHN CRADDOCK.

June 16, 1802.

JOHN PUMFREY, BOOK BINDER AND STATIONER.

HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, such an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and complete.

Merchants Account Books, of all descriptions, Record, Sheriff's Book &c. &c. kept constantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and Binding carried on in all its various branches.

It is earnestly requested, that should there yet remain any unsettled claims against the late Co. Partnership of CURRIE and PUMFREY, they may be brought in for payment. Those indebted, thereunto, are also requested to come forward and discharge the balances due by them, no farther indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the estate of Archibald Currie, decd. and the creditors if any there now are, are, solicited to make immediate application to the subscriber in order to a final adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close the business of his administration.

JOHN PUMFREY,

Surviving Partner of C. & P. and Administrator of Archibald Currie, decd.

Richmond June 4th, 1802.
N. B. Subscribers rec'd. the DEBATES on the Virginia Convention. A few copies of Henning's Justice for sale.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

In view of the City, and about one mile from the Capitol, it contains fifty six acres of Land, eight or ten whereof are excellent meadow. The whole well enclosed in fall and separated into convenient lots. The house is a large two-story Brick Dwelling, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages, closets, and parlour, and a large Cellar with two rooms, Kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, granary, coach-house, and all other houses, which are necessary for a family, and for farming use.

The advantages resulting from a well conducted farm, so contiguous to the City, are so numerous and so well known, that I shall not undertake to describe them. It is evidently in one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises, and for terms, apply at my Office, in this City.

THOMAS WILSON,

Richmond, 15th June, 1802. (A. w.)

JAMES LYNCH, Horse Shoer & Farrier,

FROM DUBLIN,

RETURNS his thanks to his Friends and the Public for their encouragement, since he commenced Business; and hopes, by his assiduity, to take a continuance of their favours. He takes this method of informing them that he has removed from MANCHESTER to the City of RICHMOND, below the Court-House, and near Mr. John Taylor's; where Gentlemen may have their Horses Nicked, Faxed, Docked, Cropped, &c. in the neatest and most approved manner. Low for cash. Every Disease in Horses treated with care and attention; which shall be warranted under special contract.

ALL KINDS OF SMITH WORK,

At reduced Prices.

N. B. Good Stables, and wholesome Food for Horses, cheap near the Smith Shop.

Richmond June 27th 1802.

GENUINE PORT & SHERRY WINE

By the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask, or Gallon.

Bordeux Claret in Boxes of 3 Bottles each. A few Dozen of Black, White, and coloured Silk Stockings.

White and coloured Kid Gloves.

French Silks of different colours.

140 pieces of Hanging Paper of the most elegant patterns.

Post Paper by the Ream.

100 Kegs of Derby White Lead,

And a few Hogsheads of Molasses

For Sale by

JOHN FOSTER.

[Sr.]

Richmond, July 10, 1802.

FROM A VIRGINIAN CORRESPONDENT.
No. IV.

THE defence for Mr. Stoddert is ended. It has taken a much more extensive scope than I at first designed, proceeding from the introduction of collateral subjects, which appeared necessary to the elucidation. If any reader is not satisfied with my statements, arguments and conclusions, I request he will, before he forms a final opinion, read again. It has been my intention to avoid personal offence, and I hope that I have succeeded.

This defence was equally unknown and unexpected by Mr. Stoddert. Having introduced his name without his approbation into a newspaper, in an investigation, where-in news paper as well as his public and private character were concerned, I did not think it right to abandon the subject, until I had fully satisfied myself of having arrested, and in some degree counteracted, a torrent of error and calumny, which was circulated with equal industry and success.

Concerning myself, I will now say a few words. I was never attached to, or confided in either of the parties which have for some time disturbed and threatened to desolate this country. I never was nor ever will be a member of any party, faction, club, political society, or caucus, either to support or counteract either of the present factions, or any others which may hereafter exist. My opposition shall be open, fair, and above board. I hold the inflexible partisans of each, to be equally obnoxious and dangerous. I think that I have a sufficient portion of federalism and republicanism, as they are now taught and understood, to stand somewhere between the two parties. And it is my opinion that the true spirit of federal republicanism will ere long once more dawn upon this benighted and distracted land.

I am equally an enemy to the settled principles of an established, hereditary or artificial aristocracy, and to the wild theories of an unrestrained and licentious democracy. The first of these is a tyranny. It is a deprivation of political right. Not only the principles, but the persons who meditate to establish them, should be opposed and abhorred. With respect to the second, it is but little better than anarchy, decorated with the pleasing and splendid names of liberty and equality, and sometimes metamorphosed into republicanism. Factious and ambitious demagogues, will lead, or rather mislead, the public opinions, either by the propagation of falsehood, or by the suppression of truth; while upright and modest men stand aloof, and disdain to mingle in such scenes of deception, and turpitude.

My opinion is that our political happiness may be established without the aid of the torrid effervescence and ardent ambition of a Hamilton, or the cold, selfish, anchoritic, and inflexible plans and habits of a Gallatin. Neither of these hierophants suit the general temper, wishes, and habits of our citizens.

Every reader's memory will convince him of how much importance and influence in the opposite political scales these men have been, and yet are. The individuals in society who wish to discountenance the principles of the one, throw themselves into the scale of the other. To escape a Scylla, they rush upon a Charybdis. To avoid one poison they swallow another. In China, when persons have lost the public approbation, they lose their places. In this country, a man who gives to one half of the community the most causes to dislike him, is in the fair road to popular pre-eminence. It is better to be an infuriated partisan than to possess unbounded merit, connected with moderation.

Gracious heavens! Is the stock of intellect in this country so small, that our political

machinery cannot be managed without the aid of an individual whom chance has brought hither? What if Mr. Hamilton had never left the torrid regions of St. Croix, or if Mr. Gallatin was still reading geometry, and agronomy, among the snows of Switzerland? Should we in either case have no government? I make no accusation against either of these persons. It is sufficient for me that neither of them have the public confidence. Let us then endeavour to act without them. Let us revive those principles of patriotism, harmony and confidence, which made us a people. It is from these, and these only, that we can expect or hope for political happiness and private repose.

My approbation of some important measures, and objection to others, during the administrations of the first and second presidents, procured for me alternately the epithets of federalist and anti-federalist, just as suited the opinions, or wishes, of different individuals. This happened because I did not regulate my opinions to suit every popular blast, or political measure, which might be advocated, or promoted, by either of the prevailing parties.

The approbation of my own mind was and shall always be my political touchstone. When this is obtained, I care but little for the opinions, applause, or censure of others. With nothing to fear, and as little to hope, I have habituated myself to view with calm indifference, the transitory clamour, and evanescent praise of the numerous ephemerals who have succeeded each other. There are a few, but alas! how few! who have acted upon the political stage, whose examples can be entirely recommended. This, in one sense, may be considered as a misfortune; in another, as a blessing. It shews clearly, that it is far better that every man should form his own opinions and rules of conduct, than that he should become the humble dependant or vassal of another. Let every man take the whole vocabulary of names from A to Z—Let him weigh each of these separated from his party.—Let him then put the question, is this a proper person to be selected as an example? An instantaneous NO will be the answer.

Does it, therefore, follow that the human character is incapable of affording proper examples for imitation? Not so. It only shews the imbecility, and uncertainty of every thing, which is human. It shews that, generally speaking, one man is but little better than another. It should rouse us all to explore the hidden treasures of our own minds, to purify them through the crucibles of enquiry, to polish them by reason and reflection, to hold them in constant use, at constant command, to make them the anchors of our hopes, and the pivots of our decisions.

If there be any thing in which I am an enthusiast, it is in this hope, that reason, reflection, moderation and toleration, may take the lead; that the whole community may be roused to a proper sense of their own religious, moral, political, social rights, and duties; that every individual will use the best means in his power to obtain information, and to consider it with seriousness and impartiality. If a spirit like this should once prevail, there would be no occasion to look into other hemispheres for the spurious aid of ambitious adventurers. We should not be pitted between demagogue C. and demagogue D. they would all be hissed from the public stage.

In fine, let this be for ever remembered, that he who can descend to baseness so low, in order to carry his own point, or propagate another, as to suppress truth, or propagate or countenance falsehood, is fit for any other mischief or wickedness. He deserves not only discountenance, but abhorrence. Not only of this, such is now the influence of faction, that, if it be said of a man that he has been sometimes a federalist, there are thousands of weak people who consider it as a reproach! What puny souls must such men have? Is it not the most honorable testimonial that such a man belongs to no faction? That he has the independence to think for himself, and the honesty to assert his opinions? For every one of such characters, I wish from my soul, that there were an hundred thousand. Party spirit and the ambitious who endeavour to mislead the unthinking multitude, would dwindle into nothing, and these depollers of public peace would be driven from the public stage with shame, disgrace, contumely and contempt.

CANDIDUS.

Turn over, and see Note.