



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, AUGUST 11, 1802.

RUN AWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 2d. inst. an Apprentice, by the name of Henry Drake. He is about 18 years of age, and can do tolerable good Carpenter's work. All Persons are hereby forewarned against carrying him out of the State, harbouring of him, dealing with or employing him in any manner whatever. Those who do so, may rely on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOMAS PINCHBACK.

August 11th, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE.

IN THE CASE OF MOODY & PRICE, BANKRUPTS.

THE Commissioners appointed under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Moody and Price, of this City, late Merchants, will attend at the Rising Sun Tavern, on the 4th Day of September next, at the Hour of Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which time and place the said Bankrupts are hereby required to surrender themselves for their final examination. The Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts, may then attend, for the purpose of proving the same; and those Creditors who have proved their Debts, under the said Commission, will then attend to assent or dissent to the allowing of the Bankrupts a Certificate of discharge.

DAVID LAMBERT }
HENRY BANKS } Comm's.
JOHN DIXON }

Richmond, August 7th, 1802.

A CAUTION.

I Forwarn all persons from taking an Assignment on a Bond, I gave John Magie, in November last, for Two Hundred Pounds, as I have Discharged said Bond, and have a receipt for the same.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN.

Richmond, August 7th 1802.

NOTICE.

ALWOOD, A MULATTO BOY, Came with me in the SALLY, from Maryland, who was going to see for his mother back from Richmond. Any one leaving information of him at the office of the "Recorder" will oblige

ROBERT GREEN.

Norfolk, July 26th, 1802.

THE Property heretofore advertised for Sale by the Subscriber, beyond the Basin, consisting of sundry Lots and Tenements, may now be purchased from Three to Four Years Credit, at any time within Sixty Days from the Date hereof, on application to

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond August 6th, 1802.

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 2d, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A light, active NEGRO BOY,

About 20 years of age; has been accustomed to wait in the house, and take care of horses; he can drive a carriage; price 350 Dollars cash. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.

Richmond, July 23.

A FEW COPIES OF

HYMNS,

BY THE REV. E. CLAY.

TO BE SOLD

At this Office, and at Pumphrey's Stationer, Richmond.

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 have 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, Foxed, 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.

TO THE SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

THE late Clerk of your House, (who no doubt would have merited a continuance of favor) being dead; it becomes necessary on the ensuing Session to appoint some other person to that post. I therefore tender my service, and promise a due and prompt discharge of official functions, as far as can be effected by the most unremitting assiduity and attention.

JOHN ARCHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, August 4th, 1802.

Sports of the TURF.

TO be run for, the first Thursday in November, 1802, at Surry Court House, a Purse of 30 Dollars each, free for any Colt then rising Three Years old, carrying a catch, Mile Heats, half forfeit.

Any gentleman entering a Colt may be at liberty of changing the same, before the closing of the Subscription; which will be kept open until the 1st. of November, 1802.

N. B. Ten Colts are already entered. Gentlemen at a distance, and others who wish to become subscribers, will be admitted, if directed by letter.

D. PRICE.

Surry Court House.

July 13, 1802.

MISS ROBBINS,

Lately from London,

PROPOSES to open in RICHMOND, a BOARDING SCHOOL

For the reception of YOUNG LADIES. Her education, she flatters herself, has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking.

Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition, will be instructed in the English and French languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment.—Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the advertiser are requested to apply to the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. William Hay, or Messrs. McMurdo and Fisher.

Richmond, July 28th.

FOR SALE,

A Capital Young Horse,

Calculated to make an elegant

SADDLE, CHAIR, OR OTHER CARRIAGE HORSE.

Apply at the office of the Recorder.

Richmond, July 14th, 1802.

ALBERT GALLATIN, & Co.

GALLATIN has been often charged as an original instigator of the Western insurrection of 1794. Whether he was, or was not, we do not, in this place, pretend to decide, not having at hand materials for grounding an opinion. The federal newspapers have constantly affirmed it as a fact. But they have been full of malice, of calumny, and fiction, that, without explicit proof, the

chance always is that their affirmations are untrue. The same remark applies to the Aurora, the National Intelligencer, and the Republican Watch Tower, which have become, very often, almost nothing but mere hot-beds of imposture.

We should be glad, if the critic upon Gallatin would bring proofs of his accusation. We invite him to do so. We shall be more glad to see a satisfactory defence of the secretary. We know enough about him already, without wishing to hear any thing disadvantageous, of which we are not certain that it is true.

In the remarks on the Western expedition, which we are at present reprinting in the Recorder, the guilt or innocence of Gallatin is a part of the work left untouched. But one thing is very clear, that Hamilton might and should have checked this matter in the outset. We feel a solemn conviction that he was very glad of the insurrection. And upon his principles, it was a fortunate event; for it tended most essentially to confirm the power of his party.

After the freedom which the executive newspapers are taking with Burr for his attempting to suppress a very poor book, the leaders of the republicans can hardly find fault with any liberties which may be taken with them. We do not mean to defend Burr. He must be heard, before he can either be acquitted, or condemned. But while our executive printers flew so much alacrity in attacking others, they must permit us to take an equal freedom, although a more decent one, with their employers, prompters, and paymasters.

We once more do earnestly and candidly invite some of our readers, who may have better information upon this subject than ourselves, to write what they know, and what they can ascertain, upon this head. We have never seen any thing upon the matter but strong assertions, and denials. We hope that this little piece will produce an illustration of the share that Gallatin had, either right, or wrong, or perhaps both, in the raising, or quelling of the riots. When the editors of this paper write upon their own bottom, they neither expect nor wish for quarter. Upon every point of attack, they are prepared and prompt to defend themselves. But the case becomes entirely different, when a question is started by a third person, with the merits of which we are unacquainted. If Hamilton could have got legal evidence against Gallatin, the latter would have been one of his first and most favorite victims. Such evidence could not be found; but that is not a demonstration of the innocence of Albert. He is a cold, able, artful man, with much cunning, and without courage. Some years ago, there was printed about him, in this state, a noted rhodomontade, which was not worth its room in the history of Tom Thumb.]

(FROM A FEDERAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is by no means astonishing to see the demoralizers make a noise concerning the misapplication of public money, as they are pleased to call it. By this I mean to say, the borrowing from funds which are superabundant, as much as may be necessary to aid those which are deficient. They remember that president Washington did so; when he quelled the insurrection, which Gallatin and others are believed to have excited in the Western parts of Pennsylvania. This insurrection cost more than a million of dollars. Perhaps if this had not been done, we might have seen this political messiah long before, this day, in a situation by far more conspicuous than what he has attained, either by his noise in congress, or by his being placed at the head of the treasury.

Mr. Jefferson must have forgotten that Mr. Gallatin was the secretary of that self-organized society, which blew the trumpet of sedition and insurrection. It was he who blew the bellows. It was he who tempered the metal. It was he who saturated the minds of those ignorant and deluded people with opposition, violence and vengeance; and when this was done, when the unruly passions were roused to mischief, to havoc, and to conflagration, Mr. Gallatin was cunning enough to withdraw; and even pretended to advise them to measures of moderation. Perhaps there never was any thing planned and managed with more jesuitical craft, by the greatest adept of St. Omers, than the manner in which this was done by Mr. Gallatin.

This very insurrection cost more to the

United States, than an hundred thousand such men can ever atone for. It has left a blot which ages, perhaps centuries, will not efface.

Was it for this, that Mr. Jefferson made Mr. Gallatin secretary of the treasury? It is for this, that his partisans have vomited forth and most industriously circulated the most matchless calumnies against their political rivals? Yes! it must be so. Pickering and Stoddert have, by the talents and integrity of their measures, secured the public character and established the renown of this country, to a pitch which overtops and destroys the prospects of an insurrectionary harvest. Those who have been disappointed will be most abusive. But it is strange that the president of the United States should reward the vile leader of the party, with an office in the government, which gives him so much power and influence. Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher. So is Mr. Madison. So were Brissot, Condorcet, Roland and a thousand others, who contributed to make a revolution in France. Brissot, Condorcet, all, sunk before those sanguinary demons, who were led on, and excited to devastation and blood by Marat, Robespierre, and the rest of that hateful crew. This ought to be a lesson. We have only to hope that it may not be an example. There was a day, when the fame of Robespierre stood unrivalled in France. There is a time, when the fame of Gallatin is almost as great in America. We pretend not to impute to Mr. Gallatin the heart or head of Robespierre; but we ask our fellow citizens to act with caution, to remember that fame may be erected upon a false basis; that Robespierre's popularity was procured by falsehood, and his power by a stiffling of murder. Gallatin's fame has been procured by the abuse of others, by a disregard of truth, decency, and common sense. He is now in the zenith of his power. As to the consequence, no man can form an opinion.

It would not be difficult to write a volume on the subject of this short essay. But it is left to its readers to fill up what may be deficient. Sometimes it is better to reflect than to write, or to read. This may be such a case. 'Tis dangerous for a private man to quarrel with one who has the treasury at his command, and an hundred thousand infuriated fools at his heels.

Those, who can bring themselves into power by the destruction of the fair fame of virtuous men, must have hearts as black as Tartarus. Their souls must be as hard as flint. They must be fit for plots, and conspiracies.

REPUBLICAN FINANCE;

OR

A NEW WAY TO PAY OFF OLD DEBTS.

From the WILMINGTON MIRROR.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Undeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1801, 80,161,207 60

Undeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1802, 77,881,890 29

Treasury department,

Register's office, Dec. 12, 1801,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislature, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, the national debt has been diminished 2,279,317 dollars and 37 cents.

Will he be also relieved us from all odious, oppressive internal taxation.

Must not these facts diffuse a general joy over the country?

A federal secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated 22d of January, 1802, states that "the principal of the debt of the United States had increased since the establishment of the present government, the sum of 1,516,338 dollars and 50 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, president Jefferson's wife and frugal measures have decreased it nearly three millions.

These things, fellow citizens, are worthy your attentive and serious consideration—they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

THIS piece has been transplanted into Smith's National Intelligencer, that copious fountain head of Jeffersonian misrepresenta-