

Published by THOMAS THORNTON, THURSDAY, May 26, 1796. [No. 52 of Vol. 1]

**VARIETY.**  
**PORTICAL LETTER.**  
From a Lady, on her death bed to her Husband.  
**THOU** who took all my worldly thoughts employ,  
Thou pleasing source of all my worldly joy,  
Thou tenderest husband, and thou truest Friend,  
To thee this foul disease, I send,  
All conquering death affames his awful right,  
And will forever veil thee from my sight,  
He woe me to him with a cheerful grace,  
And not one frown clouds his meagre face,  
Clearly he fits the joys of heaven in view,  
And shows me that no other joys are true,  
He promises a lasting rest from pain,  
And shows me that life's flattering joys are vain,  
But loss would stain with power,  
Would yet a while defer the parting hour,  
It brings thy mournful image to my eyes,  
And would obfruid my journey to the skies,  
But say, thou dearest, thou unwearied Friend,  
Shouldst thou grieve to see my sorrows end?  
Thou know'st a painful pilgrimage I've paid,  
And shouldst thou mourn that death has came at last,  
Rather rejoice to see me shake off life's load,  
And die, as I have liv'd, thy faithful wife.

**ANECDOTE.**  
From a Paris Paper.  
There are still living many citizens who remember Mademoiselle Auguste.— She was a singer of an agreeable figure, charming voice, and amiable character. Her sentiments as to individual liberty were worthy of a Republican.  
In returning from a journey to Poland, she passed through Berlin, and went to a ball in that city, at which Frederick II. was also present. He was curious to hear her, and sent a Chamberlain to request her, to sing. Mademoiselle Auguste replied, that she had not come there for that purpose, and she would not sing that day.  
Frederick forgot for a moment that he was a philosopher, to remember that he was a monarch. He sent the chamberlain with this message, "Mademoiselle, it is the king who demands a song; he is not accustomed to refusal."  
"Monseigneur," replied the young Frenchwoman "tell the king, that he has a thousand ways of making me weep, but not one of making me sing."

**wanted.**  
The subscriber wishes to take two boys who can read well recommended as

**Apprentices,**  
JOHN WATSON.  
April 21, 1796.

**Proposals,**  
For Publishing by Subscription  
The MISCELLANEOUS POEMS,  
Theatrical Pieces, &c. &c. written by  
The Author Charles N. Groat,  
Comedian.  
CONDITORS:  
1. The work to be comprised in one Volume, duodecimo; and printed with a neat Type, by Mr. Thomas Thornton, Dumfries.  
2. The price to Subscribers, ONE DOLLAR; half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the Book.  
3. The Subscribers Names to be Alphabetically inserted.  
4. The Publication to take place the first day of October, ensuing.  
Subscriptions received by the Author; at the Printing-Office, Dumfries, and Alexandria, and by Messrs. McDonald and Kemp, Fredericksburg;—at New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.  
Any description, or comment on the above design, would, to many frequenters of the Virginia and Maryland Theaters, be altogether superfluous.  
The Author has, professionally, brought forward several of his Pieces in both States; and, to the approbation with which they were occasionally honoured, he must now appeal for the hazard of a publication.  
Thursday, April 14, 1796.

**A Barr keeper wanted.**  
I wish to employ a young Man to act as Barr Keeper; one that can count well recommended, will meet with generous wages on application to  
ESME SMOCK.  
Dumfries and April 1796.

**Express.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that on the shortest Notice, and reasonable terms, he can furnish an EXPRESS RIDER, to any part of the Country; for whose diligence and integrity he will hold himself bound.  
SAMUEL DAVIS.  
Dumfries, April 14, 1796.

**HENRY FARNWORTH**  
Sadler, Cap, & Harness Maker.  
TAKES this method of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop from Dumfries to Mr. William Gwynne's near Cross Church, where he carries on the same in all its various branches.  
N. B. It will be to the benefit of the inhabitants hereabout to employ him, as he is the better enabled to do work now than when in town.  
Etc. etc, Church.  
March 30, 1796.

**Wanted an Apprentice,**  
to the Printing-Office,  
**RAGS.**  
The highest price in cash given for clean lines and cotton rags at this office.

**LOST**  
A BANK-NOTE OF  
**50 Dollar;**  
such worn; whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall receive  
**20 Dollars**  
REWARD.

**TOM,**  
THIS DAY was committed to my Custody as a runaway, a Negro Man, who says his name is  
**TOM,**  
and is the property of Doctor Richard Coleman of Loudoun County and was purchased by said Coleman of Mr. Leados Carter of Prince-William. He is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, and is supposed to be 25 years of age; when committed had on old fouch hat, an osanburgs shirt, an old jacket and breeches of negro cut on. The owner of said Negro, if any, is requested to come forward and prove the property, pay charges, and take him away,—otherwise I shall proceed as the law directs.  
GEO. LANE, D. E. & Gosler,  
For T. Harrison,  
Sheriff of P. W. County,  
April 18, 1796.

**2 LOTS**  
on the hill adjoining Mr. THOMAS LEE's new building—Also a "W. Life of a" Lot of land formerly purchased of Michael Coon, lying on the main road near Bland's ford. Nine months credit will be given on Bond with approved security by the purchaser.  
Kodman Blancett, Adm'r.  
of W. Tyler, decd.  
Feb. 9, 1796.

**WHEREAS** a Rodman Blancett Administrator of William Tyler, deceased, has advertised for SALE a lease of LAND, of 100 acres lying near Bland's ford: This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, as the said lease has been forfeited, and rendered invalid, by the premises being left without a sufficiency to satisfy the rents due to  
MICHAEL ROY.  
City of Washington,  
January 11th 1796.  
Wanted as the Captrol and President's Houfe,  
130 Good Labourers,  
To be hired by the year, 60 dollars per annum, and accommodations will be given the master sending them cloaths. I feel they will be attended by a Physician at the public expense. No deduction for time on account of sickness, but the labourers must not be withdrawn from Public employment earlier than the 1st of December next. Wages to be paid Quarterly.  
Elisha O'Williams,  
Adv. Gen. of the City.

**Notice,**  
hereby to warn all persons from employing  
**Wm. Green,**  
or giving him credit on my account, as he has left me under age.  
Thomas Green,  
April 4, 1796.  
**For Sale,**  
A FONT OF  
**Dutch Type**  
E. G. O'Gara

**For sale,**  
**TRACT of LAND**  
in Prince William, adjoining the Estate of the late General Nelson, containing 407 2/3 acres, about 300 of which are cleared, and of a good soil for farming. This land is situated in one of the most fertile, and agreeable neighbourhoods in any country place in Virginia, and is 35 miles distant from the city of Washington, the towns of Alexandria and George-Town, and 25 from Dumfries. It is needless to say more of the qualities or conveniences of the land, as I would wish those inclined to purchase to view it, for which they will have an opportunity by applying to Captain William Cundiff, of whom they may also be informed the terms, which are extremely easy to the purchaser. If the land is not sold by the 10th of August, it will be rented by Captain Cundiff.  
William Wiatt.

**NOTICE.**  
For the employment of HANDS.  
The President and Board of Directors of the Potomack company,  
Having authorized me to engage a number of Hands, wanted for their works, I give this public notice, to any persons who are inclined to enter on their works. That they shall have  
**Liberal Wages, Sound Rations and Good Quarters.**  
And every condition of agreement punctually fulfilled. Preference will be given to Quarry Labourers, and men accustomed to blasting stone.  
Such persons as are disposed to hire out their servants, by quarter, half year, or year, will meet with generous engagements by application to me at the City of Washington.  
CHAS. MYERS,  
Engineer to the Potomack Company.

**A List of Letters remaining**  
in the Post-Office, Dumfries, Virginia, which if not taken out before the 28th July next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.  
George Atwell  
Aris Duckner, 2.  
Ralph Drury, George Dixon.  
Doctor Wm Graham, near the Red-house, John Gray  
W. Hamilton, Matthew Harrison, (as Christopher Hopwood)  
John Keith, Richard King, near the Red-house.  
Dr. Arthur Matthews, Aquia. Alex. Montgomery, Elk-rus.  
Thomas Porter, care of Mr. Smock, Thomas Patterson.  
Wiley Roy, Junr, Fauquier, Msa. Frances Reno.  
Mrs. Ann Selden, Stafford, The Sheriff of Prince-William, Dr. T. Thornton.  
TIMOTHY BAUNTON, P. M.  
Dumfries, 13 April, 1796.

**Notice,**  
hereby to warn all persons from employing  
**Wm. Green,**  
or giving him credit on my account, as he has left me under age.  
Thomas Green,  
April 4, 1796.  
**For Sale,**  
A FONT OF  
**Dutch Type**  
E. G. O'Gara

**The Noted Horse**  
**Mahomet.**  
Now in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury, in Loudoun County, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from the first Monday in April, until the second Monday in July next, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at my mill in Prince-William from the date hereof until the first of August next, to cover mares at the moderate price of eight dollars each, payable the first day of next October, but if six Dollars is paid in thirty days after the first cover to Mr. Peter Jett, Junr, at Centerville, or Mr. Samuel Love, at Duckland, it will be received in full for the season of a Mare. Those who may incline to put by the leap, must pay three dollars and a half for each, on the day of covering, or the mare will be considered as going by the season.  
MAHOMET will frequently be at Centerville on the afternoons of the days he is to stand at Salisbury. Passage gratis, at my Mill, six Mares from a distant place, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.  
John Love,  
Backland, March 28, 1796.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
in the State of Kentucky.  
ONE pre-empted of 1000 acres on the Ohio river, about twenty miles below the mouth of Limestone; on Locust creek five hundred acres about the mouth and five hundred below the said creek, this creek is thirty yards wide and fifteen feet water at the mouth, and six feet water for near a mile up.  
Another tract of two thousand acres, an old military claim, near Col. Owens's forge—also a tract of Land of four hundred acres on Big Sandy-Creek, surveyed by Col. Morgan, in the year 1795.  
One other tract of land, containing one thousand acres, Monongahela County, Virginia, which lands I purchased of Mr. Hedgeman Triplett, on Peters creek a branch of the Big Kanawha about 30 miles from the mouth of the said Kanawha.  
JOHN HEDGES,  
Dumfries, Virginia,  
March 16, 96.

**horses,**  
**W. Glassell.**  
For sale.

**horses,**  
**W. Glassell.**  
For sale.

**The Noted Horse**  
**Mahomet.**  
Now in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury, in Loudoun County, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from the first Monday in April, until the second Monday in July next, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at my mill in Prince-William from the date hereof until the first of August next, to cover mares at the moderate price of eight dollars each, payable the first day of next October, but if six Dollars is paid in thirty days after the first cover to Mr. Peter Jett, Junr, at Centerville, or Mr. Samuel Love, at Duckland, it will be received in full for the season of a Mare. Those who may incline to put by the leap, must pay three dollars and a half for each, on the day of covering, or the mare will be considered as going by the season.  
MAHOMET will frequently be at Centerville on the afternoons of the days he is to stand at Salisbury. Passage gratis, at my Mill, six Mares from a distant place, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.  
John Love,  
Backland, March 28, 1796.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
in the State of Kentucky.  
ONE pre-empted of 1000 acres on the Ohio river, about twenty miles below the mouth of Limestone; on Locust creek five hundred acres about the mouth and five hundred below the said creek, this creek is thirty yards wide and fifteen feet water at the mouth, and six feet water for near a mile up.  
Another tract of two thousand acres, an old military claim, near Col. Owens's forge—also a tract of Land of four hundred acres on Big Sandy-Creek, surveyed by Col. Morgan, in the year 1795.  
One other tract of land, containing one thousand acres, Monongahela County, Virginia, which lands I purchased of Mr. Hedgeman Triplett, on Peters creek a branch of the Big Kanawha about 30 miles from the mouth of the said Kanawha.  
JOHN HEDGES,  
Dumfries, Virginia,  
March 16, 96.

**horses,**  
**W. Glassell.**  
For sale.

**horses,**  
**W. Glassell.**  
For sale.

**Miscellany.**  
FROM THE AURORA.  
Additional Duties Tax upon News Papers  
Upon the importance of these vehicles of information, especially in a country as extensive as this, and comprehending so great a variety of interests, no remarks need be made. It will be recollected that the tax laid upon the transportation of them by post, the final, excited at the time some uneasiness, and printers have found that while it narrowed the circulation of their prints, it gave no additional security to their transmission. Now an additional duty tax is proposed to be laid upon, by obliging the printer to dry his papers before he presents them to the post-office.  
At first view this operation of drying the newspapers may strike as very simple and very practicable, but it will not be found so upon reflection. The natural operation of the atmosphere will never be equal to accomplishing the object with sufficient expedition; fire must be constantly employed, summer as well as winter; and if they are to be stove dried it must be in a room set apart for the purpose, as workmen will be unwilling to labour in summer-time with fire in their work-shops. When the air is remarkably damp drying the papers by a stove, even will be found a tedious operation, as well as expensive and troublesome.  
Expedition is the soul of a newspaper, therefore every moment that is lost in its transmission from the press to the hands of the reader diminishes its value. To dry them will at any rate create inevitable delay & occasion a certain injury. The injury from this source will be particularly felt by the morning papers, unless they make essential alterations in their present mode of conducting the business. Instead of closing their papers at dark of the preceding day, and thus keeping them open for the last breath of intelligence they must be closed at an earlier hour to its exclusion; by which arrangement the public cannot be as expeditiously served.  
This, then, should this contemplated new regulation take place, an inevitable expense will be imposed on the printer, who must either bear it as an immediate loss, or shift it upon his customer, who perhaps disgusted at the increased expense of the paper will give it up; ultimately to the Printer's loss: This new tax will then have in this point of view the same effect as the first, narrow the circulation of the Print, and this without adding to security in the transmission, as we shall show by and by.—It will besides occasion an inevitable delay in the transmission of the press to the customer, and will operate partially upon the different Papers in this city.  
Yet this expense and inconvenience might be borne with, if they secured to the Printers or to the Public any valuable advantages. But in this view they are delusive, and can only operate as a reflection upon the papers of the different capitals particularly, and upon the press generally. It is said, that if the papers are put by the office dry, their directions will be less liable to be defaced and closed in the transit operation by the jilting of the carriers, and also that being lighter, this will facilitate the transportation of the mails. The papers will undoubtedly be somewhat lighter, but not so much as probably to be an object, and probably the inconvenience of an increase in their bulk (for dry papers will never lie so compact as wet ones) will more than counterbalance the advantage of a diminution of weight.  
As the greater security in the transmission, the effect may be in a small degree produced, but not to such an extent as to balance the expense, inconvenience, and essential objections to the plan; for, as it is, it would be worse than the first, if it is not the most and most extensive remedy for the inconvenience. During the passage papers will no doubt enable themselves to the friction, but the natural tendency is to do away that friction; and this is completely in the power of the Post-Office with one-fourth part of the trouble and expense now proposed to be imposed upon the Printers. The Papers are now thrown without order into post-mans-boxes, and as they are packed together, from the jolting of the waggon.—The post-mans-boxes employed are ill calculated for the purpose, but if the papers were packed with a trifling degree of care in square leatheren wallets, to continue so to bind the quantity of papers put in, whether great or small, the friction would be avoided of one paper against the other, and the object would be effectually accomplished. The wallets should be double, so as to be carried conveniently across a horse when necessary required.  
As the business is now conducted there is no friction that can injure the several papers in the same packet, and if the packets were connected together as proposed, there could be no friction between them, that could injure the covers.  
The greatest objection to the plan proposed has not yet been suggested; it is this: That it would establish a virtual examination over the Press, and the different post-masters and their clerks would be the examiners.  
The regulation would require that papers should be dry to be admitted into the post-office, any degree of moisture would then render them inadmissible and the Post-Office would be the sole judges of this.—What a loop-hole for partiality and favoritism! Post-Masters and their assistants have predilections and dislikes as well as other men and this would put in their power to say what papers should find a circulation and what should not. The printer might think his papers dry, it would be difficult often and some times impossible to make them absolutely so; and the Post Office alone would decide, and would be warranted in refusing any in the least degree moist. In this a discretion, that could be safely entrusted to them? Would it not be establishing them as virtual censors of the press?  
The Aurora and papers of that cast, in this point of view would stand on very unequal ground; as it is well known that officers in general (and Post-Masters and assistants a public officers) consider themselves as bound to support their Yellow officers, and therefore would feel very loath to permit a print to circulate that examined public measures & censured the conduct of public men with freedom, under such an management the press,

**Miscellany.**  
FROM THE AURORA.  
Additional Duties Tax upon News Papers  
Upon the importance of these vehicles of information, especially in a country as extensive as this, and comprehending so great a variety of interests, no remarks need be made. It will be recollected that the tax laid upon the transportation of them by post, the final, excited at the time some uneasiness, and printers have found that while it narrowed the circulation of their prints, it gave no additional security to their transmission. Now an additional duty tax is proposed to be laid upon, by obliging the printer to dry his papers before he presents them to the post-office.  
At first view this operation of drying the newspapers may strike as very simple and very practicable, but it will not be found so upon reflection. The natural operation of the atmosphere will never be equal to accomplishing the object with sufficient expedition; fire must be constantly employed, summer as well as winter; and if they are to be stove dried it must be in a room set apart for the purpose, as workmen will be unwilling to labour in summer-time with fire in their work-shops. When the air is remarkably damp drying the papers by a stove, even will be found a tedious operation, as well as expensive and troublesome.  
Expedition is the soul of a newspaper, therefore every moment that is lost in its transmission from the press to the hands of the reader diminishes its value. To dry them will at any rate create inevitable delay & occasion a certain injury. The injury from this source will be particularly felt by the morning papers, unless they make essential alterations in their present mode of conducting the business. Instead of closing their papers at dark of the preceding day, and thus keeping them open for the last breath of intelligence they must be closed at an earlier hour to its exclusion; by which arrangement the public cannot be as expeditiously served.  
This, then, should this contemplated new regulation take place, an inevitable expense will be imposed on the printer, who must either bear it as an immediate loss, or shift it upon his customer, who perhaps disgusted at the increased expense of the paper will give it up; ultimately to the Printer's loss: This new tax will then have in this point of view the same effect as the first, narrow the circulation of the Print, and this without adding to security in the transmission, as we shall show by and by.—It will besides occasion an inevitable delay in the transmission of the press to the customer, and will operate partially upon the different Papers in this city.  
Yet this expense and inconvenience might be borne with, if they secured to the Printers or to the Public any valuable advantages. But in this view they are delusive, and can only operate as a reflection upon the papers of the different capitals particularly, and upon the press generally. It is said, that if the papers are put by the office dry, their directions will be less liable to be defaced and closed in the transit operation by the jilting of the carriers, and also that being lighter, this will facilitate the transportation of the mails. The papers will undoubtedly be somewhat lighter, but not so much as probably to be an object, and probably the inconvenience of an increase in their bulk (for dry papers will never lie so compact as wet ones) will more than counterbalance the advantage of a diminution of weight.  
As the greater security in the transmission, the effect may be in a small degree produced, but not to such an extent as to balance the expense, inconvenience, and essential objections to the plan; for, as it is, it would be worse than the first, if it is not the most and most extensive remedy for the inconvenience. During the passage papers will no doubt enable themselves to the friction, but the natural tendency is to do away that friction; and this is completely in the power of the Post-Office with one-fourth part of the trouble and expense now proposed to be imposed upon the Printers. The Papers are now thrown without order into post-mans-boxes, and as they are packed together, from the jolting of the waggon.—The post-mans-boxes employed are ill calculated for the purpose, but if the papers were packed with a trifling degree of care in square leatheren wallets, to continue so to bind the quantity of papers put in, whether great or small, the friction would be avoided of one paper against the other, and the object would be effectually accomplished. The wallets should be double, so as to be carried conveniently across a horse when necessary required.  
As the business is now conducted there is no friction that can injure the several papers in the same packet, and if the packets were connected together as proposed, there could be no friction between them, that could injure the covers.  
The greatest objection to the plan proposed has not yet been suggested; it is this: That it would establish a virtual examination over the Press, and the different post-masters and their clerks would be the examiners.  
The regulation would require that papers should be dry to be admitted into the post-office, any degree of moisture would then render them inadmissible and the Post-Office would be the sole judges of this.—What a loop-hole for partiality and favoritism! Post-Masters and their assistants have predilections and dislikes as well as other men and this would put in their power to say what papers should find a circulation and what should not. The printer might think his papers dry, it would be difficult often and some times impossible to make them absolutely so; and the Post Office alone would decide, and would be warranted in refusing any in the least degree moist. In this a discretion, that could be safely entrusted to them? Would it not be establishing them as virtual censors of the press?  
The Aurora and papers of that cast, in this point of view would stand on very unequal ground; as it is well known that officers in general (and Post-Masters and assistants a public officers) consider themselves as bound to support their Yellow officers, and therefore would feel very loath to permit a print to circulate that examined public measures & censured the conduct of public men with freedom, under such an management the press,

**Miscellany.**  
FROM THE AURORA.  
Additional Duties Tax upon News Papers  
Upon the importance of these vehicles of information, especially in a country as extensive as this, and comprehending so great a variety of interests, no remarks need be made. It will be recollected that the tax laid upon the transportation of them by post, the final, excited at the time some uneasiness, and printers have found that while it narrowed the circulation of their prints, it gave no additional security to their transmission. Now an additional duty tax is proposed to be laid upon, by obliging the printer to dry his papers before he presents them to the post-office.  
At first view this operation of drying the newspapers may strike as very simple and very practicable, but it will not be found so upon reflection. The natural operation of the atmosphere will never be equal to accomplishing the object with sufficient expedition; fire must be constantly employed, summer as well as winter; and if they are to be stove dried it must be in a room set apart for the purpose, as workmen will be unwilling to labour in summer-time with fire in their work-shops. When the air is remarkably damp drying the papers by a stove, even will be found a tedious operation, as well as expensive and troublesome.  
Expedition is the soul of a newspaper, therefore every moment that is lost in its transmission from the press to the hands of the reader diminishes its value. To dry them will at any rate create inevitable delay & occasion a certain injury. The injury from this source will be particularly felt by the morning papers, unless they make essential alterations in their present mode of conducting the business. Instead of closing their papers at dark of the preceding day, and thus keeping them open for the last breath of intelligence they must be closed at an earlier hour to its exclusion; by which arrangement the public cannot be as expeditiously served.  
This, then, should this contemplated new regulation take place, an inevitable expense will be imposed on the printer, who must either bear it as an immediate loss, or shift it upon his customer, who perhaps disgusted at the increased expense of the paper will give it up; ultimately to the Printer's loss: This new tax will then have in this point of view the same effect as the first, narrow the circulation of the Print, and this without adding to security in the transmission, as we shall show by and by.—It will besides occasion an inevitable delay in the transmission of the press to the customer, and will operate partially upon the different Papers in this city.  
Yet this expense and inconvenience might be borne with, if they secured to the Printers or to the Public any valuable advantages. But in this view they are delusive, and can only operate as a reflection upon the papers of the different capitals particularly, and upon the press generally. It is said, that if the papers are put by the office dry, their directions will be less liable to be defaced and closed in the transit operation by the jilting of the carriers, and also that being lighter, this will facilitate the transportation of the mails. The papers will undoubtedly be somewhat lighter, but not so much as probably to be an object, and probably the inconvenience of an increase in their bulk (for dry papers will never lie so compact as wet ones) will more than counterbalance the advantage of a diminution of weight.  
As the greater security in the transmission, the effect may be in a small degree produced, but not to such an extent as to balance the expense, inconvenience, and essential objections to the plan; for, as it is, it would be worse than the first, if it is not the most and most extensive remedy for the inconvenience. During the passage papers will no doubt enable themselves to the friction, but the natural tendency is to do away that friction; and this is completely in the power of the Post-Office with one-fourth part of the trouble and expense now proposed to be imposed upon the Printers. The Papers are now thrown without order into post-mans-boxes, and as they are packed together, from the jolting of the waggon.—The post-mans-boxes employed are ill calculated for the purpose, but if the papers were packed with a trifling degree of care in square leatheren wallets, to continue so to bind the quantity of papers put in, whether great or small, the friction would be avoided of one paper against the other, and the object would be effectually accomplished. The wallets should be double, so as to be carried conveniently across a horse when necessary required.  
As the business is now conducted there is no friction that can injure the several papers in the same packet, and if the packets were connected together as proposed, there could be no friction between them, that could injure the covers.  
The greatest objection to the plan proposed has not yet been suggested; it is this: That it would establish a virtual examination over the Press, and the different post-masters and their clerks would be the examiners.  
The regulation would require that papers should be dry to be admitted into the post-office, any degree of moisture would then render them inadmissible and the Post-Office would be the sole judges of this.—What a loop-hole for partiality and favoritism! Post-Masters and their assistants have predilections and dislikes as well as other men and this would put in their power to say what papers should find a circulation and what should not. The printer might think his papers dry, it would be difficult often and some times impossible to make them absolutely so; and the Post Office alone would decide, and would be warranted in refusing any in the least degree moist. In this a discretion, that could be safely entrusted to them? Would it not be establishing them as virtual censors of the press?  
The Aurora and papers of that cast, in this point of view would stand on very unequal ground; as it is well known that officers in general (and Post-Masters and assistants a public officers) consider themselves as bound to support their Yellow officers, and therefore would feel very loath to permit a print to circulate that examined public measures & censured the conduct of public men with freedom, under such an management the press,

**Miscellany.**  
FROM THE AURORA.  
Additional Duties Tax upon News Papers  
Upon the importance of these vehicles of information, especially in a country as extensive as this, and comprehending so great a variety of interests, no remarks need be made. It will be recollected that the tax laid upon the transportation of them by post, the final, excited at the time some uneasiness, and printers have found that while it narrowed the circulation of their prints, it gave no additional security to their transmission. Now an additional duty tax is proposed to be laid upon, by obliging the printer to dry his papers before he presents them to the post-office.  
At first view this operation of drying the newspapers may strike as very simple and very practicable, but it will not be found so upon reflection. The natural operation of the atmosphere will never be equal to accomplishing the object with sufficient expedition; fire must be constantly employed, summer as well as winter; and if they are to be stove dried it must be in a room set apart for the purpose, as workmen will be unwilling to labour in summer-time with fire in their work-shops. When the air is remarkably damp drying the papers by a stove, even will be found a tedious operation, as well as expensive and troublesome.  
Expedition is the soul of a newspaper, therefore every moment that is lost in its transmission from the press to the hands of the reader diminishes its value. To dry them will at any rate create inevitable delay & occasion a certain injury. The injury from this source will be particularly felt by the morning papers, unless they make essential alterations in their present mode of conducting the business. Instead of closing their papers at dark of the preceding day, and thus keeping them open for the last breath of intelligence they must be closed at an earlier hour to its exclusion; by which arrangement the public cannot be as expeditiously served.  
This, then, should this contemplated new regulation take place, an inevitable expense will be imposed on the printer, who must either bear it as an immediate loss, or shift it upon his customer, who perhaps disgusted at the increased expense of the paper will give it up; ultimately to the Printer's loss: This new tax will then have in this point of view the same effect as the first, narrow the circulation of the Print, and this without adding to security in the transmission, as we shall show by and by.—It will besides occasion an inevitable delay in the transmission of the press to the customer, and will operate partially upon the different Papers in this city.  
Yet this expense and inconvenience might be borne with, if they secured to the Printers or to the Public any valuable advantages. But in this view they are delusive, and can only operate as a reflection upon the papers of the different capitals particularly, and upon the press generally. It is said, that if the papers are put by the office dry, their directions will be less liable to be defaced and closed in the transit operation by the jilting of the carriers, and also that being lighter, this will facilitate the transportation of the mails. The papers will undoubtedly be somewhat lighter, but not so much as probably to be an object, and probably the inconvenience of an increase in their bulk (for dry papers will never lie so compact as wet ones) will more than counterbalance the advantage of a diminution of weight.  
As the greater security in the transmission, the effect may be in a small degree produced, but not to such an extent as to balance the expense, inconvenience, and essential objections to the plan; for, as it is, it would be worse than the first, if it is not the most and most extensive remedy for the inconvenience. During the passage papers will no doubt enable themselves to the friction, but the natural tendency is to do away that friction; and this is completely in the power of the Post-Office with one-fourth part of the trouble and expense now proposed to be imposed upon the Printers. The Papers are now thrown without order into post-mans-boxes, and as they are packed together, from the jolting of the waggon.—The post-mans-boxes employed are ill calculated for the purpose, but if the papers were packed with a trifling degree of care in square leatheren wallets, to continue so to bind the quantity of papers put in, whether great or small, the friction would be avoided of one paper against the other, and the object would be effectually accomplished. The wallets should be double, so as to be carried conveniently across a horse when necessary required.  
As the business is now conducted there is no friction that can injure the several papers in the same packet, and if the packets were connected together as proposed, there could be no friction between them, that could injure the covers.  
The greatest objection to the plan proposed has not yet been suggested; it is this: That it would establish a virtual examination over the Press, and the different post-masters and their clerks would be the examiners.  
The regulation would require that papers should be dry to be admitted into the post-office, any degree of moisture would then render them inadmissible and the Post-Office would be the sole judges of this.—What a loop-hole for partiality and favoritism! Post-Masters and their assistants have predilections and dislikes as well as other men and this would put in their power to say what papers should find a circulation and what should not. The printer might think his papers dry, it would be difficult often and some times impossible to make them absolutely so; and the Post Office alone would decide, and would be warranted in refusing any in the least degree moist. In this a discretion, that could be safely entrusted to them? Would it not be establishing them as virtual censors of the press?  
The Aurora and papers of that cast, in this point of view would stand on very unequal ground; as it is well known that officers in general (and Post-Masters and assistants a public officers) consider themselves as bound to support their Yellow officers, and therefore would feel very loath to permit a print to circulate that examined public measures & censured the conduct of public men with freedom, under such an management the press,

