

It will be seen, by reference to the Legislative proceedings which we have copied into our paper of to-day, that Mr. Clayton, of Clark County, has obtained leave to introduce a Bill "to create the office, prescribe the duties, and fix the compensation of a public printer"—This, so far, seems all very well; but, when we connect it with a letter from a correspondent at Milledgeville, which informs us that the Bill contemplates the election of the printer *biennially*, and fixes his salary at just *nouble the amount paid Camak & Ragland for last year's printing*, it will be readily conceded that it wears rather a suspicious aspect. Now, what are the natural inferences to be drawn from these circumstances? Why, that a *sat office* is to be created for one of Governor Troup's partizan writers, as a reward for his past, and a stimulant to his future exertions; for, it will not be supposed, for a moment, that the dominant party would be guilty of such an extraordinary political *heresy* as to elect the Editor of the Statesman or the Patriot; and we therefore premise, without the least reference to the stars, that it will be given to the Editors of the Journal or the Recorder, as a little time will more fully determine—that the provision for biennial elections is to secure their choice against the contingency which might occur at the next session, in the event of their being then in the minority, which they have just reasons to anticipate—and that *they* are shamefully wasteful of the public money; for, it will be recollected that the *last year's* printing was paid for when their opponents had a majority. The Troup party is certainly *grateful* to its writers for the devotion they have shewn to its cause, and the zeal with which they have supported its principles. We believe that it has uniformly chosen the Editors of the Journal or the Recorder as State Printers, whenever it has had the power to do so; and it will be remembered that the senior Editor of the Journal was appointed by Governor Troup, *Mathematician* to the Commissioners appointed to run the Boundary line between Georgia and Alabama. Now, why a mathematician was appointed, at all, in this instance, we are somewhat at a loss to conceive, unless, indeed, it was to assist the "Chief Civil Engineer," whom we humbly conceive *ought* to be also the mathematician, in the use of the "Code of Precepts and Formulæ" which he obtained from Mr. Burritt, and which, being of the "simplest kind," might be much below the towering len of his understanding—in "teaching him the use of the Sextant, in taking the usual observations for the Latitude and Longitude—in explaining to his apprehension the nature and application of the Trigonometrical Tables, *commonly used* in these and almost all other mathematical calculations—and particularly in *familiarizing* his memory with the mode of applying them in the resolution of such observations as he was probably called on to make, in the presence of the Commissioners of the line, and in order to qualify him the better for a creditable discharge of his duties as the "Chief Civil Engineer," lest he might, *peradventure*, bring discredit upon the Governor, who appointed him, by making "one of the most miserable attempts at *line* surveying which has ever been made in this or any other country." The employment of an *extra* mathematician is, we believe, almost unprecedented, and we should think unjustifiable, except for the *peculiar* purposes already enumerated. There certainly was not one employed to assist Mr. Burritt, in his survey of a line for the Central Canal or Rail Road; but then the "Chief Civil Engineer" assuredly approves of such measures, for he has made a *strong* effort to prove that one was necessary. Besides, if we are correctly informed, he is a warm proselyte to Troupism—which, considering his short residence in the State, is an unanswerable argument in proof of the strength of that doctrine, and of the purity of its principles—and it would certainly have been ungrateful to leave so zealous a partizan in the lurch, when "his observations were to be made in the presence of the Commissioners of the line."

We understand that the creation of two other new offices is also contemplated by the Troup party, and that certain individuals of *their own* political creed are spoken of as proper persons to fill them. One of these is a new Judicial Circuit, and the other is the office of Adjutant & Inspector General of the Militia of the State, with a salary of about two or three thousand dollars. The latter was, we believe, agitated at the last session, when the opposite party had the majority and might, consequently, have used it to their own advantage, in a mode similar to that about to be adopted by the Troupites, yet they did not do so, notwithstanding the hue and cry which was raised of thorough-going zeal and unjust partiality. The people should look into these things, that they may be enabled to judge fairly and righteously between their pretended friends and their real ones, not forgetting the old proverbs, that the emptiest barrel sounds the loudest, and the greater cry is always made by those who carry the least wool.