

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with your request, we called this morning at the office of the "Rhode-Island Republican," and demanded of Mr Farnsworth, the printer, that he should publish your reply to the piece in his paper of the 18th inst under the signature of a "Citizen of Rhode Island," permitting him to strike out such parts of it as he should deem offensive to his correspondent or his friends; to this reasonable demand he gave an absolute refusal.—At a second interview with him, we required that he should give a place to the seven *al'uff' l'raits*, which accompanied your publication in the Mercury of the 21st inst—this he also refused; as well as our application to insert the *slap e* andqvot of Mr Selxas.—We then condescended to demand the publication of an affidavit of *ten lines out*, to be drawn on the spot, and which should not contain any thing that he should judge exceptionable; to this proposition he declined giving an immediate answer, saying he must consult his correspondents and having taken two hours for that purpose, he declared to us, *he w'ld not publish that, or any thing else, such you, or your friends ought write on this subject*—Every application made to the printer, was accompanied with an offer of payment; and we obviated an objection which he made for want of room, by proposing to pay for a supplement.—We even went so far, upon a suggestion of his, as to pledge ourselves, that all which he had published, or might hereafter publish on this subject, should find a place in the Mercury, provided he would adopt a similar practice towards you.—We remarked to him the injustice of thus disseminating charges against an individual, and withholding the refutation of them—indeed we adopted every measure which suggested itself to us, to induce a compliance with our request.

We cannot but believe, that this conduct of the Editor of the "Rhode Island Republican," is, and we hope it will long remain, a solitary instance, in our country, of gross and abominable partiality and injustice, in the management of a free press.—You are at liberty to make what use you please of this communication.

We are, &c  
CLELAND KINLOCK,  
WILLIAM CRAFT.  
Friday afternoon, Sept 24, 1802.

Mr Rutledge

Here Mr. Rutledge and his friends stopped.—We make no sort of attempt to address the feelings of the reader: Language contains no terms adequate to express the indignant contempt which a perusal of the above must excite, in every bosom not destitute of manly, generous sentiment, or even of a decent regard to morals.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*Dramatic*—The play of "Peter the Great" of which we have heard much, is now said to be nearly ready for exhibition. The French have several dramas on the subject of this extraordinary personage, framed on different parts of his life; in one which we have seen he is represented at the time of his apprenticeship to the ship-carpenter. What part of his history is made the foundation of the American play, we have not yet learned. We understand that the manager and the leading persons of the drama indulge great expectations of its success.

Several letters and communications are received on the subject of the removal of the venerable Judge Strong in Suffolk county from the office of Treasurer. They shall be duly attended to.

On Wednesday last the Anniversary Meeting of "The Ladies Society for the relief of poor Widows with small children," was held at the Tontine City Hotel in Broadway, when the following Members were elected as a Board of Direction for the ensuing year.

Mrs. GRAHAM First Directress  
Mrs. HOFFMAN Sec and Directress  
Mrs. GOULD Treasurer  
Miss BIRD Secretary.

MANAGERS

Mrs Seton, Mrs Miller, Mrs Hammond, Mrs Few, Mrs J R Livingston, Mrs Robertson, Miss Duplex, Mrs Williams, Miss Watts, Miss Lyde, Miss Ustick, Miss Ogden.

An article from Lexington (Ken.) of the 26th ult says, "Accounts as late as the 17th Sept assure us that the port of New-Orleans was shut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards or by the French was a matter of uncertainty. The writer promises to give the earliest information on this subject."

A letter from a young gentleman on board the Constellation, dated the 1st Jul, off Tripoli, to his father in Baltimore, says, "The Swedish admiral altho' a week ago captured a small Tripulitan gun-boat and put a lieutenant, 1 midshipman and 8 men on board, and ordered her for Malta; but when she got within sight of Mal a, the wind chopped round and drove her back to Tripoli, and the sea caused by mismanagement got her ashore, where he and his crew were made prisoners, Captain Street informs me he will sail for America in the fall."

Extract of a letter from Lexington, (Ken.) dated Oct. 25

"A short time since, a keel boat with 14 hands coming up from New-Orleans, laden with the produce of that country, in passing a bend of the river below what is called the Laid-Francis, the bank gave way, and a tree of considerable size fell upon the boat and burst it asunder. It is said there was to the amount of 50,000 dollars worth on board. What appears very extraordinary is, that not a single individual of the boat's crew received any injury.—They got up in the tree and went with the current until the next day, when they were taken up by a boat also loaded coming up the river, all of which arrived safe. A son of Mr J Price, near this place, was part owner of the property lost."

Exports from the port of Philadelphia, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1802, taken from the outward entries in the Custom House.

32,000 barrels flour,  
3421 half do  
572 barrels middlings,  
946 barrels rye flour,  
989 hhds Indian meal,  
3,147 barrels and 52 half barrels do

The eulogies of Paine in attempting to establish his claims on the bounty of Congress, forget to remember that the same person who was paid by the Callender for his writing (only more lowly) had been dismissed by Congress in '77, and dismissed from the office of secretary to the committee for foreign affairs, for

drunkenness and falsehood. They draw a veil over his transactions while in Paris, and particularly over his hostile measures against this country in the war which he strove to imbitter between the two nations. This alone, independent of the remunerations of Congress, did away; they well know, all the claims upon the gratitude of Americans for his Common Sense, and his Crisis.—But his Age of Reason and his infamous letter to Washington, setting aside his machinations against this country, will ultimately in the mind of every man, except possibly Mr Jefferson, put him upon a par with the once gallant but traitorous Arnold. If the one deserved well of our country for services rendered, the other far more. If the one met with the detestation of Americans for his posterior baseness—the other merits the contempt and abhorrence of all mankind. As well might the splendid sword presented to Arnold by Congress, with their many warm acknowledgements and thanks for his services and perils, be now brought forward to justify his treachery and palliate his crime, as the ample reward voted to Paine for writing his Common Sense, be now adduced to extenuate his posterior guilt, or to give him his forfeited claims upon the regard and affection of our countrymen. And a President of this nation could act with as much propriety in holding out the right hand of fellowship to the one as the other, whether his name be Adams or Jefferson.—*Phil pap*

TORIES! TORIES! TORIES!

You cannot look at a page in any democratic print but you see those frightful words. But what is a tory? Mr. Jefferson says "he who supports the existing government." Then our democrats have become tories. But the democrats assert that by tories they mean those who did not assist in our revolution. And they declare that those are all federalists. How does it happen then, ye intellectual stipplings, that those states where there was in the time of the revolution scarcely a tory to be seen, are now mostly federal? And that those states in which tories most abounded are now democratic? In New-England there were but few, very few tories. New-England is decidedly federal. New-York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, were thronged with tories. They are now democratic. These are indisputable facts,—and how do they accord with your infamous assertions?—Besides, your Mr. Jefferson has raised more tories to office than did both Washington and Adams. Tench Cox piloted the British into Philadelphia; he is now Collector of the Revenue in Pennsylvania.—George Stephens was proscribed as a Tory in Georgia; he is now an officer.\* Ludlow and Edgar of New-York—Erving of Boston—Wilson of Worcester, and many other have been appointed since Jefferson was President, all acknowledged tories. You cannot mention as many tories who held offices under the former administration. Is not Jefferson then the patron of tories?—And do you, Duane when in one hand you grasp your 11,000 dollars, and with the other write against tories, remember that while America struggled for freedom, you was a Briton, aiding and assisting her oppressors?—And you, Holt and Mitchell, ought to blush when you extract into your vehicles of slander the nonsense of this Irish Renegado.

[\* District Judge.] Wash.

The following specimen of correct grammar appears in a late Newark "Centinel of Freedom" (the same paper that was for a while printed on sheep-skin.)

"This is only one of the falsehoods that was fabricated and published, for to answer the electioneering purposes."

Nothing escapes the desolating hand of the savage democrats.—They butcher reputations—murder grammar, and tomahawk common sense, without the least reserve or consideration.

I had just written the above, when, looking over the editorial paragraphs of the same paper, I beheld so many grammatical blunders, that I could not avoid feeling some pity for the editors.—For *people's* they have it "peoples's" probably to be pronounced people. They speak of the "upright part of the community of whatever name they may bear"—They tell of "the *primival* cause of our separation from the mother country."—They say that the measures of Mr. Adams tended to "laden the people with cumbrous taxes."—They state "the result of the enquiry is as follow." Now, then, if the *people's*, of whatever name they bear was for to judge of the *primival* cause of those blunders, they would doubtless conclude, that some diabolical misfortune had tended to LADEN the heads of Pennington and Gould with a plentiful supply of nothing.—And the result of the enquiry is as follow: That the Centinel of Freedom ought always to be printed on leather paper.—*ibid.*

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE

*Cobalt unication*—Many of the numerous fires which ravage cities break out in stables; and of these it is probable more than half arise from the accidental ignition of straw, which is not only far more inflammable than hay, but in the course of stable work is more exposed to accidents from candles. If it can be made to appear that the use of straw may be advantageously superceded by an incombustible substance, should not the citizens, for their own sakes, prohibit its introduction into the city, by public authority? At Yarmouth, in England, where many fine horses are kept, they are bedded exclusively on sea-sand. The best method of doing this, is to lay a floor of earth in each stall, about six inches above the rest of the stable, and confine it by a sill of timber secured across the end of each stall. The sand should be deposited in a bin in the corner of the stable. When the groom cleans the stable he shovels away the excrements of the horses, and as much of the floor as adheres to them, which is immediately replaced by a few hands full of dry sand. The advantages of this practice are: First, stable fires are few. Secondly, there is a saving of both money and room. Thirdly, the horses are not so liable to be tender footed as those which are bedded on straw; and fourthly, a stock of manure is produced from an otherwise useless article, which is valuable on all kinds of land; but particularly so on stiff plough land, or wet meadow. Any editor who will submit these ideas to public examination will oblige

EXPLORATOR.

RALEIGH, November 2.

Mr. Abraham Bradley junr, esq, Assistant Post Master General, passed thro' this city, on Friday last, on his way to Georgia, for the purpose, it is said, of making some arrangements necessary to the establishment of a line of Stages from Petersburg, V. to St. Mary's, for the conveyance of the Mail 3 times a week. We are informed that Col Holmes of Virginia, has contracted to carry the mail upon the above plan from Petersburg to Fayetteville, and that the Colonel is desirous of farming out so much as from Raleigh to Fayetteville.