age, in which case the clothes, &c. of the deceased, are to be burned or sunk in the sea, and the vessel to perform quarantine in Standgate creek.

On Saturday Evening appeared the first number of the "Weekly Magazine" devoted to Literature and the Arts, published by Messrs. *Gilbert & Dean* of Boston. It appears to be the intention of the Editors to exclude politics and to "notice *briefly* the occurences of the day." We are persuaded, from our knowledge of the abilities and correct views of the gentlemen engaged, that these occurrences will not be exhibited through the tinged medium of Jacobinism—The selection in this specimen number is judicious and the typographical execution correct and neat. It is printed on 4 large quarto pages at the price of two dollars a year. We wish it success.

(Bost Pa.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

[CONTINUED]

The case of Mr. Rutledge.—We invert in some measure the order in which the transaction has appeared in the Newport Mercury, *merely for the purpose* of plainness and perspicuity, and here present the affidavit itself of Geffroy, which was referred to in Mr. Rutledge's letter given yesterday.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

On the 18th day of September, A. D. 1802, personally appeared Nicholas Geffroy, of Newport, Watch-maker, and under solemn oath declared, that some time in August, A. D. 1801, he received a letter from the post-office in Newport, purporting to be a letter from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and signed with his name; relating to various matters with which the deponent was unacquainted, and appearing to him to have been fabricated; in which suspicion he was further confirmed, from the circumstance of the wafer with which said letter was sealed being wet, as if from recent insertion, and *not from contact with a moistened news-paper:* considering it as an imposition, he returned the letter to the post-office, and demanded a return of the postage, complaining that he had been imposed upon: that the letter was manufactured in this town: that the seal was fresh, and asking if he had sealed it himself; upon which the post-master returned the postage without hesitation and took back the letter. That some doubts arising, respecting the genuineness of said letter, Mr. Christopher Ellery informed the deponent, that he had some of Mr. Jefferson's letters in his possession, which if the deponent would go with him to his house, he would compare with the letter addressed to him. That he accordingly went with Mr. Ellery, who upon comparing the letters, declared the said letter to be genuine, and to have been written by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Ellery then said to the deponent, that some person in this town had put the imposition upon him, and he would endeavour (if the deponent would *leave the letter with him)* to find out who it was. The letter was accordingly left with Mr. Ellery, who sometime afterwards, when the deponent was about going to New-York, came to him and told him he expected that other letters would arrive similar to that before received, and *requesting permission of the deponent to take up any such letters as might be directed to him.* That the deponent objected to this request, informing Mr. Ellery that he frequently had letters of consequence upon business from his correspondents, which he should not wish should be taken up by Mr. Ellery; to which Mr. Ellery replied, that he could *easily know* any letter which might be written by the same hand as the other, and he would not take up any other. After the deponent returned from New-York, Mr. Ellery told him he had got another letter from Mr. Jefferson, which if he would go home with him, he would read to him: and further the deponent says, that on this day he demanded said letters from Mr. Ellery, who refused to deliver them; and afterwards informed the deponent that he had given them to Mr. Jefferson. That the deponent left the letters with Mr. Ellery with permission to make inquiry respecting them in such manner as he thought fit.

NICOLAS GEFFROY.

Sworn to, and subscribed
Before me, BEN. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec'ry, and Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

John Stratton, of Newport, being sworn, declares, that about the month of August or September, A. D. 1801, he called at the shop of Mr. Nicolas Geffroy on some business, when the said Geffroy was reading a letter, which he handed to the deponent to read, saying he did not know what to make of it. On perusal he found said letter was signed "Thomas Jefferson," and directed to the said Geffroy. That in the postscript of said letter, as nearly as the deponent can recollect were these words, "*I do not frank this letter to avoid suspicion,*" and the deponent further testifies, that he particularly noticed at the time, that the wafer with which said letter had been sealed was moist, as if recently put to the letter: which circumstance was also noticed by said Geffroy, and by Mr. John A. Shaw, who was also present

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept A D. 1802,
Sworn, before me, BEN. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec. & Pub. Not. ex off.

A few remarks only shall be here indulged on this affidavit.

It states a fact, which renders it more than probable that the letters which appeared to come from the *President* were also forgeries. Geffroy swears that when he received the letter, as from Mr Jefferson, the wafer was still *wet*, as if from recent insertion, and not from that moisture which would be communicated to it, from being placed in contact with wet newspapers. He also states, that Mr. Ellery, a Senator of the United States, told him that *more letters* would be received in the same hand-writing: which prediction was literally verified.

It must *not escape remark*, that Mr. Ellery found it necessary to take the first Jefferson letter *home with him*, carefully to compare it with some of Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing before he could ascertain whether it was really genuine or not. After such comparison, he decidedly pronounced it to be "Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing:" he then requested Geffroy to let him take up such further answers as he predicted would arrive in his [Geffroy's] intended absence at New-York, Geffroy objected, not wishing to expose his private affairs, by permitting all his letters to be opened by a stranger, to which Mr. Ellery replied, "he could *easily* know any letter which might be written by the same hand as the other, and he would not take up *any other.*" Here the honourable Mr. Ellery suddenly becomes so perfectly acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson, that he knows it at a glance. But his ignorance of the hand-writing served to possess Mr. Ellery with the first letter to Geffroy, &his intimate acquaintance with it, equally gained him the possession of the second—The man exposed himself to be detected in a trifling inconsistency, but surely it was a great point in the game to secure the letters. It remains for Mr Jefferson himself to declare, whether he ever did write those answers or not; and if he has any notions of honour, any regard to truth and justice, he will not hesitate to do it openly and explicitly We wait to see what may be his conduct on the occasion, and suspend, for the present, any further remarks on this part of the subject.

We have not forgotten, that in our introductory paragraph, we spoke of the letters from Mr. Jefferson as genuine; the truth is, we then thought them so; for we had not seen, or had not read Geffroy's affidavit. Perhaps this part of the transaction may, in the end, assume a shape of more importance than all the rest; but it would not become us, at present, to indulge surmises—We proceed—

In the conduct of the Newport democratic printer, as dictated to him by his "correspondent," who is said to be no less a personage than an Honorable Senator, we shall now show a specimen of meanness and despotic villainy, which we believe has never yet met with a parallel in this country. Cheetham, whatever may be thought of him, would have been ashamed of it; and Duane, though the rascal did not hesitate to circulate the calumny against Mr. Rutledge without mentioning a word of the defence, yet had he been called upon in the manner Farnsworth was, we cannot think he would have been guilty of quite so vile and infamous behaviour as this half spirited wretch has been wrought upon to go through with.

The Newport Mercury contains the following:—

MR. EDITOR,

A decent respect for the opinions of my fellow-citizens, had induced me to notice the late ridiculous and contemptible attack made upon me, by name, in a public paper. To an anonymous correspondent I had opposed the signatures of persons among the most respectable in this society—to bold assertions *I* had opposed *declarations on oath*—and all those to whom my hand-writing was familiar, were arrayed against the imputations of an individual who did not even affect any acquaintance with me or my hand-writing. The calumny was detected—the calumniator identified, and a sober invitation was held out to him of a manly and generous decision, if any thing like manliness or generosity could be found in his breast. The invitation is answered by coarse and vulgar abuse—the declarations on oath, by a repetition of bold assertions—and the signatures of men of worth, respectability, truth and well known competence of the subject, by the insinuations of one *without a local habitation or a name.* All that I think could have been expected from me has now been done—my calumniator without producing any proofs on his part attempts only to sneer at mine, and yet there would have been one species of proof completely in his power had his charge been well founded—His friend the post-master (at whose office there is no box for receiving letters when the post-office is not open) could doubtless have given much useful information respecting the receipt of a letter under the imposing appearance of an address to the President of the United States: to *my personal application* for that purpose the post-master replied, "that is a question which I do not choose to answer" I am asked, by Mr. Farnsworth's correspondent, for the motives of the forgery. It is not my practice to impute bad motives to any man, but the motives of this forgerer are too manifest to escape detection. He was desirous of communicating to "the gentleman high in office" his own wishes, and those of his best friends, for the offices of those opposed to them in politics—his timidity forbad the use of his own name on that occasion as on this—the signature of one to whom "he had ever been a friend," and whose letters he might take up at the post-office, was no doubt convenient, and the similitude of the feigned hand-writing to mine, if any such there be, was accidental or malicious. On the subject of motives, it may not be improper to remark the base and scandalous motive acknowledged by the "citizen of Rhode-Island" himself, as one of those which impelled him to the publication.—He asks "whether the publication was not demanded, to counteract the effect of a column of panegiric, which graced the Newport Mercury, evidently calculated to assist Mr. Rutledge's election?" And thus, in order that my re-election may be impeded, am I charged with the infamous crime of forgery. The other motive assumed to himself by the citizen of Rhode-Island, must appear incredible to every one who considers that the charge has been so long delayed, and is now made at the expected eve of an election that it was confessedly intended to effect

"At least I might have fallen by less despicable hands," was the the mild complaint of the venerable Coligni, as he received the stabs of his assassin, at the massacre of the Saint Bartholomew, and the assassin who has made an attempt upon my character (which is far *more* precious to me than life) I must dismiss with the querulous observation, that he has already borne away all the advantage he could expect from such a contest, in which, when he is defeated, he has at least the merit of having vilified *a man of honor.* Mr. Geffroy's affidavit is now published, and the declaration of his having "*made oath to a statement of facts not true*" will be duly appreciated by those of his townsmen who are acquainted with his character. Some notice should be taken of the unjust, unwarrantabel, and, I believe, unprecedented conduct of the printer on this occasion. When called upon by me and questioned respecting the publication in his paper of the 18th instant, he hesitated to *acknowledge himself the editor of his own paper*—he refused to give up the name of his correspondent, and to my demand that he should publish my answer, he replied that he must first be satisfied of its not containing any thing indecent or improper, and that he must be possessed of my original manuscript How far he has satisfied the expectations, knowingly and wilfully raised up in my mind, by his requisition of conditional arrangements, assented to and complied with *on my part*:—How far he has fulfilled the duties of his function, will best appear from the annexed letters. I must now resume the *noiseless tenor of my way*, and take my leave of a subject to which I shall not readily return, trusting that all candid and liberal men, all those attached to the decencies of society, will believe that the printer is worthy of his correspondent.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1802.

SIR,

In compliance with your request we called, this morning at 10 o'clock, on Mr. Farnsworth, printer; in this town, of a newspaper called the "*Rhode-Island Republican,*" and in your behalf desired him to insert in his paper next Saturday, *your reply* to a charge exhibited against you in that paper, on the 18th inst. by one of his *anonymous* correspondents, and *the affidavits accompanying it*, which appeared in the last Newport Mercury. We at the same time presented him this reply, *in your own hand writing* and *subscribed* by you, and also copies in manuscipt of the affidavits referred to; and we offered to pay him, whatever he might think *proper to ask for* the publication of these papers. He observed, that he was not prepared to say, whether he would publish them, or not, but should they be left in his hands until two o'clock this afternoon, he should then be able to give us a positive answer. We therefore agreed to leave them: At the hour appointed we called again on Mr. Farnsworth, who returned the papers in question to us, and said, "*I decline publishing them.*" Being requested by one of us to assign, his reasons for this refusal, he replied, *that he thought it would be improper and indecent for him to publish them.*

We are, with respect and esteem,
Sir, your most humble servants,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,
T. BOWLES.

Hon John Rutledge.

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 *several affidavits*, which accompanied your publication in the Mercury of the 21st inst—this he also refused; as well as our application to insert the *single* affidavit of Mr. Seixas—We then condescended to demand the publication of an affidavit of *ten lines only*, 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 *correspondent*; and having taken two hours for that purpose, he declared to us, *he would not publish that, or any thing else; which you, or your friends might 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)

Theatric—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

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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 Aniversary 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 Directess,
Mrs. HOFFMAN... Second Directess.
Mrs. GOOLD ......Treasurer.
Mrs. BIRD ...... Secretary.

MANAGERS

Mrs Seton, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Few, Mrs. J. R. Livingston, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. 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 July, off tripoli, to his father in Baltimore, says, "The Swedish admiral about a week ago captured a small Tripolitan gunboat and put a lieutenant, 1 midshipman and 8 men on board, and ordered her for Malta; but when she got within sight of Malta, the wind chopped round and drove her back to Tripoli, and the lieutenant by mismanagement got her ashore, where he and his crew were made prisoners, Captain Sterett informs me he will sail for America in the fall"

Extract of a letter from Lexington, (Ken.) dated Oct. 26

"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 Lade Prarie, 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 30,000 dollars worth on board. What appears very extraordinary is, that not a single individual of the boats crew received any injury—They got upon 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."

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

39,630	barrels flour,
3,421	half do
572	barrels middlings,
946	barrels rye flour,
989	hhds. Indian meal,
3,147	barrels and 32 half barrels do

The eulogists of Paine in attempting to establish his claims on the bounty of Congress, forget to remember that the same person who was paid like Callender for his writing (only more liberally) had been disgraced by Congress in '77, and dismissed from the office of secretary to the committe 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 paliate 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 would 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!

Your 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 striplings, 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 againt tories, remember that while America struggled for freedom, you was a Briton, aiding and asssisted 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.*] *Wasp.*

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 falshoods that *was* fabri-
"cated and published, *for to* answer the electioneer-
"ing 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 peopleses.------They speak of the "upright part of the community *of* whatever name they may bear"---They tell of "the *primeval* 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 *peoples, of whatever name they bear was for to* judge of the *primeval* cause of these blunders, they would doubtless conclude, that some dreadful 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 leathern paper.---*ibid.*

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Communication—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 inflamable 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 jun. 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 Petersburgh, 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 Petersburgh to Fayetteville,---and that the Colonel is desirous of farming out so much as from Raleigh to Fayetteville.

List of Seamen died in the New-York Hospital, published for the information of their friends.

By order of the Governors,
DAVID EDDY, Secretary.

Daniel Dunn, born in	America, died	8th Month	3, 1802
Benj Russel,	Africa,		6
John Allyn,	America,		9
Daniel Justice,	England,		13
Joshua Amos,	America,		16
John Rowland,	do		20
William Harvey,	Scotland,	9th Month	2
Thomas Green,	America,		3
Aaron Holmes,	do.		18
John Rice,	do.		22
John Keef,	Ireland,		22
John Smith,	do.	10th Month	1
Simon W. Chace,	America,		11
William Deverick,	do.		14
John Deffries,	Holland,		25

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW-YORK SLATE COMPANY having experienced greater encouragement in the sale of their Slate than they had reason to expect so shortly after the opening of their extensive Quarries in Dutchess County, have therefore been induced to extend their business, and do now actually employ eighty men daily in the quarries, which they intend to work regularly through winter and summer. And as they will be enabled to manufacture more than is necessary for the use of this city, they therefore solicit the attention of Merchants, Shippers, &c. who they will make such contracts with for the sale of their slate, as shall be satisfactory as to price and terms of payment, as well as profitable. When the quality of the slate is considered, and the great advantage that will result to this country in consequence of this establishment, by preventing large sums of money going out of this state, and indeed to Europe, for the purchase of slate for covering buildings; and when it is also considered that so many labouring poor men are employed in this concern, the Company cannot but feel a degree of confidence that their exertions will meet with due encouragement from the public.

They have now on hand at the yard, north side of Albany-Bason, North-river, a large quantity of Slate, of different sizes, of a quality equal to any foreign slate whatever. Vessels may take in cargoes at the wharf free of cartage. And the company having purchased a water-lot at Rhinebeck, will, next spring, erect a wharf in sufficiently deep water for vessels of any burthen, where purchasers may send their vessels for slate. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH NEWTON,
Nov 11 P&H 3m. 100 Greenwich-street.

An elegant Country Seat for Sale.

FOR SALE, the House and Farm, on which the subscriber now lives, lying on the south side of Rariton River, below and distant from New-Brunswick, between three and four miles, either by land or water. There is within a few rods of the house, an excellent Dock and landing Place, belonging to the Farm, at which vessels of fifty tons may unload. There is on the premises, a large new house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and ten feet in the clear between cielings, together with a good Barn and convenient Out-houses—there is a flower and kitchen garden, an apple and a peach orchard, and several different sorts of fruit trees, nigh half an acre of excellent asparagus, and about 200 bearing grape vines, of the best sorts, to which the soil is peculiarly favorable. The farm contains about 300 acres of land, the soil in general good, of which about sixty is salt meadow; thirty acres in wood, and eight or ten acres of turf land—The residue mowing and arable. Nigh 60 load of fresh hay was cut the last season, and almost any quantity may be obtained, as the salt-meadow may be banked in, and immense quantities of manure for the up-land lay very convenient. But should any person from New-York, from its vicinity to this city, wish to purchase, perhaps only as a summer residence, to such a one if agreeable, there will be sold only the buildings, &c. the most improved part of the upland, about fifteen acres of salt meadow, and all the wood and turf-land either of which, with care, will yield a perpetual source of fuel; containing in the whole about one hundred and fifty acres; and which tract is partly divided from the less improved part by a small run of water. A further description is unnecessary, as no person would wish to purchase without viewing. For particulars, apply to JAMES ROOSEVELT, Esq. at No. 333 Pearl-street, New-York, or the subscriber on the premises. JAMES CROMMELIN.
Nov 13 H 3m

S. HUGGET has for Sale at No. 141 Broad-way, wholesale and retail, the following articles, Manufactured in the European manner—

Tabac de Paris, Macouba, Strasbourg, Bollingaro, Dunkirque, Marocco, St. Omers, Sans Sauce, Bergamotte, Tonka, and Vanille } SNUFFS.

Pig Tail, Carots, and Ladies' Twist } Chewing } TOBACCO.
Canaster, Red Lion, Porto Rico, Turkish, And Common } Smoking } TOBACCO.

Six different sorts of SEGARS, equal in flavor and taste to the Spanish Segars, made with American Tobacco.
Sept 6 tf P&H 3m