dering. The ſtorm increaſed, and for the ſpace of about three quarters of an hour the lightnings were inceſſant and the thunderings moſt awfully majeſtic.

At the diſtance of about 2 miles from this place, a moſt violent whirlwind, or tornado, commenced. The firſt marks of its violence were in an orchard, where it proſtrated all the trees. The center of it paſſing a little eaſtward from Mr. Davis's dwelling houſe, the extremity of the vortex was only felt at his habitation; which, however, removed a ſmith's ſhop from the foundation, took off one part of the roof, and proceeding diagonally acroſs his houſe, completely unroofed a part of his piazza, and one ſide of his kitchen, removing the roofs to a very conſiderable diſtance. The centre of the guſt proceeded directly acroſs two large barns with a granary and waggon-houſe between them, united in one chain of buildings, 80 feet in length. One barn contained a large mow of hay, and the other was full of wheat, rye and oats. The granary contained about 50 buſhels of clean wheat, with many other weighty articles. The whole of theſe buildings were, with all their contents, lifted from the ground, and continued in the atmoſphere until a large portion of the roof was taken off and carried under them, upon which they ſettled down. Each end of the building, however, was removed juſt twenty feet, the one end to the eaſtward and the other to weſtward, in the exact direction with the general current, without leaving the leaſt trace of friction upon the earth over which it muſt have moved. The buildings were unroofed and the easternmoſt entirely demoliſhed. A quantity of hay taken from one, judged to be a ton in weight, was carried to the diſtance of twelve rods in a ſolid maſs. The poſts, plates, and other large pieces of timber, broken directly off in the centre, found in every direction at the diſtance of 25 or 30 rods, ſome ſtanding erect, and in various other poſitions. Hinges and clamps of iron of ſeveral pounds weight, at as great diſtances. The body of a covered waggon, taken from the waggon-houſe, torn from the ſprings, ſhattered and ſet up on end, the axeltrees broken, and three of the wheels torn from the ſame, were found in different places at the diſtance of ſeveral rods. One new wheel of a ſtrong heavy waggon broken entirely to pieces. The tornado in its courſe entered the timber land. On the outer ſkirts large portions of the roofs of theſe buildings were found in the tops of the trees, at the diſtance of from 20 to 50 rods, ſheaves of wheat and oats alſo in the tops of the higheſt trees. One of the rafters at the diſtance of more than 100 rods, trees torn up by the roots, others broken off from 1 to 20 or 30 feet from the ground, ſome borne down by the weight and preſſure of others, in every direction, fragments of timber, boards, ſhingles, wheat, rye, oats and hay, through the whole foreſt for near a mile exhibited but one ſcene of devaſtion and ruin.

Four young people, who had been in the yard, had taken ſhelter in the ſtable from the rain; but after ſome deliberation, had quitted it for the houſe. Had they have been one moment later, either in the barn or on their paſſage, they muſt have inevitably periſhed.

Geeſe and fowls were found dead in the open ground, and one cow buried in the ruins.

The ſtorm of wind in its courſe paſſed acroſs the dwelling houſe of Mr. Andrew Miller, about half a mile from the former, unroofed his houſe, carried away the chamber floor, took bed and bedſteads and chief of the furniture out of the houſe, ſcattered them in every direction and daſhed them in pieces. Mr. Miller and others of the family were much hurt, but all made their eſcape to a neighboring houſe.

Theſe ravages were from 10 to 30 rods wide, with little variation in the general courſe, and continued about one and an half miles, when the wind appeared to have gradually loſt ſtrength. Neat a load of ſheaves of wheat and oats taken from Mr. Davis's barn, were collected from an half to three quarters of a mile diſtance; a leather apron and a ſheaf of wheat at the reverend John Davenport's in Deerfield, 4 miles, (and report ſays, a ſheaf of wheat and oats at the diſtance of 6 miles, and many pieces of ſhingles in Salem county, at the diſtance of nine miles.)

The writer of theſe remarks was on the ground early the next morning, and gives his aſſurance, that ſo far from being exaggerated, deſcription falls far ſhort of the reality.

The damages ſuſtained by Meſſrs. Davis and Miller, is eſtimated at 1000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 12.

Arrived, brig Active, Yorke, Portland; Lydia, Wingate, New-Orleans, 33 days; ſchooner Sally, Bunce, Charleſton, 4; Nancy and Polly, Gibſon, North-Carolina; Robert, Sherer, Richmond, 8; ſloop Reſolution, Ireland, Richmond, 6.

Cleared, ſhip Edward, Craig, Liſbon; ſnow Hero, Moggridge, Widſor, N. S. brig Hope, Keeler, Faro; ſchooner Sea Flower, Mowland, Newbern, N. S.

Arrived at the lazaretto, ſhip Matilda, Tallot, New-Orleans; brig Packet Oporto, ——, Oporto; Deligentia, ——, ——; Amphitrite, Sherman, Guadaloupe, Samuel, Tubbs, Leghorn; ſchooner Betſy, ——, ——; Fox, Shurtliff, St. Croix; ſloop Suſanna, Merrihew, do.

Capain Merrihew, of the Suſanna, left at St. Bartholomews, 16 days ſince, the Flora, Glenn, of and for this port, to ſail in ten dys; and brig Mercury, Steel, of Wilmington, from St. Thomas, in 2 days.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 9.

The United States armed ſchooner Vixen, cap. Smith, now in Hampton Roads, will ſail for the Mediterranean this day.

Captain Fryer, of the brig Favorite, arrived here laſt week from Antigua, informs, that Thomas Roſs, one of his men, was preſſed on board the Britiſh brig Buſy, captain Lynch, lying in the harbor of St. Johns; and that his cook and two other men had runaway and went on board an Engliſh privateer, which in a few days after engaged a French national ſchooner and attempted to board her, in which attempt every man belonging to the privateer, except three blacks, were killed.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 12.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſchooner Enterprize, captain Manning, from Cape-Francois. The information by the Enterprize is nearly ſimilar to that brought by the Harriot at Baltimore. The Enterprize brought out ſeveral French paſſengers, among which were three officers.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 6.

As the mail coach from Briſtol paſſed the parade in this town on Tueſday laſt, ſmoke was obſerved to iſſue from a trunk on the outſide. On ſtopping at an inn, it was opened, when the whole contents were found in a ruined condition, except two machines for the purpoſe of lighting ſegars, which had occaſioned the accident. The trunk was large, and contained the cloathing of two gentlemen bound on a journey, who it ſeems had each lighted a ſegar juſt before leaving Briſtol. We have not learned whether the ingenious inventor of theſe handy machines has obtained a patent for making and vending them.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 13.

Several publications have appeared in this Gazette ſuggeſting the propriety of a more ſtrict attention on the part of the police officers to the cleanſing of *lanes and alleys* in this city—ſuch hints have been made in reſpectful language, and, therefore, merit attention; yet we do not obſerve any advantage whatever, effected by ſuch publications, becauſe we have been informed that applications upon theſe ſubjects, when made at the mayor's office, have been regularly and promptly attended to. That office appears to be the proper place where every application reſpecting police regulations ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, be made. With reſpect to the lanes and alleys in this city, it ſhould be recollected that many of them are private property, which have not been ceded to the public, and have not therefore been condemned as public highways. The city officers have no more authority to expend public money in cleanſing ſuch lanes and alleys, than they have in cleanſing the lots, yards or houſes of the citizens of Baltimore.

From a New-York paper.

The health committee report, that the following is the number of deaths and of new caſes of the prevailing fever, reported them ſince the mayor's report:

On the 8th inſt.	3 deaths	and 16	new caſes.
9	4 do.	16	do.
10	1 do.	15	do.

Of the above, 17 have been ſent to the marine hoſpital.

By the committee of health,
G. N. VALENTINE, Sec.

Auguſt 10.

The Boſton board of health have directed, that from the 5th inſtant, until the 1ſt of October next, the manufacturers of paper hangings in that town ſhall not uſe ſizing or any offenſive animal ſubſtances, nor keep the ſame in their manufactories.—They have alſo ordered that no lobſters ſhall be expoſed for ſale within the limits of the town, from the 5th inſtant, until the 10th day of September next, and then only over the water.

HEMP.

The legiſlature of Connecticut have offered a bounty of ten dollars on every ton of hemp which ſhall be raiſed in that ſtate, for the term of 3 years from the firſt day of May, 1804; and for the ſame period have exempted from taxation all lands on which hemp ſhall be cultivated.

On Thurday laſt departed this life, captain *John Agnew Hamilton*, aged upwards of 50 years. He ſerved as an officer in the American army, in the ſtruggle for independence.

Married on Thurſday evening, at Bladenſburg, by the reverend Dr. Gantt, Mr. *David C. Stewart*, of this city, to Miſs *Elizabeth Buchanan*.

From BEYDEN'S *Marine List.*

Auguſt 13.

Arrived, brig Alert, capt. Wright, 18 days from Trinidad—ſugar—S. Campbell, Philip Rogers and Louis Foulk. Left there the following veſſels:

Brig Two Friends,	Williams,	Baltimore
Barbara,	Pride,	New-York
Margaret,	M'Lellen,	Portland
Nabby,	M'Lellen,	do.
Sally,	——,	Philadelphia

And four other American veſſels, names unknown.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

A NUMBER of my neighbors have requeſted me to procure a publication of their intention of voting for CHARLES RIDGELY, (of Wm.) eſquire, to repreſent them in congreſs. From that gentleman's known patriotiſm, it is expected that he will give his conſent to be ſo voted for.

A Land-holder of Baltimore County.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

General Armſtrong. It having been ſtated in the *Uſſer Gazette*, by a writer under the anonymous ſignature G. and it not having been denied in the *Plebeian* that general Armſtrong was the author of certain articles which appeared in the latter under the anonymous ſignature A. we ventured to believe and to ſay that theſe articles had been aſcribed to him with truth. In the literary controverſy between Mr. G——r and this gentleman, we meant to take no part, on the fair principle that *two to one, is one too many*, eſpecially as we quickly perceived that the youthful champion of federaliſm was a full match for his apoſtate adverſary, however grey in years, and though accuſtomed to engage, if not "in the indiſcriminate defence of right and wrong," at leaſt, in ſomething as nearly allied to it, as the ſucceſſively ſupporting and then attacking, attacking and then ſupporting both *federaliſm* and *democracy*.* We therefore intended merely to write a ſportive paragraph, of little elſe than this opinion, but in the courſe of the article a ſentence or two eſcaped us, which it ſeems touched the fibre of general Armſtrong, and has inſtigated him to call upon us to prove the truth of what we ſuggeſted.

In the laſt number of the Plebeian he addreſſes himſelf to us in theſe terms, "Prithee, maſter Coleman (as we are upon this ſubject) how comes it," "that" "you ſhould have thought a pair of *impudent lies* neceſſary to his [G's] ſervice? You have ſaid of general A. that "he has for many years been well known as a newſpaper writer, for almoſt every democratic preſs in the United States." And again, that "he began his career by attacking, with unparallelled malignancy, the virtuous Waſhington" Now of both theſe aſertions we are authoriſed to ſay, without circumlocution, or ceremony of any kind,—*they are lies*—What anſwer, friend? Will you, in this caſe, *dare* to give the *truth* in *evidence*."

How far we may be able to get at the *truth*, ſo as to give it in *evidence*, we do not exactly know, but without heſitation, we ſhall *dare* to attempt it, and we fancy not altogether without ſucceſs: though by the way, we do not perceive the extraordinary degree of *courage* it requires in any caſe to *give the truth in evidence*, unleſs indeed on a trial for a libel.

[After giving his reaſons why general Armſtrong was conſidered as a newſpaper writer for many of the democratic papers in the Union, Mr. Coleman proceeds.]

We are now arrived at the ſecond, and really only important aſſertion, namely, that general Armſtrong "began his career by attacking, with unparallelled malignity, the virtuous WASHINGTON." And here we intend to convince him that we "*dare* to give the truth in *evidence*."

The ſupport of this fact reſts entirely on two anonymous papers addreſſed by general Armſtrong to the officers of the American army, in March, 1803. That he was the author of thoſe letters will not, I preſume, at this day, be queſtioned. He was ſpoken of at the time by gen. Gates himſelf, in whoſe family he then was, as the real author; he was ſo conſidered by every officer in the army; he has been boldly charged with being ſo in the public paper at Poughkeepſie, and neither in that nor in any other inſtance has he ever denied it. Gordon, in his hiſtory of the American war, ſpeaking of theſe letters, ſays, "a manuſcript copy of an addreſs to the officers (though anonymous, *known ſince to have been drawn up by major Armſtrong.*")* In fine, ſeveral of general A's intimate friends have been accuſtomed to ſpeak of them as his; and one of them, on a certain occaſion, when it was thought expedient to render him popular, made it a buſineſs to offer an apology for them as from general A. himſelf. We undertake to ſay, that general Armſtrong has always permitted himſelf to be conſidered as the author of theſe papers; we therefore aſſume the fact to be ſo. It remains only to conſider whether they contain an attack upon general Waſhington, as well as upon the liberties of his country.

Some time in the winter previous to the concluſion of the American war, while the army lay encamped near new Windſor, in this ſtate, the officers had framed and forwarded to congreſs a memorial, ſtating the hardſhips of their ſituation, and praying for, "1ſt, Preſent pay; 2d, A ſettlement of account of arrearages of pay, and ſecurity for what was due; 3d, A commutation of the half pay allowed by different reſolutions of congreſs for an equivalent in groſs; 4th, A ſettlement of the accounts of deficiencies of rations and compenſations; 5th, A ſettlement of the accounts of deficiencies of clothing and compenſation." From the exhauſted ſtate of the country, and ſtill more from the feeblenefs of the government, congreſs found themſelves very much embarraſſed with theſe demands, and really unable at once to meet them. The commiſſioners appointed by the officers, after having experienced ſome delay and ſome vexation, wrote to them at the end of two months that "nothing of moment had been *decided* for them." Upon this Mr. Armſtrong iſſued a ſummons requeſting a meeting of the general and field officers on Tueſday, then next, at ten o'clock, accompanied by an anonymous letter to the officers. From this we now propoſe to make a few extracts.

Having obſerved that till lately he had "believed in the juſtice of his country," &c. &c. he appeals to the feelings of the army againſt the country, and aſks "is this the caſe, or is it rather *a country that tramples upon your rights, diſdains your cries, and inſults your diſtreſſes?*" "If this then be your treatment, while the SWORDS you wear are neceſſary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, where your voice ſhall ſink, and your ſtrength diſſipate by diviſion? When thoſe very *ſwords*, the inſtruments and companions of your glory, ſhall be taken from your ſides, &c."? "If your ſpirit ſhould revolt at this; if you have ſenſe enough to diſcover, and ſpirit ſufficient to oppoſe TYRANNY, whatever garb it may aſſume," "If you have yet learnt to diſcriminate between a *people* and a *cauſe*, between *men* and *principles*, awake, attend to your ſituation and *redreſs yourſelves*. If the preſent moment be loſt every future effort is in vain, and your *threats* then will be as empty as your entreaties now. I would adviſe you, therefore to come to ſome final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will ſuffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, *carry your appeal from the* JUSTICE *to the* FEARS *of government*. Change the milk-and-water ſtyle of your memorials; aſſume a bolder tone; decent, but lively, ſpirited and determined; and—SUSPECT THE MAN WHO WOULD ADVISE TO MORE MODERATION OR LONGER FORBEARANCE."

Waſhington having heard of this propoſed meeting, iſſued general orders, expreſſing his "diſapprobation of ſuch diſorderly proceedings," and appointed a meeting on the Saturday following. In the mean time Armſtrong addreſſed a ſecond letter to the officers for the purpoſe of encouraging them to perſevere; to take the treaſonable ſtep adviſed in his firſt letter, and turn their arms on their country.

On the day appointed by the commander in chief, however, the officers aſſembled. The great and virtuous Waſhington then roſe, with over-awing dignity, and addreſſed them from a written paper he held in his hand; and then it was, that finding himſelf unable to read without aſſiſtance, as he was drawing his ſpectacles from his pocket, that unpremeditated expreſſion broke from him, certainly the moſt pathetic that ever fell from human lips: "*Fellow ſoldiers! you perceive I have not only grown grey, but blind in your ſervice.*" No boſom, no eye was proof againſt it. From this addreſs we ſhall now ſelect thoſe paſſages which go to prove the fact againſt Mr. Armſtrong, and, as connected with that, thoſe that ſhew us the light in which general Waſhington viewed the meaſure itſelf.

"GENTLEMEN,

"By an anonymous ſummons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconſiſtent with the rules of propriety, and how ſubverſive of all order and diſcipline, let the good ſenſe of the army judge! In the moment of this ſummons another anonymous production was put into circulation, addreſſed more to the feelings and paſſions, than to the reaſon and judgment of the army." "The author of the piece ſhould have had more charity than to *mark far ſuſpicion* THE MAN *who ſhould recommend moderation and longer forbearance*," or in other words, who ſhould not think as he thinks, and act as he adviſes. But he had another plan in view in which candor and liberality of ſentiment have no part; and he was right *to inſinuate the darkeſt ſuſpicions to effect the* BLACKEST *deſigns*."

"But how are they [the intereſts of the army] to be promoted? The way is plain ſays the anonymous addreſſer. "If war continues, remove into the unſettled country, there eſtabliſh yourſelves, and leave an ungrateful country to defend itſelf." But whom are they to defend? *Our* wives, *our* children, and *our* farms and other property which we have left behind us. Or in this ſtate of hoſtile ſeparation, are we to take the two firſt (the latter cannot be removed) to periſh in the wilderneſs with hunger, cold and nakedneſs. If peace takes place "never ſheath your ſwords (ſays he) until you have obtained full juſtice." This dreadful alternative of either deſerting our country in the extremeſt hour of her diſtreſs, or *turning our arms againſt it*, which is the apparent object, unleſs congreſs can be compelled into inſtant compliance, has ſomething ſo *ſhocking* in it, that *humanity revolts at the idea*. *My* GOD! what can this writer have in view, by recommending ſuch meaſures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to the country? Rather is he not an inſidious foe? Some emiſſary, perhaps, from New-York, plotting the ruin of both, by ſowing the ſeeds of diſcord and ſeparation, between the civil and military powers of the continent."

"With reſpect to the advice given by the author, *to ſuſpect the man who ſhall recommend moderation and longer forbearance*—I SPURN AT IT."——Thus he concludes: Let me conjure you, in the name of our common country, as you value your own ſacred honor, as you reſpect the ſacred rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to expreſs your *utmoſt horror and deteſtation* of the man, who wiſhes, under any ſpecious pretences, to *overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil diſcord, and deluge our riſing empire with* BLOOD."

His excellency having withdrawn, after paſſing a vote of thanks for his addreſs, it was, among other things,

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, that the officers of the American army view with *abhorrence* and *reject with diſdain*, the INFAMOUS propoſitions contained in a late anonymous addreſs to the officers of the army, and reſent with indignation the ſecret attempts of ſome unknown perſon to collect the officers together, in a manner totally ſubverſive of all diſcipline and good order."

After this any attempt to place the atrocious conduct of general Armſtrong in a more ſtriking point of view, would be feeble. We leave it therefore without comment, and ſhall confine ourſelves to ſhew that a certain part of the firſt addreſs was intended as an attack, we repeat it, "*a malignant* attack on the virtuous Waſhington."

Whoever will reflect on the relative ſituations of a commander in chief of an army and an inferior officer, and beſides is acquainted with the boundleſs popularity of general Waſhington at that time, will readily perceive that an attack on him muſt have been advanced with extreme caution not to defeat its own purpoſe, and, inſtead of wounding him, recoil on the head of the writer. In the Armſtrong addreſs, then, we fix on the expreſſion, to "*ſuſpect the man who ſhall recommend to more moderation and longer forbearance*," as levelled directly at Waſhington and carried as far as he *dare* go.

That Waſhington himſelf received it in this light appears from his own language—"I ſpurn at it." Here is a perſonal expreſſion of his contempt of the inſidious ſtab aimed at his influence with the army. "I ſpurn at it." What phraſe could be more expreſſive of the impreſſion it made on him? But he was not the only one who viewed it in this light. An American hiſtorian thus remarks on the paſſage:

"*To ſtop the influence of the* COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ſhould he attempt to counteract the meaſure, they [the officers] were directed to *ſuſpect the man* who would adviſe to more moderation and longer forbearance."

Here then we pauſe—this article has been already extended to an unforeſeen length. We truſt we have replied to gen. Armſtrong "to his conviction, if not to his ſatisfaction." *What anſwer, friend?*

* We mean not by this to go out of our way to meddle with Mr. Armſtrong's private or political morality; inſtances of apoſtacy ariſing from diſappointed ambition, are too frequent now-a-days to excite ſurpriſe, or be the particular object of cenſure.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Snow Nancy, Bounds,	Leghorn
Brig Sarah, Stower,	St. Croix
Diligente, Gavilan,	Havanna
Schr. Harriot, Taggart,	Cape-Francois
Somerſet, Brown,	Cadiz

CLEARED,

Ship Ardent, Williams,	Amſterdam
Schr. Carmelite, Pitt,	Cayenne
Dorcheſter, White,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Hero, Brayton,	Boſton

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,

The 15th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are, fine calicoes, cambrick and jaconet muſlins, fine book muſlin and muſlin handkerchiefs, muſquito netting, white and colored cotton hoſe, caſſimeres, checks, and ginghams.

Alſo,

1 caſe Jewelry and Cut'lery.

After which, at 12 o'clock,

13 hhds. ſugar
17 boxes white } Havanna do.
11 do. brown }
38 hhds. molaſſes
95 caſes of excellent claret
47 do. inferior do.
16 quarter caſks Madeira, Malaga and Liſbon wines
7 cheſts hyſon tea
6 puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, 4th proof
4 hhds lampblack
1 tierce damaged rice, &c. &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

Auguſt 13

Found.

A Bank Note, the owner can obtain it by proving property and paying for the advertiſement, on application at No. 53, Market-ſtreet.

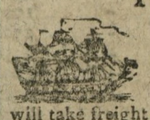
Auguſt 13. d3t

To Let,

A commodious two-ſtory brick HOUSE in Green-ſtreet, Old-town, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Poſſeſſion may taken immediately. Apply to Mr. John Keener, in Green-ſtreet, or to A. J. VON HEMESSEN.

Auguſt 13. co4t§

For Boſton,



The Schooner
ELIZABETH,
Capt. Nickerſon;
She will ſail in a few days, and will take freight on moderate terms. Apply to
BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS.

Auguſt 13. co3t§

To Let,

THAT large commodious three-ſtory brick HOUSE and STORE, in Calvert-ſtreet, No. 13, in good order; they will be rented ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the renter. Poſſeſſion may be had of the ſtore the 17th of this inſtant: it is large, with a counting room, and a large cellar. The houſe will be ready for a tenant the 1ſt of October next, and in good order. Any perſon wanting ſuch a houſe or ſtore, may know the terms by applying at No. 3, Baltimore-ſtreet.

JAMES LONG.

Auguſt 13. co3t‖

Kramer and Wilmot

Have imported in the barque Æolus, captain Hendrickſon, from Bremen,

Bruſſels lace of the lateſt and neateſt paterns
Hempen linen of different qualities
Brown rolls
Bed tickens
Hollow glaſs in ſmall boxes, each containing 20 dozen tumblers, 15 dozen wine glaſſes, and a few dozen fancy baſkets.

And on hand from former importations,

Looking glaſſes and coarſe rolls.

Alſo,

20 tierces rice of an excellent quality.

Which they offer for ſale at No. 46, South-ſtreet. Auguſt 13. co3t

Will be Sold

To the higheſt bidder, on Friday, *the 26th inſtant, at 12 o'clock,*

Nine unimproved LOTS of GROUND, lying on the north ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, Fell's-Point; the whole are marked off, viz. No. 1, a corner lot on Fleet-ſtreet and Argyle-alley 24 by 80 feet, and the remainder are 30 by 80 feet—they are in a fine healthy ſituation, the ſtreet paved, with the convenience of excellent water, ſubject to a ground rent of five dollars each lot.

Alſo,

One other LOT, adjoining the above, fronting 40 feet on Ann-ſtreet, and running back 192 feet. Terms of ſale, one-third caſh, one third in 3 months, and the remainder in 6 months.

JACOB SAMPSON,

☞ Negroes will be taken in part payment.

Auguſt 13. co6t