Hitherto I have ſuppoſed my readers to poſſeſs ſome knowledge of the general principles of pneumatics. To medical men it would be abſurd to offer any apology for this aſſumption, as their education muſt have comprehended a courſe of natural philoſophy, but as perſons, who have not enjoyed ſuch opportunities, may have peruſed my former remarks, it may not be improper to explain, by a few familiar inſtances, thoſe mechanical properties of the atmoſphere, by means of which the *Air Pump Vapour Bath* produces its effects.

One of the moſt obvious properties of *air* is its elaſticity. This property might be exemplified by a great variety of experiments. A very ſimple and convincing *one* is, merely to ſqueeze a full blown bladder between the hands, to which the included air offers a very ſenſible reſiſtance, while it is at the ſame time reduced into a ſmaller volume; but when we ceaſe to compreſs the bladder it immediately reſumes its former figure, being expanded by the elaſticity of the air within. From the ſame cauſe, on ſtopping the tube of a pair of very tight bellows, previouſly filled with air, we find a difficulty in preſſing down the upper board of the utenſil, and on taking off the hand, the board riſes immediately to its former ſituation.

The air exerts its elaſticity equally in all directions, as is evident from the ſpherical figure of ſoap bubbles, blown from the bowl of a tobacco pipe; an experiment which, although frequently the amuſement of boys, will not appear trifling when we recollect that it alſo afforded to the immortal Newton no inconſiderable aid in his inveſtigation of the theory of *colours*. The ſame globular figure is aſſumed, and for the ſame reaſon, by melted glaſs when inflated by the breath and blown through a long tube. Hence bottles, eſpecially when blown thin, would be ſpherical, if different ſhapes were not given them by the workman; and for particular purpoſes they are ſometimes allowed to retain their natural figure, under the appellation of glaſs globes or balloons.

To what extent the air is capable of *compreſſion* or expanſion is not certainly known. Dr. Habs, by employing a preſs, forced it into 1-38th part of its former volume; and by enclosing ſome air with water in a hollow ball of caſt iron, and expoſing it to froſt, which moſt powerfully dilates water, while changing into ice, he reduced the air into 1838 times leſs ſpace than it occupies in its uncompreſſed ſtate. Thus, ſince air is about 830 times lighter than water, it muſt in the foregoing experiment have had more than twice the ſpecific gravity of water; that is, a cubic foot of air, thus compreſſed, muſt have been more than twice as [illegible] a cubic foot of water, and muſt accordingly have weighed above 125 pounds.

The expanſion of air, in conſequence of its elaſticity, is no leſs ſurpriſing. Mr. Boyle, in one of his experiments, found that it occupied 8000 times its former volume; and on another occaſion that experiment [illegible] brought *it* to expand itſelf into [illegible] than 13680 times as much ſpace [illegible] originally filled. This effect was [illegible] by including a portion of [illegible] pneumatic apparatus, removing the preſſure, ſo as to allow it to expand by its elaſticity. But by the application of heat, the quality of the air is ſtill increaſed, as is proved by holding a glaſs, partly inflated, before a fire; for, ſooner or later, the included air affected by the heat, than it begins to expand and to diſtend the bladder. According to the experiments of ſir George Schuckburgh, the expanſion is encreaſed at the rate of about the 440th part of its volume for each degree of heat applied, from that of the temperate, on the ſcale of Farenheit.

Air, when combined with water and expoſed to heat, forms ſteam or vapour, which, by employing great degrees of heat, has its elaſticity ſo much encreaſed as to become *one* of the moſt powerful mechanical agents in nature; a fact familiar to perſons converſant in the management of ſteam engines. At the heat of boiling water, ſteam is about three times rarer than common air and poſſeſſes about the ſame elaſticity as that fluid.

Air being a material ſubſtance, muſt of courſe poſſeſs weight, and conſequently preſſure; but philoſophers, before Galileo and Torricelli, could not preciſely aſcertain the quantity of that preſſure. The former of theſe ingenious Italians made many intereſting experiments on water pumps, whoſe operation depends entirely on the preſſure of the atmoſphere; and the latter was ſo happy as to deviſe that brilliant experiment which gave riſe to the barometer, and is often dignified with his name. This valuable diſcovery gave a new and deciſive turn to pneumatical enquiries; for Torricelli found, on filling a tube, cloſed at one end, with mercury, and then ſtopping the open end with his finger, and inverting the tube in a baſon of the ſame fluid, that the mercury was kept at the height of about 30 inches in the tube, by the air preſſing on the mercury in the baſon. A cubical inch of that pondrous fluid weighs nearly half a pound avoirdupois; conſequently a column of mercury thirty inches high and one inch ſquare muſt weigh about 15 pounds, which is therefore equal to the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon every ſquare inch of ſurface.

Hence will appear the indefinitely various degrees of preſſure, which we can employ in the application of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath*. The ſurface of a middling ſized man's body may be eſtimated at about 2160 ſquare inches, which multiplied by fifteen gives 32,400 pounds or nearly 14 1-2 tons. This enormous preſſure would cruſh us in an inſtant, if it were not exactly counterbalanced by the ſpring of the air, or other elaſtic fluid, diffuſed through every part of our bodies; juſt as the preſſure on the outſide of a full blown bladder is ſuſtained by the re-action of the air within; or to give a ſtill more oppoſite inſtance, as the preſſure on the ſurface of a ſhrivelled apple is accurately counterpoiſed by the air contained in its pores. But, if this blown bladder and ſhrivelled apple ſhould be placed under the receiver of an air pump, we ſhall find, that as the air is exhauſted, the bladder will become more and more expanded, till it burſt, and that the wrinkles in the apple will gradually diſappear, and its ſurface become plump and turgid. As an inſtance perhaps ſtill more in point, we may mention a common experiment. If an egg punctured in the ſmall end be placed in a wine glaſs with the pin hole downwards, and ſubjected to the action of an air pump, the elaſticity of the air naturally enclofed in the egg, will force its contents through the perforation; but on re-admitting the air into the receiver, its preſſure will drive the contents back again into the ſhell. Thus alſo it is with a ſmall part of the human body ſubjected to the operation of the ſyringe-cupping glaſs, which will illuſtrate our meaning better than the ordinary one. In proportion as the air is exhauſted by the ſyringe, the fluids ruſh towards the ſmall portion of ſurface, from whence the atmoſpheric preſſure is removed with ſuch force as to occaſion a tumor, and thus the blood flows through the wounds previouſly made by the ſcarrificator.*

From theſe facts and the reaſons aſſigned for them, the tranſition to the *Air Pump Vapour Bath*, is natural and eaſy. For, except with regard to the uſe of the ſcarrificator, which is rendered unneceſſary from the extent of ſurface included in the apparatus, its effects are ſimilar to, or rather exactly the ſame with thoſe of the cupping glaſs; nor can I cloſe theſe few remarks better than by obſerving, *that the Air Pump Vapour Bath* is neither more nor leſs than a large cupping glaſs, with the additional advantage of fomenting the part.

It may appear a little ſurpriſing, that I have not expatiated much on the efficacy of the *Air Pump Vapour Bath* in the removal of animal, vegetable, or mineral poiſons recently applied to the ſyſtem; eſpecially as the extraction of poiſon from a wound originally gave riſe to the invention. But as opportunities of aſcertaining this point are happily rare, and ſo indeciſive, at leaſt in the general opinion of the medical world, I have thought it beſt barely to mention the ſubject.

We all know that ſome time *generally* elapſes before abſorption takes place, in the caſes above alluded to—I muſt own that in ſuch caſes, I ſhould much depend on the influence of this apparatus, when applied with intention, the exhauſtion is moſt to be depended on as likely, notwithſtanding opinions to the contrary, to occaſion a retrograde action of the ſymphatics. Of courſe, I ſhould prefer bathing the part well firſt with ſoap and water, and ſhould not think of loſing time by applying the vapour, which might tend to enervate the action of the abſorbents, and thus counteract the deſired effect.

If ſucking a poiſoned wound with the mouth, which has been much recommended, has any effect, how much greater muſt be the power of this apparatus; independent of the danger incurred by the perſon whoſe mouth is applied to the part.

As the principal mean of reſtoring ſuſpended animation, conſiſts in a proper application of heat, I know no method by which it can be thrown through the ſyſtem ſo completely or in ſo gradual a manner as by this apparatus.

To meet emergencies of this nature, however, on a broader baſis, *would it not be deſirable to have a machine conſtructed, on the ſame principle, which could include the whole body, as far as the neck?* It is very obvious, that by an apparatus of this ſort, the body might be involved in a fictitious atmoſphere, and that it would not then be difficult to aſcertain whether or not oxygen will counteract debility, and the carbonic acid gas putridity, to the extent we have been taught to believe—Should the apparatus, however, on this enlarged ſcale not prove uſeful in the way juſt mentioned, yet, no one will doubt, that it may be made ſubſervient to many good purpoſes; particularly in all morbid affections of the internal viſcera, whether of an acute or chronic nature.

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* *The effects of a deranged balance between the preſſure of the external, and the elaſticity of the internal air, might have been illuſtrated by the experience of thoſe, who have viſited the higher regions of the atmoſphere in balloons, or on the ſummits of lofty mountains. For example, M. de Sauſſure found that, on the top of Mountblanc, nearly three miles above the level of the ſea, the air had little more than one half the denſity of that on the plains. The diminiſhed external preſſure was no longer ſufficient to counterbalance the elaſticity of the air diffuſed through the body, which was not proportionably leſſened. The conſequence was laborious breathing, and even a diſcharge of blood from the ſurface of the lungs.*

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of George Dent, late of Charles county, deceaſed: All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of January next; they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and three.

WILLIAM DENT,
Adminiſtrator of George Dent.

May 16. [illegible] 1aw3t

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, June 3.

Arrived, ſhip Brutus, captain Southworth, 37 days from Liverpool. The ſhip Hope, Ripley, had returned to Liverpool, and was to ſail next day. The ſhip Jacob, of Portſmouth, was on ſhore below Liverpool, but it was expected ſhe would be got off. Spoke April 29, off Canſore Point, (Ireland) brig Clariſſa, 40 days from Philadelphia for Liverpool. May 6th, brig Juno, Watſon, 42 days from Norfolk, bound to Falmouth. May 21, lat. 43, 24, long. 53, 10, ſhip Halcyon, Roſſetter, 24 days from Hull for New-York. May 27, lat. 41, 55, long. 61, 27, ſhip Superb, Hammond, from Liverpool, for Boſton. Paſſengers, J. T. Apthort, eſquire, and lady.

Same day, ſchooner Three Friends, captain Little, 28 days from Dominique, via quarantine. Left captain Rich, of the Three Brothers, of this port. Spoke May 13, lat. 25, long. 69, ſchooner Iris, Dennis, from Martinico, bound for Boſton, out 8 days. May 23, lat. 34, long. 64, brig Sukey, Warrington, from New-London, bound to St. Kitts, out 8 days.

June 4.

Arrived, the ſhip Diſpatch, captain Marſhall, from Curracoa, via New-York.

Same day, the brig Diſpatch, Adams, 14 days from Savannah. Several others from the ſouthward.

Same day, ſchooner Venus, captain Heley, 10 days from Windſor.

June 5.

Arrived, ſchr. Jane, captain Hall, 37 days from Bordeaux. Left, the General Waſhington, Roberts; and Neptune, Loring, for Boſton, in 4 days; Byfield, Crafts, for Charleſton, in do. and ſeveral others unknown. Spoke, April 27, in the river, the brig James, captain Avery, of Boſton, for Bordeaux. May 18, lat. 43, 16, long. 48, 24, ſhip Atlantic, Tucker, 20 days from Baltimore for Falmouth. May 31, lat. 42, 41, long. 62, 18, brig Mahala Windſor, 33 days from Liverpool for Duxbury.

Same day, via quarantine, ſchr. Julia, capt. Pike, 45 days from Jamaica. Nothing new.

Same day, the ſchooners Federal George, Field, from Baltimore; Lydia, Lobdel, from Richmond, and a number of others coaſtwiſe.

Arrived at Quarantine, May 31—June 4, ſhip Mary, Freeman, from Martinico, 20 days; brigs Two Brothers, Wheelwright, St Croix, 20; Francis and Eliza, Sprague, Cape-Francois, 22; ſchooners Harriot, Rice, Trinidad, 31; Preſident, Mead, Martinico, 35; Montezuma, Townſend, Barbados, 29; Succeſs, Allen, St. Croix.

Veſſels advertiſed in Gore's Liverpool Advertiſer, April 23.

Hannah, Wilder, for Charleſton; John and Henry, Pinneger, do. Joſiah Collins, Parker, for New-York; Telegraph, Woodham, do. Charles, Mayſe, do. Mount Vernon, Boyenton, for Boſton; Polly, Willeſton, for do. Mahala Windſor, Windſor do. Diana, Noble, do. Betſy, Joy, do. Nabby, Jackſon, for Norfolk and Alexandria; Hugh Johnſon, Weld, for Antwerp; William, Kingſton, for Philadelphia; Commerce, Dyer, do.

June 6.

On Saturday laſt, John Southack was convicted before the circuit court, of forging a check on the United States Bank, in the name of Thomas H. Perkins, eſquire. The evidence of his guilt was clear and explicit; and after the jury had returned their verdict, he addreſſed the court, in which he made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and acknowledged the juſtice of the deciſion. His ſentence will be pronounced at the cloſe of the ſeſſion.

Domeſtic Manufactures.

Meſſrs. Zebina and Thomas Stebbins, of Springfield, have now in operation two ſpinning houſes, one carried by a horſe, the other by water, in which nearly one hundred runs of yarn, of twenty knots each, are ſpun daily. The linens manufactured by theſe gentlemen are excellent for beauty and durability; and the editor of the Springfield "Federal Spy," adds, "We are happy to learn, that the general government has ſo far patronized their undertaking as to order a large quantity of their cloths for the uſe of the army and navy."

From New Orleans, April 29, 1803.

"Nothing will ſell here, owing to the large quantities of French goods, of all kinds that have arrived here lately. The French prefect, and ſuite, have been arrived nearly a month. The Spaniſh governor has given him up the cuſtom houſe, rope walks, tobacco ſtores, and moſt of the public buildings, which the prefect has appropriated, and got in readineſs for the reception of their troops; he has alſo contracted with the inhabitants to make 3000 cots, &c. for the army; with bread and all kinds of proviſions, for which he is to pay one half caſh, and the other half in ſix months. "The rumor of the day is, that the Kentuckians are under marching orders for this place." A French brig came up on Sunday, loaded with ammunition and naval ſtores for the French government. Alſo, the brig Harriot, Baker, from Portland, via Havanna, with all kinds of ſalted and pickled fiſh, butter, oil, &c. There are about 100 veſſels here."

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the Brutus, on Friday laſt, we have received regular files of London papers to the 23d of April, which bring intelligence not ſo late, by two days, as the Iris, at New-York. We have however, an opportunity of examining more particularly their contents, and to gather, ſome notices, omitted in the New-York Adverti[illegible]. Arrangements in England, in ſome inſtances, have a leſs hoſtile aſpect; and the people there, at times, expreſs their doubts of war. All intelligence, however, is mere conjecture and idle ſpeculation, as the doors of the cabinet are ſtill cloſed, and tranſactions there are known only to miniſters. From circumſtances which have occurred, it is evident that Mr. Addington has been thrown into ſome embarraſſment, in adjuſting affairs, probably from ſome miſunderſtanding between him and the Grenville party. In conſequence of which, meaſures, at firſt adopted, have been leſs vigorouſly purſued. The wiſh of Mr. Addington, that Mr Pitt ſhould come in with him to counſel and adviſe, is a preſumption, that matters of the higeſt importance are now in agitation; ſomething, perhaps, which requires more energy and deciſion than mere pacification. Under theſe conſiderations, we can as yet diſcover nothing poſitive, that looks like a ſyſtem of conciliation between the two nations; but are induced to continue of opinion, that the obſtacles to a permanent peace, eſtabliſhment, between England and France, are not likely to be ſpeedily removed by negociation.

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The following Anſwer to the Speech of his excellency the governor, has been preſented by the Committee who reported it.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE ſenate of Maſſachuſetts take this opportunity to preſent their congratulation on your late honorable re-election to the firſt executive office of this commonwealth, by the voluntary ſuffrages of your fellow-citizens.

ENTERING upon the legiſlative duties of the year, we accept, with ſatisfaction, the aſſurance of your cheerful concurrence in every prudent and ſalutary meaſure of legiſlation; and, in return, we beg your excellency to be aſſured, on our part, of all that reſpect, ſupport and confidence, which are due to the elected chief magiſtrate of a free people.

THE protection of property, the ſecurity of perſonal liberty, the ſupport of government, and the improvement of our public inſtitutions, will, according to your excellency's recommenation, employ our deliberate reflections.

An equal adminiſtration of juſtice is an object of primary importance. With a view to ſo deſirable an end, our conſtitution has wiſely provided, that the juſtices of the ſupreme judicial court, ſhall hold their offices during good behavior, and that permanent & honorable ſalaries ſhall be eſtabliſhed for their ſupport: We, therefore, unite in the opinion, that their ſalaries, whatever may be deemed the reaſonable amount thereof, ought to be permanent and honorable, and eſtabliſhed by ſtanding laws.

We receive with pleaſure, your excellency's communication of the letter of the preſident of the United States, written at the requeſt of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the purpoſe of ſtimulating the exertions of the ſtate government, to carry into effect the national militia ſyſtem, in order to be ſeaſonably prepared for a vigorous defence of our country, if unfortunately, occaſion ſhould require: And altho' peace with all nations, on honorable terms, is the wiſh and the intereſt of the United States; yet, as your excellency juſtly obſerves, it will always be neceſſary for us to cultivate the military art; not to enable us to engage in wars of ambition or revenge; but for ſelf-defence, and the neceſſary vindication of our rights. The preſent reſpectable condition of the militia of Maſſachuſetts is juſtly a ſubject of congratulation. Any additional meaſures to render this important inſtitution ſtill more effectual, will be readily adopted by the ſenate.

The courſe purſued by your excellency, in execution of the reſolve of the 23d of June laſt, on the ſubject of the powder magazine, is perfectly agreeable to the ſenate.

Impreſſed with a ſenſe of the evils of a large public debt, and the ſound policy of a gradual, yet ſpeedy extinguiſhment thereof, the ſenate concur with your excellency, in the hope that, upon comparing the funds and reſources of the ſtate, with the neceſſary public expences, it will be found that proviſion may be made for a payment of a part of the remaining debt of this commonwealth, in the courſe of the preſent year, without embarraſſing the treaſury.

Any communications which your excellency may think proper to make, will command our particular attention.

With your excellency, the ſenate recognize the duty of every citizen, in conſideration of the equal rights ſecured by our conſtitutions, to contribute, in his appropriate ſphere of action, to the public good. The individual members of government, and all who are placed in influential ſituations, are under peculiar obligation to encourage, by precept and example, the practice of ſocial, political and religious duties—to remove the grounds of popular diſcord and diſcontent—to promote a love of order, obedience to the laws, and reſpect for the conſtituted authorities of the national and ſtate governments; to reſtrain the rage of parties, and tranquilize the public mind.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Mary, Moulton, of Newburyport, in 40 days from Havre-de-Grace. Left among others, the brig Enterprize, Willard, of New-York; brig Mars, Southwick, of Boſton; ſhip Columbia, King, of ditto; and ſhip Oliver Elſworth, Henry, of New-York, having juſt got clear of her cargo. Spoke, going into the river, the ſhip General Ogelthorp, of Savannah, with cotton on deck, underſtood her to be from Bremen. In lat. 43, 4, long. 52, 40, the brig Polly, 9 days from Portſmouth for Cowes. Paſſengers, Mr. Le Brun and family, and Mr. Chiver and daughter.

Same day, the brig Hannah, Hulen, in 32 days from Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica. Off Cape Antonio, fell in with the wreck of the Britiſh ſhip Undaunted, Maſon, and took from her 29 hogſheads ſugar, and 183 pieces logwood, which is conſigned to Louis Simond, of this city. Spoke May 12, between Cuba and Florida Reef, the brig Abigail, Sheppard, from Jamaica for New-York.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Antelope, Andrews, in 24 days from New-Orleans. The Howard, Black; and Juliana, Van Duym, were to ſail for New-York in two weeks. Met in the river, the brig Friendſhip, Reynolds, of New-York, from Bordeaux, via the Cape; and ſaw a brig beating up, which the pilot ſaid was from New-York—probably the Bolley.

Same day, at quarantine, the Spaniſh ſchooner Doxada, captain Du Paxe, in 12 days from Havanna.

Same day, the ſchooner Charlotte, Maſterton, in 23 days from Martha Bræ, Jamaica. Left at the North ſide of Cuba, the ſchooner Drummer, Lily, for Kennebeck, then along ſide of the ſhip Undaunted, both theſe veſſels having aſſiſted in getting her off, and left her at anchor.

Same day, the ſloop Patty, Hayden, in 3 days from Philadelphia.

Cleared, brigs Izette, Hopkins, Cork; Luna, Allen, Madeira; ſchooner Eagle, Troup, Jamaica.

The brig Mary, captain Moulton, arrived at this port yeſterday from Havre de-Grace. She left there on the 28th April, at which time preparations for war were carrying on in France, with much activity. Orders had been received at Havre on the 26th to have the forts and batteries put into the beſt ſtate of defence, and for that purpoſe all the ſhip-carpenters and caulkers in the city were held in requiſition by the government. A heavy impreſs of ſeamen had taken place, and the fleet was ſaid to be nearly manned. About 20 gun-boats, which left Havre for Dunkirk a few days before captain M. ſailed, had put back on account of adverſe winds; others were equipping with all poſſible expedition. Captain Moulton is the bearer of diſpatches for our government from Mr. Munroe.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in the Suite of Mr. Munroe, to his friend in this city, dated Paris, April 16th, 1803.

"Mr. Munroe was preſented to the miniſter for foreign affairs on the 4th, by whom he was received with every mark of attention. He aſſured him that he was authorized by the firſt conſul to declare that he heard of his arrival in France with much ſatisfaction. Mr. M. will not be preſented to the firſt conſul until ten days hence, that being the time appointed for preſenting the foreign miniſters.

"General Bernadotte left Paris on the 13th, to embark for the United States, where he is to reſide as miniſter from this government. It is the general opinion that war is at no great diſtance. Orders were iſſued two days ago to prevent the ſailing of all French veſſels."

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at Havre de-Grace, to his correſpondents in this city, dated 22d April.

"A propoſition has been lately made by government to the legiſlative body to raiſe 120,000 conſcripts, 60,000 of whom are ſaid to complete the peace eſtabliſhment, and 60,000 to form a corps de reſerve. The propoſal originates with Bonaparte, and will therefore be complied with.

"Maritime preparations are carrying on with activity, and every thing wears an hoſtile appearance.

"It would be prudent on the part of our merchants to be circumſpect in their operations, as there is no knowing what treatment we may eventually receive from this government, which ſeems to be not well diſpoſed towards us. Commercial affairs experience much embarraſſment from the ſtate of uncertainty with which it has to contend.

There is, it is ſaid, a letter by the Mary from Mr. Livingſton, our miniſter at Paris, as late as the 27th of April, in which he gives it as his opinion, that a war will ſpeedily take place.

We have been favored by a commercial friend, with a Havre price current of the 28th of April; from which we have made ſome extracts. A letter from a reſpectable houſe at Havre, of the ſame date, mentions, that "All ſorts of Eaſt and Weſt-India produce is in great demand, and ſells quickly at the prices quoted. Upwards of 15,000 bales of ſhort ſtaple cotton have been ſold here ſince September laſt, and ſtill the demand for this article is great. Pot aſhes, fiſh oil, and every kind of dye-wood ſells briſkly at the prices quoted."

Price Current at Havre, 28th April, 1803.

(In livres and ſous.)

Pot aſhes, American, hund.	49,	demand
Pearl, do.	47,	demand
Cocoa, Iſland,	27	
Coffee, St. Dom.	31 1 2 32 1-2	quick
Do. Bourbon,	32	ſale
Do. Java,	30 1-2	
Cotton, upland, Georg.	34,	ſteady
Flour, Am. bbl.	45,	dull
Indigo, Guatimala Flor.	14 to 15,	ſteady
Nankeens, ſhort, piece,	6 15	
Whale oil, pot,	38	great adv.
Sperm. do.	53	great adv.
Pepper, heavy black,	34,	dull
Rice, Carolina, hund.	45,	demand
Sugar, white Hav. do.	105 to 120,	ſteady
Do. brown,	75 to 80,	do.
Tobacco, Virg. hund.	75 to 85,	dull
Bees wax, lb.	42,	ſteady
Mahogany,	34 to 36,	do.
Exchange on London, at	60 days,	24. 6.

Bridge over the Delaware.

It is with pleaſure we notice, that the long contemplated bridge over the Delaware, at Trenton, is likely to be ſoon erected. The ſubſcription books will be