with effect; the irritability of the ſtomach occaſioned an almoſt continual vomiting during the night, with conſiderable thirſt, head-ache, hot ſkin and no perſpiration, pains in the back, limbs, &c. On the 13th, in the morning, I firſt ſaw him, and he was put immediately in the bath, which was prepared from the ſteam of boiling vinegar; his legs and feet were cold as far as his knees; in the courſe of five minutes a perſpiration took place over his whole body and head, but his feet and legs continued cold. Hot bricks were applied to the ſoles of his feet; the heat then became general, and the perſpiration profuſe; he then ſaid he felt himſelf perfectly relieved from all his pains. He continued in the bath about thirty minutes, during which he vomited two or three times a darkiſh colored fluid, mixed with ſome very ſmall lumps reſembling grumous blood. On being removed from the bath, he was laid in bed between blankets, and the ſweating continued. In the courſe of the afternoon and night he vomited occaſionally, which reſembled pretty much in color what he had diſcharged in the morning: he alſo had two or three extremely fœtid dark-colored ſtools: it became neceſſary to give him occaſionally wine, and a ſmall quantity of opium. On the ſucceeding days the ſweating was continued; his ſtomach being ſtill very irritable, he frequently vomited, but the diſcharge was not diſcolored; the wine and opium were at intervals repeated; his ſtools had loſt their fœter, and acquired a more natural color. On the 16th, the ſweating having conſiderably ſubſided, and the ſtomach yet very irritable, with an increaſe of heat on the ſkin, accompanied with very unpleaſant ſenſations, and much depreſſion of ſpirits; he was again put in the bath as before, and continued in it about fifteen minutes; the ſweat again became general and profuſe, and his uneaſy ſenſations left him; he was again placed between blankets, and the ſweating continued. His ſtools have been ſometimes tinged with dyſenteric appearances, and injections to promote alvine diſcharges have occaſionally been given him. His ſtomach has now, in a great meaſure, recovered its tone, and he is able to retain as much food as appears neceſſary. All his dangerous ſymptoms have left him, and he is at preſent in a convaleſcent ſtate, which promiſes a ſpeedy recovery.

In this man's caſe it was noticed, that whenever the perſpiration became checked, from whatever cauſe, either the want of ſufficient ſtimuli in the ſtomach or application of cold, a renewal of all the morbid ſymptoms appeared immediately to take place. This man having been removed from the hoſpital to a room in the dwelling houſe at Bellevue, a more particular attention was paid him than could poſſibly have been done in the hoſpital; and I am extremely indebted to Dr. Forſter, the reſident phyſician, for his very kind attention to him, which gave the experiment a fair chance; and alſo to Dr. M'Intoſh, the viſiting phyſician, for his aid and advice.

The ſteam-bath has been applied to ſeveral other patients at Bellevue with marked ſucceſs; to ſome others alſo it has been tried; but in whom the lamp of life was too far exhauſted to be uſeful.

I was in hopes I ſhould have had an opportunity of trying the effects of the ſteam-bath in a recent caſe of the diſorder; but none ſuch have been ſent to Bellevue ſince I have attended there. The patients ſent to this place are almoſt altogether deſperate caſes, in the ſecond or laſt ſtage of the diſorder, which accounts for the great mortality recorded there.

It has been ſuggeſted, that to render the ſteam-bath generally uſeful in private families, it ought to be made very portable, which may be conveniently done as follows:—A cloak or cover, made of oiled cloth or ſilk, ſomewhat in the ſhape of a petticoat, of ſufficient ſize to enclaſe a perſon ſitting on a chair, and to reach to the ground; the upper part to have an aperture for the paſſage of the head, with a collar to it, to be faſtened cloſe round the neck of the patient. A blanket being placed on the floor, the patient ſets on it, on a convenient chair, ſurrounded by the oil-cloth cover. Under this cover the ſteam may be introduced through a pipe, connected with the veſſel in which the ſteam is generated; or ſome boiling vinegar may be placed in a proper veſſel under the chair of the patient, into which a hot brick may be occaſionally put to keep up the ſteam. In this way a profuſe ſweat may moſt certainly be produced and ſupported at pleaſure.

The vapor of alcohol or ether might alſo ſometimes be a better atmoſphere to ſweat the patient in, as their ſtimulating effects might be of eſſential advantage.—From the experience I have had of this diſeaſe, both in the Weſt-Indies and America, I am very much inclined to believe, that nine caſes in ten might be recovered if the following practice could be adopted in the early ſtage of it. Bleed from eight to twenty ounces, according to circumſtances, but this ought not to be done twelve hours after the attack. Immediately after the bleeding give purgative glyſters until the inteſtines be ſufficiently evacuated—then immediately place the patient in the ſteam-bath, for about thirty minutes, and keep up the ſweating for at leaſt twenty four hours; avoid medicines by the mouth, except a ſmall quantity of opium. You are at liberty to make what uſe you pleaſe of any part of this communication, and believe me to be, with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your very obliged,
And moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOSEPH BROWNE.

The hon. Edw. Livingſton.

N. B. The temperature that beſt appears to promote ſweat is from 85 to 95 Farenheit's thermometer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the politeneſs of captain Gallop, of the ſhip Black River, from Briſtol, London papers are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle to the evening of the 12th Auguſt, incluſive. We make from them a few extracts; but nothing material had occurred ſince our laſt accounts either in Great-Britain or on the continent. Ireland semained in a ſtate of forced tranquility; and the uſual intercourſe with France continued ſuſpended.

The Engliſh politicians ſtill calculate on the friendſhip of Ruſſia; while, if we may judge by the complexion of our Paris papers, the great northern power is diſpoſed, at this moment, to queſtion Great-Britain's right to the dominion of the ſeas, and to aſſert the long conteſted claim of *free ſhips making free goods*; a queſtion that involves in its deciſion the importance of the Britiſh navy.

The Imperial parliament was prorogued on the 12th, after conſiderable debating to the very laſt moment. Colonel Hutchinſon, ſupported by ſeveral members, wiſhed the ſitting to be protracted, that the affairs of Ireland might be inveſtigated; and noticed, at ſome length, the ſtate of that unfortunate country: repreſenting the diſtreſſed ſtate of the people; recommending mild and conciliatory meaſures; and ſuggeſting, that if the prince of Wales was ſent as a *peace-maker* into that part of the united kingdom, there was not a man in Ireland who would not rally round him. [We ſhall give this debate in a future paper.]

The moſt active preparations for defence are ſtill going on; and the nation appears diſpoſed to meet with great ſpirit their threatened invaders. We extracted from our laſt papers an account of their ſeeking Jerome Bonaparte in a convent of emigrant benedictines; and find that he has ſince been carefully ſaught after among his baggage; and the hard hands of the captive crew of the L'Epervier examined in hopes of detecting him in diſguiſe. In the mean time it is *here* whiſpered that *monſieur* is proſecuting a matrimonial ſcheme in the city of Baltimore.

LONDON Auguſt 11.

It is confidently aſſerted in ſome of the beſt informed circles, that the court of St. Peterſburgh has given the moſt unequivocal aſſurances to our government of the friendly diſpoſition and hearty co-operation of his imperial majeſty. This accords with what has been repeatedly ſtated in this paper, though diſcredited by ſome of our contemporaries. We mentioned that the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Paris had been inſulted by Bonaparte, and that Ruſſia was decidedly with us.

While we ſtate this, however, we ought to inform our readers that ſome well informed politicians believe that in conſequence of our having blockaded the Elbe, the Ruſſian ambaſſador in this country will be recalled, unleſs certain propoſitions of the court of St. Peterſburg, reſpecting the opening again the navigation of that river, be acceded to by this country.

Reſpecting Pruſſia, whoſe conduct has been more ambiguous, we hope alſo ſoon to announce ſomething gratifying to the hopes of Europe. The real intereſt of that power is ſo obvious, that we wonder it ſhould ever have allowed France to occupy Hanover and the banks of the Elbe. A little time will probably through ſome light upon this. In the mean time, we have to announce, on good authority, that the French wiſhing to croſs the Elbe, ſent lately to the Daniſh ſide pantoons. The anſwer was to the following purport.—"You cannot come to this ſide without invading a territory to which you have no claim; and the attempt, if perſiſted in, will be conſidered as an act of hoſtility, and reſiſted by all the ſtrength we can oppoſe to you." It is added alſo, that Denmark has received aſſurances of ſupport from Sweden.

A letter from Bremen, ſays, that when the French began to remove the artillery and horſes from Hanover, the king of Pruſſia interfered, and in conſequence of a remonſtrance from him, they were ſtopt until the return of a meſſenger who was ſent off to the firſt conſul.

Prices of Stocks this day at one o'clock.
3 per cent. reduced, 53 ½ 3-8 1-2 3-8--Omnium 81-4 1-2 1 4 81-4 diſ. 3 per cent. Conſols, 53 52¾ 1-8 521-8 53.

Auguſt 12.

This afternoon between two and three o'clock, the king went in ſtate to the houſe of peers and prorogued the parliament with a ſpeech from the throne. The buſineſs of one of the moſt important ſeſſions of the preſent reign terminated laſt night, when an intereſting debate took place on the exiſting ſtate of Ireland.

The Dublin mail of this morning brings nothing particularly intereſting.

New writs were yeſterday ordered for the county of Cambridge and the city of Briſtol. The right honorable Charles Yorke and the right honorable Charles Bragge having accepted the Chiltren hundreds, previous to their new appointments. The former it is ſaid, as ſucceſſor to lord Pelham---the latter as ſecretary at war.---General Maitland is to be member of the board of controul, preliminary to his being ſent out as governor of Bombay.

Wedneſday, in conſequence of an order from the lords of the admiralty, captain Jervis, of the Magnificent, went on board L'Epervier corvette, at Portſmouth, to examine if Jerome Bonaparte, the commander of her, was on board or not. He ſcrutinized every man, and could gain no ſatisfactory information reſpecting him.---Capt. Jervis was accompanied by a lieutenant of the Magnificent, who is acquainted with Jerome's perſon. L'Epervier has a great quantity of his baggage on board, and a great many animals and natural curioſities belonging to him.

The committee of health report, that 7 deaths and 56 new caſes of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock laſt evening. The deaths were thoſe of

Elizabeth Francis, Ann-ſtreet
Elizabeth Shelton, Corlær's Hook
Thomas Hughes, 16, Roſe-ſtreet
Andrew Livingſton, North Moore-ſtreet
Edward Haines, Charlotte-ſtreet
Peter Maranda, 31, Cherry-ſtreet
William Short, (a black boy, 12 years old) Chapel-ſtreet.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

We learn that nine ſail of veſſels are on ſhore at Cape-Hatteras, among which report ſays, is the Britiſh frigate Andromache.

Captain Bartlett Shepard, of the ſloop Julia, of Chatham, (Con.) ſailed from New-River, North-Carolina, on the 23d of Auguſt, loaded with naval ſtores. On the 31ſt, off Cape-Hatteras, was upſet in a gale of wind—they immediately cut away the lanyards, the maſt went by the board and the ſloop righted again: they then all (four in number) ſucceeded in laſhing themſelves to the companion, where they remained four days, without either water or proviſions. On the 4th, at midnight, they were fortunately taken off by captain William W. Weymouth, of the ſchr. Favorite, from Richmond, (Virg.) bound to Charleſton, at which place they arrived the 8th inſtant. About an hour after taking off the ſloop Julia, captain W. fell in with another wreck, but it being dark was unable to make any particular obſervations.

The price of flour at Cape-Francois, according to our laſt accounts, was 18 dollars per barrel. It was at Port-Republican, (and not at the Cape, as erroneouſly ſtated yeſterday) that flour was retailing at 50 dollars.

We are indebted to captain Hamilton, of the brig Gayoſo, for the following extracts from his log-book:—Left at Cape-Francois, on the 2d inſtant, brig Fair American, of Baltimore, time of ſailing uncertain; ſchr. Nancy, Jeffries, of and for Philadelphia, 4th; Phœbe, of Philadelphia, uncertain; ſchr. Example, of Charleſton, 7 or 8 days; brig Little Sarah, of New Y. juſt arrived; 2 ſch's, names unknown; & an eaſtern brig.---Sept. 18th, lat. 33, 39, long. 74, ſpoke ſchr. ——, of Portland, from Jamaica for Boſton, out thirty days. The Cape was cloſely blockaded by the Engliſh ſquadron under the command of commodore Bligh, who boarded captain H. 3 leagues north of the Cape, treated him with the greateſt politeneſs, and permitted him to proceed after little or no detention. American produce high in the Cape. Government had put every article of proviſion in requiſition, payable one-third in produce, and two thirds in bills of exchange on France, drawn by the colonial prefect in favor of the vender of the goods. Accounts from Port-Republicain, received 10 or 12 days previous to captain H's. ſailing, mentioned its being in a ſtate of the moſt delorable diſtreſs, and its evacuation hourly looked for.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Ship Black-River, Gallup, 44 days from Briſtol. Left there, ſhip Briſtol Trader, juſt arrived from this port; ſhip Sally, and ſhip Hope, to ſail in about ten days for this port. Sailed in company, ſhip Penelope, Stanton, for this port. Paſſengers in the Black-River, Mr. and Mrs. Wade. Auguſt 27, lat. 27, long. 30, ſpoke ſhip Phœbe, Jackſon, from Norfolk for Liverpool, out 20 days. Same day, ſhip Warren, Hammond, of New-Bedford, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, out 22 days. September 3, long. 40, ſpoke brig Orion, Pryor, from Liverpool, out 25 days. 9th, long. 47, 31, ſpoke ſhip Fanny, Braine, out 22 days from Greenock, for this port, with many paſſengers, and kept company with her until the 23d.

Britiſh Packet, Princeſs Amelia, Wade, 43 days from Falmouth, and 5 from Halifax. Coming out from Halifax, ſaw a veſſel ſtanding in, ſuppoſed to be the Britiſh Packet Townſend, Dodd, from this port: ſailed from Halifax, with the Cambrian frigate, and the Lydia ſloop of war, on a cruize.

The Packet was chaſed into the Hook yeſterday by a French privateer ſchooner, and the captain held himſelf in readineſs for an engagement; but before the privateer could overtake the Packet the latter had arrived at the quarantine ground.

Brig Georgia Packet, Living, 50 days from Cadiz. Left there, ſhip Eugenia, Mansfield, & brig Ann, Dillingham, both juſt arrived from this port. Auguſt 28th, in lat. 44, 31, long. 22, ſpoke ſloop Henry, from Nantucket, for Cape-de-Verds. September 9, lat. 37, 38, long. 50, ſpoke a brig of and from Eaſt-Greenwich, for Surinam. 24th, lat. 39, 56, long. 73, ſpoke ſhip Enterprize, from this port, for Cork, out 2 days. There was an Engliſh fleet cruiſing off Cape St. Vincent, conſiſting of 7 ſail of the line, one frigate, a brig and a cutter.

Brig Kocco, Galliehal, 39 days from Jerſey. September 20th, in lat. 39, 30, long. 70, ſpoke ſpooner Henry, from Philadelphia, to Demerara.

At quarantine,

Ship Flora, Lee, from Amſterdam.

Below laſt evening,

A brig and three ſchooners, one of them a French privateer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.

Cleared, ſhip Charlotte, Crout, Jamaica; ſchooner Jolly Bacchus, Harper, Trinidad; Mars, Hammond, Rocheſter.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.
September 27th, 1803.

Admitted the laſt 24 hours, ending at 8 o'clock yeſterday morning:

Ann Fox, from Fourth, below South-ſtreet.
Hercules Spencer, (a negro) from the jail.

Died ſince laſt report,

Chriſtopher Anderſon, admitted with black vomit.
David Burrows.

Diſcharged cured,

George La Framboiſe.
George Hanſon.
Mary Bourke.
Hercules Spencer.

Remaining in the Hoſpital—Twenty, of whom 6 are convaleſcent.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY, reſi. phy.

Interred in the public ground, ſince laſt report,

Two adults from the city hoſpital.
A man from the alms-houſe.
A man from Race-ſtreet.
A woman from Queen-ſtreet.
A man from Front-ſtreet, near Almond-ſtreet.
A man from Lombard-ſtreet.

SAMUEL GOODMAN, Steward.

Health-office, Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

Twenty-nine phyſicians of the city and liberties report 8 new caſes of malignant fever, during the laſt twenty-four hours ending this forenoon, and two perſons near Schuylkill, taken on Friday laſt.

By order of the board,
WM. T. DONALDSON, Preſident.
Atteſt,
FELIX PASCALIS, Sec'y.

ALEXANDRIA, September 28.

HEALTH-OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 28.

The committee of health report two deaths, for the laſt 24 hours, ending this morning at 10 o'clock, neither of them of the prevailing fever.

ANDREW JAMIESON,
Chairman.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Commercially Important.

The following circular has been received by the collector of the port of New-York, from William Lee, eſquire, American conſul at Bordeaux:

"*American Conſulate, Bordeaux, Aug.* 8.
SIR,

"I learn from the director of the cuſtoms for this port, that an order of government has juſt been received, not to admit to an entry any neutral veſſels coming from, or that may have touched at any Britiſh port. With much eſteem, I am, yours truly.

(Signed) "WM. LEE."

Died, on Tueſday about 8 o'clock, at his houſe on the Little York road, Mr. *John Ramſay*, aged 57 years.—In his death the community has to deplore the loſs of a truly honeſt man; his wife an affectionate huſband, and his nine children a tender father.

The interments in the city of New-York from the 17th to the 24th September, are, adults 75, children 30---Total 105.

The interments in the ſeveral burial grounds in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending on Tueſday laſt at noon, are, adults 16, child. 4.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.
September 28.

Arrived, ſhip Samuel Smith, Stiles, 169 days from Batavia, with a valuable cargo of coffee and ſugar, &c. Smith and Buchanan.

Alſo, ſhip Fame, Lewis, 45 days from Liverpool---dry goods, hardware, &c. Benj. and John Comegys, and others. Auguſt 24, lat. 28, long. 26, ſpoke a French 64 gun ſhip from St. Domingo, for Breſt.---Sept. 4, lat. 45, long. 50, ſpoke ſchr. Lively, Ruſſel, 40 days from Liverpool, for Wiſcaſſet. Sept. 9, lat. 42, long. 55, 30, ſpoke ſhip Nancy, Duke, from L'Orient for Boſton. Sept. 19, lat. 38, 23, long. 60, ſpoke ſhip Mary, 4 days from Norfolk. Sept. 21, lat. 38, 20, long. 70, ſhip Traveller, Billups, from Baltimore to Gibraltar, 3 days out.

Alſo, Portugueſe ſhip Eliza, Solazar, 44 days ftom O'Porto---ballaſt---Richard Curſon.

Alſo, two ſhips from Portſmouth, N. H. and a brig from Salem.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Fame,	Lewis,	Liverpool
Aurora,	Bowles,	Norfolk
Monticello,	M'Clintock,	do.
Eliza,	Salazar,	Oporto
Brig Leopard,	Barker,	Salem
Betſy,	Fitch,	Liſbon

Carpenters' Society.

NOTICE.

☞ *The quarterly meeting of the ſociety will be held on* Saturday next, *October* 1, *at* 5 *o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Bryden's.*

By order,
JOS. JAMISON, Sec'y.

September 29. d3t‖

☞ *THE book-ſtores of Meſſrs. Sower & Cole—Conrad & Co. continue to furniſh copies of* "Man as he is," *&c. at the very moderate price of* 37½ *cents, for this ſeaſonable and intereſting production.*

September 24. d1t

Sale by Auction.

IN conſequence of the 190 hhds. SUGAR, advertiſed for ſale this day, not being landed in time, a part only was ſold, the remainder, conſiſting of 154 *hhds of the* VERY FIRST QUALITY, will be ſold *To-morrow*, the 30th inſtant, at 11 o'clock, preciſely

Alſo,
16 caſks of INDIGO.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
September 29

Barclay and M'Kean
HAVE IMPORTED
FALL GOODS.
September 29. d48t‖

Bills of Exchange,
Drawn on France, at ſixty days, for ſale by
JOHN CARRERE.
September 29. d

Muſlins.
A few boxes of Britiſh Muſlins, well ſuited to retail here, or for the Weſt-India market, for ſale on low terms for caſh or on ſhort credit, by
ROBERT & JOHN FERGUSSON,
No. 80, Bowly's wharf.
September 29. d

100 pieces Ruſſia Duck,
of the beſt quality
8 cheſts Young Hyſon TEA,
Juſt received, for ſale by
BIGELOW & PROUD,
Bowly's wharf.
September 29. d3t

Walter Jenkins & Co.
No. 99, Market-ſtreet,
Have imported in the Atlantic, from London, and other late arrivals from Liverpool and Hull, a large and general aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which they offer for ſale on the uſual credit.
September 29. d10t—2aw10t

James Biſcoe,
No. 21, Calvert-ſtreet,
Has received per the Ann and Fame, from Liverpool, the greater part of his fall aſſortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
And daily expects the remainder by the firſt arrivals from Briſtol and Liverpool.
September 29. d

Bicham, Gettig and Co.
No. 228, Market-ſtreet,
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.
September 29. d15t

Campbell and Ritchie,
No. 159, Market-ſtreet,
Have received by the different late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, a general aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which they will ſell on reaſonable terms by the piece or package.
September 29. d10t-eo1N

Hodgſon & Thompſon
Have received their fall aſſortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Amongſt which are a few IRON CHESTS.
They have on hand,
Hibbert's brown ſtout Porter and London Pale Ale, in bottles
September 29. eo12t

For London,

The new ſhip
AMERICA,
Captain Smith;
Expected daily from Boſton; burthen about 450 hhds part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to
NATHAN LEVERING.
September 29. eo4t§

M. Tiernan and Co.
Have removed to No. 223, Market, the ſecond door above Liberty-ſtreet, and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, which will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.
They have by the package,
2 trunks worſted hoſiery
1 caſe Mancheſtry
3 trunks Marſeilles quilting
Negro cottons
White kerſeys
Roſe, duffel and point blankets.
September 29. d30t§

William Young Lewis,
No. 20, Calvert-ſtreet,
Has received in addition to his extenſive aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Superfine and coarſe cloths, ſearnaughts, negro cottons, plains, half thicks, kerſeys, roſe and ſtriped blankets, flannels, baiſe, coatings, cheap caſſimeres, ſwandowns, fancy cords, velvets, corduroys, bombazines, bombazets, wildbores, camblets, worſted florentines, moreans, durants, calimancoes, worſted and cotton hoſiery, calicoes, chintz, dimities, muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, ſhawls, ribbons, pins, tapes, threads, &c.

Alſo,

Bleached ticklenburgs	Coffaes
Brown do.	Mamoodies
Wide hempen linen	Bandannoes
White rolls	India calicoes
Platillas	Canton flannels
Britannias	Extra long ſilk gloves
Heſſians	Broad ſtripe ſatin waiſt-coating
Checks	Glaſs beads
Iriſh linens	Writing paper
Coarſe wool hats	
Gurrahs	

All of which will be ſold at moderate prices for caſh, or negociable paper.
September 29. 2aw4t

To render ourſelves uſeful, is to do our duty.

THE certainty with which the ſubſcriber alters chimnies, ſo as entirely to prevent that great evil a ſmoking houſe, can be equalled by nothing but the ſurpriſing ſavings made in the conſumption of wood, and the trifling expence attending ſuch alteration. The beſt references can be given—and any gentleman wiſhing to give encouragement to ſuch a laudable undertaking, can be attended gratis, by applying at the ſubſcriber's houſe, near the Ferry Branch, or by leaving a note at Mr. Gwin's ſtore, Light-ſtreet.

Alſo, any gentleman wiſhing to tile a roof may be ſupplied with tiles on cheaper terms than he can cover with ſhingles.

JAMES DUNN.

Coppers, ſtills, furnaces, or any kind of fire works executed on entirely new and improved principles, ſo as to produce double the effect, with half the coſt of time and wood.
September 29. eo3t-2aw3t§