We hope the above will serve as a caution to parents. how they leave implements of destruction in the way of their children.

Arrived here on Sunday last, brig Elizabeth, captain Hooper, in 52 days from Greenock. At the time some refreshing showers be poured down upon us of captain Hooper's sailing (2d June) preparations (though unworthy) in a few days. The wells have, were still making for war, the impressing of seamen in in general, failed for some time past, and the natural England, Scotland and Ireland, was carried on with springs are so low, as it is feared will render their waspirit, &c. But it was generally imagined, by persons ter of a noxious quality. The grass on the meadows of discernment, that these preparations were only de- adjacent to the coast, and along the creeks, is so exfigned to divert the attention of the people from revo- tremely falt as to be unfit for cutting, unless washed lution principles .- The British fleet had not sailed .- by heavy rains. My neighbour J. I. in travelling a The brig ABC, from the Patowmack, was at Post few hundred yards over these meadows the other day, Glasgow, waiting for freight, expected to sail 15th absolutely gathered salt enough from his boots upon his July. The ship Duchess of Haddington sailed 14. return home, to corn down a round of beef and leg days before captain Hooper, for Boston.

CONCORD, July 20.

We hear from Warner, that on Thursday last a barn, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Straw, was taken up by a whirlwind, from the cills, and torn to pieces. There was a yoke of oxen in the barn at the time, but they were left standing without injury.

A wind-mill was lately set a going on Nottingham-Square, the property of general Cilley. It is said that with a good breeze it will grind ten bushels of corn in

an hour. We hear from Anatomy, near Boston, that a boy about seven or eight years old, who has been fick nearly four years, lately had three creatures resembling snakes come out at a sore he had on his back, from seven to nine inches long, and about the colour of the filver eel. The doctors conclude there are more of the same kind still in his back. Those which come out were alive, and continued so for some time. The child was living, but only in appearance.

WINDHAM, July 30.

A streaked snake was last week killed in Scotland society, in this town, which being opened was found to contain between eighty and ninety young inakes only produce a sufficiency of the above articles for He was then asked, who was the first circumcifed? from four to fix inches in length.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

A letter from some of the distillers of spirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday last received in this town, proposing to the gentlemen who carry on the distilling business here, to agree entirely to stop the distillation of spirits, on a certain day which they men- which says, " If thy right hand offend thee, cut it tion, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquish the duty laid upon distilled spirits at the last session of congress. But it is hoped, the good sense, the commercial sagacity, and the public spirit of the gentlemen in that line of business in the N. England states, will sufficiently guard them, against the mischievous consequences, which must manifestly and necessarily arise to them, from acceding to such a dishonourable Shaysetical, antifederal combination-They ought to look before they leap.-They ought to consider, whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the British trade, and to the importation of foreign goods, than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the particular interest and policy of that city? Whether much greater quantities of foreign rum and spirits were not imported into that city, and the southern states, just before the commencement of the new duties, than was ever before imported in so short a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre to promote the particular interest of those towns, who from their superior advantages in trade, have imported large quantities of foreign distilled spirits, free of the new duties, if they could persuade the New-England distillers to such a facrifice of their property as would accrue from suffering their distilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an inhanced price for what they have on hand? Whether a non-distillation agreement, formed avowedly to counteract the equitable laws of . the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken through, than the famous non-importation agreement, at the commencement of the late war? And whether such a measure has not a tendency to tarnish and dishonour the rifing credit of our country, in counteracting one of the best, most productive, and most popular sources of its revenue, agreed upon and established by congress, after the most careful and deliberate consideration, at two different sessions?-Is this the most eligible mode of effecting what is faid to be defired? Will congress, the legislative body of a free and enlightened people, be driven, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the interest of their constituents collectively considered? If any thing is wrong in the fystem, congress will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redress every well-founded complaint: But before a measure which has the appearance of so much temper, as a non-distillation agreement, is adopted, some more seasonable mode of taxation should be pointed out.

ALBANY, August 1. A gentleman by the name of Steuart, known in England by the appellation of the avalking Stewart, from his generally travelling on foot, who left Falmouth in May last, passed through this city on Friday 11st, on his way to Canada. He has travelled through Europe, Asia and Africa, and we learn he intends not only making a tour of the cultivated parts of America, but also exploring the most interior and hidden parts

NEW.YORK, August 3.

The directors of the bank of New-York, yesterday forenoon, appropriated three hundred shares of that bank, which were unsubscribed, to be offered to the bank of the United States. This vote of the directors being made public, the remaining vacant shares of the bank (about three hundred) were all subscribed in the space of twelve minutes after opening of the bank in the forenoon.

Extras of a letter from East-Jersey, dated July 29. different quarters: The crops of grain in Europe have, "So severe a drought as during the present summer from all accounts, the most luxuriant appearance, but has not been experienced fince the year 1780. A to- particularly to throughout this illand, where every kind tal failure of the Indian corn is expected, should not of grain is really abundant and promising." of mutton. Miserable sodder as this grass is, upwards of thirty vessels from Connecticut have arrived at the great salt meadows near Tom's river bay, in order to load therewith; some of them are laden with cattle for exchange, which, if they do not dispose of during the present summer or autumn, must, in all probability, perish next winter——God tempers the wind to the day. shorn lamb. It is humbly hoped this may be the case with us; for, even in this state, should the next winter prove rigorous, we shall, with much ado, be able to maintain our live stock.

"The lieutenant-governor of the British province of New-Brunswick has recently found himself under the necessity of extending his proclamation for the importation of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and the Indians possess strong natural abilities, and are even flour of wheat and rye from the United States of Ame- capable of receiving improvement from the purluits of rica; also, in addition to the above articles, his excel- learning, we relate the following, from Kalm's Tra. lency is pleased to allow the importation of scantling, vels. planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or "An old American savage being at an inn in New. squared timber of any sort, from the same quarter, for York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liand during the term of fix months, commencing from quor, and being rather lively, boasted he could read the first of July, 1791"-All which notably proves and write English. The gentleman, willing to in. the truth of lord Sheffield's affertion, that Nova-Sco- dulge him in displaying his knowledge, begged leave tia and New. Brunswick would, by the year 1787, not to propose a question, to which the old man consented. home consumption, but would also be able to ship a the Indian immediately replied, father Abraham: And

considerable surplus to the West-Indias!!

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 3. A Mr. Lawrance at Dobbs ferry, who has been exercised in mind for some time past, mistaking the literal for the true meaning of that text of Scripture off"-proceeded, agreeably to said injunction, to the desperate deed with a pen-knife; and, in a shocking manner, lacerated his wrist, with the composure of a stoic; but fortunately not so as to destroy all the leaders, and there is yet hope, notwithstanding he rejects every overture of medical assistance, that his hand may, in some measure be restored. He appears to be reduced to a mere skeleton, and insists that it is unlawful for him to take any nourishment whatever.

Last Sunday, in the presbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy scene, which extorted sympathy from a numerous audience. Miss Rachel Barnet, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the seventeenth anniversary of her birth, was introduced as a lifelels corpse, for the last obsequies to be paid to her memory. The scene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the reverend Mr. Austin, who preached her funeral sermon, was to have united her in the marriage banns,

to a deferving young man.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.

On the 22d instant, arrived at this place on their route to head-quarters, two very fine companies of federal troops, under the command of captains Beaux and Doyle.

The latest accounts from the Six Nations are, that they are determined to observe a strict neutrality in the present war between the Western Indians and United States, and that their friendship shall not be disturbed by any advice from the hostile tribes of the

We are happy to inform the public that ample arrangements are made by a draught of militia for the protection of the frontiers from savage inroad, or depredation, in the absence of the army, and that no injury has happened through the whole harvest to any of our citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

We hear that governor Blount, under the auspices and by the direction of the president of the United States, on the second of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians-This nation consists of about 2500 warriors, who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tenesee.

They have been greatly agitated fince the treaty of Hopewell, in November, 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely fatisfied by the liberality and justice of the United

Aug. 11. On Tuesday afternoon Timothy Pickering, Esquire, arrived in this city from the Indian country, whither he had been sent by the president of the United States, to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes. We have every reason to infer, when we reflect on this gentleman's acknowledged abilities, steadiness and moderation, that he has satisfactorily completed the very important objects of his mission.

Extract of a letter from London, to a bouse in this city, received by the Lark, arrived at New-York, dated June 7th.

"The dispute with Russia is yet unsettled, but I think it will be adjusted in an amicable manner this bears a lively green leaf, and produces a bright red fummer, and a general peace take place throughout berry. The company, for a time, conceived that he Europe. I would advise you, therefore, to make no was not serious, but he affured them he really was, speculations that are not founded on pacific principles; and repeated that to that moment he had always taken and, with regard to the prices of your produce, you the berry and leaf to be one and the same colour-He will be guided by the advices you may receive from stepped into his garden again, pointed to the plant, de-

Communications from our correspondent at Fort-Pitt, detal

August 2, 1791. "On Sunday 24th ult. two Indians arrived from Fort Franklin with a talk to general Butler. They inform us that a majority of the Five Nations intend to go to war with us, and may be expected to march to. wards Pittsburgh in a sew weeks.

" On Monday 25th, lieutenant Thompson arrived in camp, having been absent three days, without see.

ing any Indians. "On Sunday last a number of people were fred on

by the Indians at Poke Run, within twenty miles of Pittsburgh. "Last evening a soldier arrived from Fort Franklin. who informs us, that a man was taken prisoner by the

Indians within one hundred yards of the fort. " Ensign Bond is expected from Venango cvery

"This day captains Doyle and Beatty embarked for Fort Washington-the river in very bad condition. " Captains Newcastle and Phelon are expected in a few days.

INDIANISM.

To prove, if there are any who doubt it, that the

directly asked the gentleman, who was the first Quaker? He said it was very uncertain; that people differed in their sentiments exceedingly. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to resolve the question, put his fingers into his mouth, to express his surprise, and looking stedfastly told him, that Mordecai was the first Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to Haman."

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

If the phænomena of nature were faithfully regis. tered, besides the satisfaction resulting to the public from novel relations, natural history would receive important additions. On the 18th day of last month, I was surveying in the woods near Hudson's river, and 85 miles north of the city of New-York. At noon, the fky being clear, and the fun shining hot, I remark. ed the whole forest glistened in a manner not less un. common than beautiful.

I at first imagined it occasioned by either rain or dew, till, upon a moment's reflection, I found it could not be the former, as there was not a cloud to be feen, nor the latter, as it must long ago have disappeared in a day so warm and serene. Some of the company declared they had observed similar appearances besore, and called it the honey dew. Every green leaf on the trees, as well as those that were dry under our sect, were covered with a substance perfectly transparent, and in taste not inferior to dissolved sugar candy. We could not refrain continually drawing the foliage between our lips to take a syrup thus fresh from Hea-

The preceding night had been clear and still, and a finall fouthern breeze blew all the morning. It is probable that this modern manna would be discernible by the taile in the morning, but it was not discernible tall the heat of the meridian sun impisated and gave it the appearance of an elegant varnish.

I have seen accounts of this phænomenon in the Connecticut news-papers, which determine its extension above an hundred miles-perhaps it has covered? considerable part of North-America. When it is confidered that every leaf of every tree, and each blade of grass upon the thousand hills of an extensive country were perfectly candied over with the purest lugar, paipable to the touch, visible to the eye, and poignant upon the palate, the quantity must have been prodigi-

June, 1791.

Account of a singular Catoptrical Deception-a Problem for folution.

That the reader may peruse the following wonderful account without improper impressions, and not deem it sictitious, because it is at present unaccounted for, it will be necessary to mention the persons, on the credit of whom it is given as fact. The writer received the account from Dr. Franklin himself, who was particularly well acquainted with Mr. F. Grand, banker of the United States in Paris, the person by whom the phænomenon was observed; Dr. Franklin was allo a witness to that gentleman's surprise at the time he made the discovery.

Mr. Grand at night dropped a key in his garden, and having procured a candle to fearch for it, perceived, to his great astonishment, that the berries on a green house plant, which stood in his garden, were of a different colour from the leaves of the plant. He stepped into his house again, and, to a large company, in which Dr. Franklin was, mentioned the subject of his furprise, adding, that he had always conceived they were of the same colour. He named the plant, which

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