unfortunate accident, Mr. Nathan Kennedy, the only workman then in the mill, was so shockingly burnt and bruised, as to survive the misfortune but two hours. He was twenty-nine years of age, and has left a wife and three children, at Pittsfield, to mourn his untimely fate. This is the second instance of the kind which has happened in this place in the course of thirteen years. Two active young men were killed on the same spot, when the first explosion took place.

WORCESTER, *July* 26.

We have the pleasure of informing the public that the gentlemen who are now in this town, on the survey of a canal from Connecticut river to Boston, have discovered a very natural and easy communication from the Connecticut, by Miller's river to the Nashau, and from thence to Lancaster. It is sincerely wished they may be as successful from Lancaster by this town to Boston. Such a water communication would be as highly dignifying to the government, as it would be advantageous to the capital of this commonwealth, to the western counties, and the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

BOSTON, *July* 23.

Saturday last arrived brig Paragon, Hallet, master, in 59 days from Cadiz—In lat. 38, long. 4, spoke the ship Friendship, Smith, from Havre-de-Grace bound to Baltimore.

Same day arrived Schooner Sally, Cobb, in 40 days from Cadiz—In lat. 36, long. 15, 30, spoke ship Commerce from this port.

By the above arrivals we learn, that great preparations for war were making in Spain—a general war in Europe being strongly expected. That the Spaniards would act against the French.

'Twas reported in Cadiz, that between 14 and 15,000 French troops were slain in one battle with the Prussians and Germans. This report was generally credited; but when the battle took place, or where, or how many of the enemy fell, were not mentioned. We therefore hope and trust it will prove fallacious.—It is to be observed, that no news-papers, or any periodical productions of a political nature, are allowed to be published in Spain.

By the above arrivals we also have accounts of the prospect of a most plentiful harvest in Spain—all kinds of provision were low in Cadiz, flour was selling from five to six dollars per barrel, Indian corn at half a dollar per bushel, beef from seven to eight dollars per barrel.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 2d United States regiment, dated Marietta, June 24.

"Contrary to every expectation, we have received no disturbance from the Indians this spring, except in one or two instances; and in those, our exertions have been such as to leave a good impression of our strength. They are now employed in a grand talk, at the Tawa river, for the purpose of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Head-Quarters that this extraordinary council consists of 4000 members!—a tribunal which may not improperly be styled the Indian Areopagus. Two flags have been dispatched by general Wilkinson to sound their disposition, at whose return we shall be better enabled to augur peace or war.

"A few days since were deposited at this place the remains of general TUPPER. His funeral procession was arranged after the honorary manner of the late general Varnum's, the body being preceded by the military stationed here, and followed by the members of the Cincinnati, judges, directors, free-masons and citizens."

ALBANY, *July* 26.

BATH SPRING WATERS.

Several chemical experiments have been made on these medicinal waters, by different medical gentlemen. They agree that the waters contain a neutral salt, which most probably is the vitriolic acid combined with an earth. Farther experiment will determine this point with greater certainty.—The only regents used were nitrated silver—nitrated mercury—lime water—fixed vegetable and pure volatile alkalies and nutgalls. Evaporation and distillation were had recourse to.

Their operations upon the human body are undoubted.—Generally when half a pint is taken a nausea is immediately excited; when larger quantities are drank, they prove laxative with some others they act as an emetic, and they generally increase the appetite.

Upon the whole the gentlemen of the faculty conclude that the waters may be of great service in diseases originating from a redundancy of bile, and relaxations of the stomach and bowels, being also a most excellent cold bath, they may be advantageously used in cases of chronic rheumatism and of general debility.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 21.

Extract of a letter from captain Paul, of the state levies, dated Middle block-house (on the frontiers of Washington county) July 16, 1792, to major M'Cully.

"The Indians on Tuesday last killed two men and one woman, and stole seven horses between the flats of Grave creek and colonel Shepherds, in Ohio county, Virginia—Lieutenant Gray and fourteen of my men followed them over the Ohio, as far as the head of Sunfish, but the Indians being on horse-back they returned without coming up with them. On Saturday last, at Dilly's station, opposite the mouth of Grave creek, the Indians came into one of the houses, killed four and wounded one—the number of Indians was supposed to be twenty. It is thought they will strike this quarter—To-morrow morning I expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in this town from the eastward, captain Stake's troop of horse, under the command of captain Campbell.

And on Wednesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men under the command of major Ashton.

The same day captain Faulkner's rifle company marched into town from Washington county.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

In the year 1755, when the Edystone light-house on the coast of England was on fire, as the light keeper was looking up towards the lantern, a quantity of lead, dissolved by the heat of the flames, suddenly rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell upon his head, face and shoulders, and burnt him in a dreadful manner: from this moment he had a violent internal sensation, and imagined that a quantity of this lead had passed his throat and got into his body.

He invariably told the surgeon who attended him, doctor Spry of Plymouth, if he would do any thing effectual to his recovery, he must relieve his stomach from the lead which he was sure was within him. The reality of the assertion seemed, however, incredible to doctor Spry, who could scarcely suppose it possible that any human being could exist after receiving melted lead into the stomach; much less that he should afterwards be able to bear towing through the sea from the rock, and also the fatigue and inconvenience from the length of time he was on getting on shore before any remedies could be applied. The man however did not shew any symptoms of being much worse or better until the sixth day after the accident, when he was thought to mend: he constantly took his medicines, and swallowed many things, both liquid and solid, till the tenth or eleventh day; after which he suddenly grew worse; and on the twelfth, being seized with cold sweats and spasms, he soon after expired. His body was opened by doctor Spry, and in the stomach was found a solid piece of lead of a flat oval form, which weighed seven ounces and five drachms. So extraordinary a circumstance appearing to deserve the notice of the philosophical world, an account of it was sent to the royal society, and printed in the 49th volume of their transactions, p. 477.

In the parish of St. George, Canon-street, Ratcliff-Highway, (London) there is an institution founded by Mr. Rhine whereby young women who have been four years in the school, four in the hospital, and five in service, are entitled to draw lots for a portion of 100l. The days of drawing are May day, and the day after Christmas-day; when six of these young women, who have previously laid in their claims, draw tickets, which consist of five blanks and one prize; but those who are unfortunate at one time, are not precluded an half yearly chance as long as they live. But if the fortunate maid cannot find a man who will marry her on that day six months from which she draws the fortunate lot, she forfeits her right to the 100l. which is otherwise then paid. Whenever this ceremony takes place, the concourse of people is immense; and the interest which such an institution has on the feelings of the young female spectators is wonderful.

A CURIOUS FACT.

[From a New-York Paper.]

In the month of June of the present year, a peahen in the alms-house garden, set on a number of eggs, but whenever she quitted the nest, the peacock (as their manner is) would destroy some of them, until at length he had left but one. A large house cat, which much frequented the garden, probably having observed how matters had been conducted, now paid more than ordinary attention, and took it upon her, whenever the hen left the nest, to take her place, and lye spread very broad on the egg, until the hen returned, when she would very orderly deliver up her charge to the natural owner; and so it was, that in the fullness of time, their united vigilence and care, produced a fine pea-chick. Now the end puss had in view, in this curious process of incubation, is submitted to the naturalists, whether she meant to contribute what she could towards the production, or, whether it was to guard the sacred deposit from the depredations of the wanton destroyer.

Puss and the chicken are often seen together in the garden, while the hen at a distance seems apprehensive of no danger, but happy in the confidence of the friendly grimalkin.

A chemist in an inland town of Sweden, has discovered a composition, which being rubbed on the materials used in building a house, will render it fire proof; also a powder, which when sprinkled on any thing burning, will immediately extinguish the fire; an experiment has been made on some houses built on purpose, and filled with combustibles, which proved the beneficial effects of this discovery, to the satisfaction of the governor of the province, and the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood who were present, and have attested to the success of the undertaking in the most public manner.

The following little incident (from a late French paper) will give some idea of the character of Francis I. king of Hungary and Bohemia.

"THIS morning the king, wrapped in an old riding coat, and a mean looking hat, went *incog.* to the wheat market, to hear with his own ears the complaints of the people, to observe the abuses of the government, and, if possible, fall upon some method of remedying them. He was in the midst of the crowd, when he happened to direct his eye towards a crowd of people that were hurrying to a public house at a small distance. He asked, what was the matter? and was answered that three men were there who had been condemned to receive fifty lashes each, for speaking disrespectfully of the memory of the late emperor Leopold. The king went instantly to the public house, and desired to be admitted. The centinel refused. The king then made himself known, and the doors were in a moment thrown open. One of the men had already received ten severe lashes——he was then sent down to breathe awhile, for another flogging. The king observing this, ordered them to unbind the man that had been flagellated; at the same time advised him, in future, to observe moderation when the character of the late emperor was the subject of his conversation. He then represented to the colonel, that he had arbitrarily inflicted this punishment, the impriety of so severe a castigation for so trifling a fault. "I have need of men in my army, said he, and by your treatment you make my subjects invalids, and are dismissed, therefore, for ever from my service."

A very considerable number of Irish emigrants have arrived in this and other states during the present month. Report says, that the spirit of emigration so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the northern and eastern parts, that the lower and middling classes would universally remove to this side of the Atlantic could they find ships to bring them off.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 17.

"There can be no doubt, from a concurrence of circumstances, but that the British at the posts, as well as the Indian tribes, influenced and directed by them have been active in recommending peace to those nations adjoining the frontier of the United States southerly. Nothing seems now to be wanting to make a firm system of pacification with the savages, but a fixed line of honest demeanour towards the hostile Indians, treating them as we ourselves in their circumstances and situation would wish to be treated. It is more than probable a treaty will be formed ere long; the preservation of it must depend upon the rigour of government in seeing the terms of it carried into execution, and the infringers thereof punished."

[The following is extracted from the *Leyden Gaz*

"THE friends of France, and her renovated liberties, are not without hopes that as soon as the executive department is filled with proper officers, the interior tranquillity of the kingdom will be restored. The troubles in the districts have been, for a long time, rather increasing than otherwise; and no sooner do we hear of riots being quelled in one place, than fresh accounts of tumult and disturbance arrive from others. There seems, in fact, a train of powder spread over the face of the kingdom, which menaces a general explosion, if the wisest measures are not adopted to prevent it. Paris had always, heretofore, the character of the peaceable and well-ordered capital in Europe. It is now the resort of emigrants, who are returning from all parts of the continent, and of consequence the population exceeds all calculations heretofore made. Ecclesiastics swarm throughout the city, although no longer distinguished by their sacerdotal vestments, among these are sixty thousand of the non-jurings. Persecuted in their own provinces, and half paid, they flock to the capital, where they enjoy a kind of relief in the midst of the immense host of human race that cover the soil of this great city."

WILMINGTON, July 28.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucia, to a gentleman in town, dated June 8, 1792.

"The decree in favour of the people of colour occasions much fermentation here, and we apprehend will be attended with all the bad consequences of St. Domingo. God only knows when we will enjoy peace and tranquillity. I have often wished to be an inhabitant of the United States, where, it is said, we enjoy perfect freedom. You will oblige me much by giving your opinion if you really are as free as the report supposes you to be. I am led to this question because there are various opinions here on that subject. A very sensible man, and reckoned amongst us a politician, is of opinion that you are verging fast towards a very solid and strong aristocracy; in support of which, he mentioned several instances of infringements on the constitution, the proceedings of your senate in particular, and those of the different departments; which, according to his ideas, seem to be in league together to assume all the power, and leave the people nothing but the *pleasure* to support the burden of their schemes and their extravagances."

MARTINSBURGH, *July* 3.

Friday last a very severe gust or tornado, was experienced in this town and its vicinity, by which much damage was sustained; the lives of several persons were in imminent danger by the falling of stables, sheds, chimnies, and trees: whole fields of grain were almost levelled with the earth, and fences on many plantations were entirely thrown down.

BALTIMORE, *August* 4.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Lily, capt. Ow[illegible] in 33 days from Teneriffe. When he left that place vegetation was in the highest perfection; a plentiful crop of Indian corn had been gathered, and had a prospect for another in the fall. New wheat was selling at 2/4 sterling per bushel. On the 10th of [illegible] sailed from Teneriffe, in the ship Adventure, capt. Rimington, (the same ship that accompanied captain Cook round the world) and the French frigate R[illegible] captain La Brachta, part of the regiment formerly called Welch's regiment, now No. 92, to the assistance of the French in the West-Indies—they had put into Teneriffe in distress in January last. Capt. [illegible]ram sailed in company with the brig Rachel, capt. Duff, of New-York, for do. and on the 21st ult. spoke the brig Fanny, captain Thomas Ashby, of [illegible]lem, bound to Martinico, out 18 days, all well—south-east.