EXTRACT from the RIGHTS of MAN.

PART THE SECOND.——By THOMAS PAINE.

Combining PRINCIPLE *and* PRACTICE.

"IT is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune. In taking up this subject I seek no recompence—I fear no consequence. Fortified with that proud integrity, that disdains to triumph or to yield, I will advocate the Rights of Man.

"It is to my advantage that I have served an apprenticeship, to life. I know the value of moral instruction, and I have seen the danger of the contrary.

"At an early period, little more than sixteen years of age, raw and adventrous, and heated with the false heroism of a master* who had served in a man of war I began the carver of my own fortune, and entered on board the Terrible, Privateer, Capt. Death. From this adventure, I was happily prevented by the affectionate and moral remonstrance of a good father, who, from his own habits of life, being of the Quaker profession, must begin to look upon me as lost. But the impression, much as it effected at the time began to wear away, and I entered afterwards in the King of Prussia Privateer, Capt. Mendez, and went with her to sea. Yet from such a beginning, and with all the inconvenience of early life against me, I am proud to say, that with a perseverance undismayed by difficulties, a disinterestedness that compelled respect, I have not only contributed to raise a new empire in the world, founded on a new system of government, but I have arrived at an eminence in political literature, the most difficult of lines to succeed and excel in, which aristocracy, with all its aids, has not been able to reach or to rival.

"Knowing my own heart, and feeling myself as I now do, superior to all skirmish of party, the inveteracy of interested or mistaken opponents, I answer not to falsehood or abuse, but proceed to the defects of the English government.†"

* *Rev. William Knowles Master of the grammar school of Thetford, in Norfolk.*

† *Politics and self-interest have been so uniformly connected, that the world, from being so often deceived, has a right to be suspicious of public characters; but with regard to myself, I am perfectly easy on this head. I did not, at my first setting out in public life, nearly seventeen years ago, turn my thoughts to subjects of government from motives of interest; and my conduct from that moment to this, proves the fact. I saw an opportunity, in which I thought I could do some good, and I followed exactly what my heart dictated. I neither read books, nor studied other people's opinions. I thought for myself. The case was this.*

During the suspension of the old government, in America, both prior to, and at the breaking out of hostilities, I was struck with the order and decorum with which every thing was conducted; and impressed with the idea, that a little more than what society naturally performed, was all the government that was necessary; and that monarchy and aristocracy were frauds and impositions upon mankind. On these principles I published the pamphlet Common Sense. *The success it met with was beyond any thing since the invention of printing. I gave the copy right to every State in the union, and the demand ran to not less than one hundred thousand copies. I continued the subject in the same manner, under the title of* Crisis, *till the complete establishment of the revolution.*

After the declaration of Independence, Congress unanimously and unknown to me, appointed me Secretary in the foreign department. This was agreeable to me, because it gave me the opportunity of seeing into the abilities of foreign courts, and their manner of doing business. But a misunderstanding arising between Congress and me, respecting one of their commissioners, then in Europe, Mr. Silas Deane, I resigned the office, and declined at the same time, the pecuniary offers made me by the ministers of France and Spain, M. Gerand and Don Juan Miralles.

I had by this time so completely gained the ear and confidence of America, and my own independence was become so visible as to give me a range in political writing, beyond, perhaps, what any man ever possessed in any country; and what is more extraordinary, I held it undiminished to the end of the late war, and enjoy it in the same manner to the present moment. As my object was not myself, I set out with the determination, and happily with the disposition, of not being moved by praise or censure, friendship or calumny, not of being drawn from my purpose by any personal altercation; and the man who cannot do this, is not fit for a public character.

On the PROLONGATION of the POLAR AXIS of the EARTH

[*Translated from a new work lately published at* PARIS.]

UPWARDS of a century ago it was universally believed, that the earth's polar axis was prolongated, and at present people are thoroughly persuaded that the earth is flattened about the poles; or, in other words, that the equatorial diameter is longer than the diameter. I shall not, in this place, enter into an examination of the principles upon which this latter hypothesis is founded, or of the observations which have been brought to suport it. The earth's being flattened at the poles is supposed to be occasioned by the centrifugal power, which is also made to account for its progressive motion in the heavens, although the imagined power, which, it is pretended, has added so much to the equatorial diameter of the earth, has not in reality the ability to raise a single straw from the surface. It has been said, that the notion of the earth's being flattened at the poles is amply proved by the different measures of two degrees of a terristial circle procured at an immense expense, one in Peru, near the equator, the other in Lapland, in the vicinity of the polar circle. These experiments were, no doubt, made by men famous for their knowledge in such matters. But others as wise and famous as themselves, have undeniably proved from other principles and other experiments, that the earth is like an egg, prolonged towards the poles; as a sufficient proof of which is the increase of the quantity in a degree of latitude as you advance towards the poles. The polar axis of the earth, according to *Cassini*, is estimated at fifty leagues more than the equatorial diameter, which gives either pole an elevation of twenty five leagues above the perfectly globular circumference of the earth. I confess myself a convert to the opinion of the last mentioned celebrated philosopher; for the truth of which, also, we have occular demonstration in centural eclipses of the moon, at which times the shadow of the earth appears of an oval figure at her poles, as both Tycho Brahe and Kepler have observed, whose names may here stand instead of many others.

This image of the earth, when thus presented to our view in the heavens, is so plain and striking, that her rotondity is sensibly and visibly altered.

Many naturalists have supposed, as I do, that the earth is covered with ice at the poles, to such a height as to render her figure sensibly oval. And this hypothesis serves admirably well to resolve an important difficulty, which not a little embarrassed both Tycho Brahe, and even the sagacious Kepler, in their observations upon central (or total) lunar eclipses, when she was on or about the equator; as in that observed by Tycho in the year 1588, and by Kelper in 1624, of of which he thus speaks: "It is to be noted that the eclipse of the moon (meaning that on September 26, 1624) very much deceived us in our calculations; for the duration of total darkness was not only very short, but the remainder of its duration of much shorter continuance than we expected, as well as the time preceding the total darkness; just as if the earth was of an ecliptical form, and having her diameter under the equator, shorter than that extending from one pole to the other."

But without, having recourse to the authority of any names whatever for the support of our system, we may conclude from analogy only, that the axis of the earth is the longest diameter.

The mountains (Cordilleras of Peru, which are mere molehills in comparison to the two hemispheres, and the rivers flowing from which are mere brooks in comparison to the vast ocean, have solid ridges of ice upon them from 20 to 30 leagues in bredth, interspersed with pyramids of ice and snow in their centre, from 12 to 150 fathoms of elevation. If these are so immense, What ought then to be the height of the vast cone of ice at either pole, which in their respective winters have a circle about them almost 2000 leagues in diameter? For my own part, I have no doubt, that the prodigious thickness of these cones, at the poles, is one cause of the earth having appeared of an oval form in the central eclipses of the moon observed by Tycho, Brahe and Kelper.

From such a configuration of the globe results another consequence. If the elevation of the polar ice is capable of altering the form of the globe, as imagined in the heavens, its weight ought to have some influence upon the earth's motion in the ecliptick. There is in fact, a remarkable analogy between the motion by which the earth alternately presents its two poles to the sun in one year, and the reciprocal melting of the polar ice which happens in the same space of time. I conceive the motions of the earth to be affected by these alternative meltings of the ice in the following manner: Admitting, with the astronomers, the laws of reciprocal attractions amongst the stars, the earth ought certainly to present to the sun, by which she is attracted, the heaviest part of her body. But the heaviest part ought to be one of her poles when surcharged with a cone of ice, above two thousand leagues in circumference, and of elevation far exceeding the highest parts of all continents. But, in proportion as the ice of this pole melts, when the sun becomes more vertical; and, on the contrary, as ice of the opposite pole increases, as the sun recedes from it, it must follow that the former pole becoming lighter, and the latter heavier, the center of gravity passes alternately from one to the other; and from this alternative preponderence must necessarily result the movement of our globe in the ecliptick, which gives us summer and winter.

It would follow from this alternate change of weight from one pole to the other, that our hemisphere, having incomparably more land than the southern, and consequently more heavy, ought to be inclined for a longer time towards the sun than the other. This actually happens, since we have five or six days more of summer than of winter. Hence it follows that our pole cannot lose its centre of gravity until the opposite pole has loaded itself with a weight of our continent and the ice of our hemisphere. This also is proved, from experience, to be the case; for the ice towards the south pole is more high, as well as more extended, than that about our pole; navigators never having been able to advance to more than 70 degrees of south latitude, whereas it is common to sail beyond 82, north. This at once explains the reason why the power called Nature has thought proper to distinguish this globe into two hemispheres, the one indulging within itself the greater quantity of land, and the other the largest portion of seas, that in its motion it might partake of the two properties of versality and steadiness. Hence too we see the reason why the south pole is placed in the midst of immense oceans, far away from any land, that it might load itself with a greater quantity of marine evaporations, accumulated around it in the form of ice, and thus balance the weight of those immense continents which extend over the northern hemisphere.

LONDON, April 28.

In the report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the effect of the laws relative to imprisonment for debt, an instance is produced of a man having been confined forty-five years for a debt originally amounting only to six pounds!!!

Decree of the National Assembly declaring WAR against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

April 20. The National Assembly deliberating on the formal proposition of the King, considering that the Court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with several powers of Europe against the independence and security of the French nation.

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretentions of the German Princes, possessionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of powers; considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last dispatches of the King of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redress of the different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

The National Assembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles consecrated by the constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its force against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war, into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people, against the unjust oppression of a Monarch; that the French will never confound their brethren with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to soften the rigours of war; to preserve their property, and to prevent it from sustaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who league themselves against liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

That it adopts all those foreigners, who, abjuring the cause of its enemies, shall join its standard and consecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their establishment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, and after having decreed the case of urgency, decrees war against the KING of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE KING's ANSWER.

"I shall take the decree of the National Assembly into deep consideration. It involves the most important interests of the nation."

Next day the Minister of Justice informed the Assembly that the King had sanctioned the decree.

MADRID, March 28.

THE Queen was delivered this day of a son, who has been baptized by the name of Don Philip. All the Foreign Ministers, the Nuncio not excepted, were acquainted with the event too late to be present at the ceremony, which was over before they came.

April 19.—A few days since died, at Vienna, after a long illness, Count Zinzendof, Privy Counsellor, and President of the Royal Council of Appeal. On the same day died likewise Baron Chienmayer, Vice President of the same tribunal.

PARIS, April 25.

THE Decrees relative to the sequestration of the Estates of the Emigrants has been inserted in the Registers of the Municipality at Paris.

The most productive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the Treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The centre army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxemberg. M. de Rocheambeau, is to march towards Mons—Van der Mersh has accepted a post in the French army; he acts as *Marechal de Camp*.

The emigrants have bespoke 16,000l. tents, and other camp equippage. The two millions of livres which they have lately received, are from the King of Prussia.

The elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the King's *ultimatum*, sent a Courier to Vienna, requesting that the emigrants might be permitted to assemble and to take up arms. It was expected that by the 25th of April, they would be completed, armed and embodied. The last division of the Brisgaw army is arrived at Fribourgh. General Wallis and Coburgh are in full march, at the head of 30 battalions, consisting of 1500 men each.

The Prussians in the Duchy of Cleves have received orders to put themselves on a war establishment.

Precautions have been taken that all the troops may be ready, at the same time to begin a campaign. At Louvaine 12,000 Prussian troops are to be quartered. A great quantity of fieldpieces, some 36 pounders, are on the road from Malines for Mons. Almost the whole garrison of Brussels is to march towards the frontiers.

From several parts of the interiour of France, the most melancholy news is received. Letters from Nismes declare, that it is now no longer possible to number the Chateaux which have been pillaged & reduced to ashes. Letters from Perpignam, make mention that houses, shops, &c. have been plundered and demolished by a set of Ruffians, who, elated by success, attacked churches, &c. overthrew altars, multiplied, statutes, &c.

M. Bourgoing, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has written to M. Damourier and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hostile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the Frontiers consists of only 12 or 13,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27.

THE losses of this empire sustained by the late bloody and expensive war, scarce half a century, supposing it at peace so long, would hardly be able to reimburse. But our troubles are not yet at an end—though released from the war with Austria and Russia, the Ottoman Government, from the revolt of numerous Pachas, is likely to be plunged into the greatest embarrassments, if not in complete ruin—The principal of these revolters is Her Timur Khan, who, after mustering the Province he commanded, is now rapidly marching towards Bagdat, at the head of an immense army. Several Egyptian Beys have also wrenched the command from those who governed under the Grand Seignior; and the son of the late Pacha of Annappa, who was put to death by order of the Porte, and his head sent to Constantinople, is devasting the whole country of Cobing and Caucasus. These disasters have occasioned the Divan to assemble for several days past in order to devise measures to withstand, and to oppose the alarming inroads of the revolters.

TRALEE, (*Ireland*) March 30.

The following most extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago:—On the 24th and 25th inst. the lake of Farrentoreen, near Killorglin, one mile in circumference, totally disappeared, a cavern having opened and swallowed it in. This body of water has not yet disembogued in that neighbourhood, or any place we have heard of. The lake was very remarkable for the quantity and goodness of trout, not even one of which remained, having all been precipitated into the earth with their element.

BOSTON, July 4.

Late Interesting European Intelligence,
Received per Ship Olive Branch, Capt. James Calder, from London.

Battles between the French and Austrian Armies.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.
BRUSSELS, May 4.

IT appears by the accounts published by this Government, that on the 29th of April, at day break, a body of French troops had advanced near Tournay, when Major General Count d'Happoncourt marched one battalion of the regiment of Clerfayt, four companies of that of de Ligne, and four Squadrons of the dragoons La Tour, to oppose them; and after the Austrians had fired some pieces of cannon at them, they retreated precipitately beyond the Austrian frontiers. The loss of the French on this occasion consists of two dragoons and several horses killed, forty soldiers of different regiments taken prisoners, four pieces of artillery, some provisions, baggage, and implements for intrenching. On the side of the Austrians there are none either killed, wounded or missing.

That, on the same day, about half past 9 o'clock, A. M. another body of French troops under the command of M. de Biron, having entered the Austrian territory by Quievrain, and advanced beyond Boussot, were opposed by Lieutenant General Beaulieu, at the head of 1,800 infantry, and between 14 and 15 hundred cavalry, and obliged with the loss of 20 men killed, and several wounded, to retire towards Boussot and the forest of Boussot, where, however, they remained in sight of the Austrians.

That, on the day following, at day break, the French put themselves in motion to attack Lieutenant-General Beaulieu, who had in the mean time, been reinforced by two battalions, and who had advanced part of his troops to meet the French. A short action took place, which ended in the complete rout of the French, who, lost on this occasion, about 250 men killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. The French, by eleven o'clock the same morning, had already repassed the Austrian frontiers, and retreated towards Valenciennes.

May 10. A large body of French troops in full march from Cambresis, Quelnot and Environs, to reinforce the army of the north. On our part, several battalions of infantry and eight squadrons arrived, on the 6th, in the Camp D'Leuze. Most of the inhabitants of Quievrain, having been alarmed, have again quitted their houses. Some companies of infantry, from the army of M. La Fayette, have posted themselves at Andevor, within two leagues of Namur on the Meuse. A detachment of Hulans have retreated on their approach. Several persons have quitted Namur, and come to reside here. There are no apprensions concerning the fate of that town. La Fayette's army is daily receiving reinforcements. He seems, by his motions, to be meditating some important attack.

ATTEMPT UPON MONS.

LONDON, MAY 7. Letters were received yesterday by government, stating that the attempt was made on the 29th of April, by M. de Biron, at the head of between eight and nine thousand men, with 24 pieces of cannon. The place was reported to be badly fortified and from the disposition of its inhabitants it was expected that it would surrender. But the contrary was found to be the fact, for between six and seven thousand Austrians appeared in defence of it, and after a very little firing the Queen's regiment, which was in the centre of the French army gave way; and the commander in chief fled—so early in the combat that the letters state the Austrians were astonished; they however pursued the runaways, and the Austrian cavalry killed between seven and eight hundred. Rochambeau's son is said to have fallen among the slain.

On the same day, a similar attempt was made to capture Tournay, by a body of French troops, commanded by General Dillon, which also failed—The French suffering a loss of near 400 men, their baggage, tents, &c.—When the retreating army reached Lisle, suspecting their commander of treachery, the soldiery most inhumanly cut him to pieces with their sabres, without the form of a trial. Mr. de Biron, is also suspected of treachery.

After the soldiers and mob had murdered Gen. Dillon, at Lisle, and thrown his body into a bonfire, they made a ring, and imitating the savages of America, danced round the flame, singing aloud, that such was the proper reward of traitors. Such are the first public acts of the soldiery of France under the new constitution.

The brother of the unfortunate Dillon, has petitioned the Assembly, who are determined to employ the most effectual means for the discovery and punishment of the assassins.

SKIRMISHES, &c. &c.

February, May 15.

The accounts we have received of the conduct of the French, in the several conflicts with the Austrian, represent the former in such pusillanimous attitudes that they are scarcely credible.—Lately, Prince De Wurtemberg advanced so far to reconnoitre, the enemy, that he was perceived and pursued by a detachment of French cavalry. He owed his safety to the speed of an excellent blood horse. The general quarters at Leuze, being threatened with an attack from the French, have been moved into Mons. General Boross, who formerly commanded at Louain, was so dangerously wounded while he was visiting the advanced posts, that he is in danger of loosing a leg. On the 10th, in the night, some Trinlese Casseurs marched to Macou, under the cannon of Conde, to attack a French post defended by 13 men; ten of them were killed, and the remaining three were taken prisoners. One of the Casseurs was killed, and a few wounded. On the 11th, there was a smart engagement near Quievrain, between the Austrian hussars and the French dragoons. The French had nine men killed, and seven taken prisoners. One Austrian hussar was killed and a few more wounded. It is computed that the number of troops in the Netherlands, from Luxomberg to the sea, consisting of Austrians, Wurtzburghers, Bamberghers, &c. amounts to 60,000, including 1500 men who arrived yesterday to complete the German regiments. A division of artillerly is also arrived. Yesterday 300 horse de remonte, and a detachment of the dragoons de Coubourg, and some hussars of Blanckenstein passed through this town. Count de Maldechem, Grand Ecuier to the Archduke Charles, arrived here on Friday last from Vienna. The Archduke was to follow him, and was even on the road, when he was recalled by the King, who sent a courier after him. This recall was occasioned by news being received at Vienna, that the states had refused to vote the subsides. When the low countries are free from ferment, the Archduke will resume his journey.

Duke Albert de Saxe Teschen, our Governor General, will command all the garrisons in the provinces. General Browne will command the army, and will have under him General Alvinzy, who arrived here yesterday.—The young Prince de Ligne is also arrived. He is to command the engineers. A great many French deserters join the Austrian army. Letters from Luxemberg of the 11th mention that 400 men still remaining of the regiment Royal Allemand, passed through the Rhine at Rademasick, above Luxemberg in order to join the French Princes at Treves. In the French army opposed to ours, the National Guards and the regulars are very much at variance. But indeed hitherto the only opperations which have taken place, were nothing more than Ministerial intrigues. We shall soon see whether the French army will assume a more military attitude. As to our troops, they seem remarkably steady, well disciplined, and by no means likely to desert.

All this is the effect of strict discipline, in some degree of the encouragement given to the troops, by distributing among them the plunder taken from the enemy. The French prisoners here, in number about 200, among whom is a Lieutenant Colonel of Hussars, de' Esterhazy, are in every respect, treated in the same manner as the Austrian troops, and receive nearly the same pay.

KNOXVILLE, May 19.

A gentleman from Georgia, whose veracity may be depended on, informs, that an express had arrived from Gen. M'Gillivray to the governor of Georgia, requesting him to make provision for 2000 Indians who were to attend him at the running of the line determined on by the late treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

By late accounts from Hispaniola, it appears that M. Blanchelande the French governor, entertained apprehensions of hostile designs on the part of their neighbours, the English at Jamaica—in consequence of an encrease in the armament at that place—Two regiments, in addition to the troops already there, being ordered from Nova-Scotia—but it is most probable the object of the British is to preserve the peace of their own island.

The Assembly of Jamaica have rescinded the loan of 10,000l. to the government of St. Domingo, made some time since—the said government having declined the acceptance thereof.

Sunday last was drowned in Schuylkill, near this city, Mr. John Beghn, a native of Ireland—educated in France—whose premature fate is greatly regretted by his acquaintance, and lamented by his friends.

On Monday the 18th inst. Captain Stakes' troop of light dragoons moved from Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.) on their route to the western Country.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) the Ship Wilmington, Capt. Jeffers, in 37 days from Belfast, with upwards of 500 souls.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Lancaster, to his friend in this city, dated June 11.

"On the 7th inst. some of the largest hailstones fell here I ever saw—They were generally pretty regularly round or oval—some 'tis said weighed an ounce each, measured 5 inches in circumferrence; in some places the quantity was so great as to damage grain, &c. but not totally destroy it which a few minutes continuance would have done."

NEW-YORK, June 19.

That destructive insect, the Hessian Fly, has made its appearance about Elk Ridge, in Maryland, where the crops of wheat have generally fallen before it. In West-Jersey, considerable damages has also been done by the same insect; many farmers having found their crops already so far ruined, as to induce them to turn in their cattle to feed upon the remains.

June 27. Accounts from Cape Francois are received to the third of June. At that time there was not the least appearance of the re-establishment of peace, or of any succour to the white inhabitants, and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation. Twenty families came in the vessel that brought these accounts.

The national assembly of France have determined to adopt the general principle of the abolition of the slave trade; that is, they have resolved to proceed in exact conformity with other nations in effecting a complete abolition of so infamous an abuse of commerce.

July 5. This city and vicinity were exceedingly alarmed, last Sabbath, about 4 oclock, P. M. by a tremendous westerly tornado, which continued about 20 minutes, twisting off limbs of trees, unroofing houses, and tumbling down chimnies in various parts of the city. Uninured to such unruly gusts, the citizens, particulerly the fair, were thrown into a momentary consternation. Terrible was the havoc on the water—in vain did the *Sabbath breakers* cry for mercy—in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye, were they hurled to the bottom, and melancholy was the scene. It is said, 29 persons lost their lives in this neighborhood, but we have not been able to ascertain who they were, for certainty. Report says, that a Mr. Wade, his wife, and two of their children, his brother, and a young man, were all, except the last mentioned, drowned, from one boat near Yellow-Hook, a few miles from the city. It is also said, a sloop, overset with 16 persons all but one drowned.

We learn that this storm extended to Philadelphia, that a ship was driven from her moorings there and sunk, and, that the road from thence to this city, shows violent tokens of its visitation.

WINDHAM, June 23.

Last Sunday afternoon a thunder cloud, which collected but a little to the northeast of us, passed over this town, and though not uncommonly high charged with electric fluid, was, in some other respects very singular. Soon after it was first observed, it appeared extremely wild, and in great commotion, and a heavy rumbling noise proceeding from it, gave the most fearful apprehensions of an approaching hurricane or whirlwind—fortunately it was not the case, but a torrent of rain, accompanied by the the largest hail ever known by the oldest person here, was discharged from the cloud in the greatest plenty; and, had the wind been high, as was first expected, must have done inconceivable damage to the fields of grain, glass-windows, &c. Three of the hail stones picked up by a person and put into a tea-cup of common size, filled it with water when melted. In general, the hail was about the bigness of walnuts, though many were much larger. In one house, 14 panes of glass were broken—several others suffered in like manner, but in a less degree, and considerable damage was done to some fields of grain. The extent of the storm was not more than three miles in any direction from the meeting house, and the severest part of it was towards the western and southern extreme.

Wednesday, a barn belonging to Mr. Asa Kemball, of Hampton, was struck with lightning, and consumed.

SALEM, July 3.

Capt. Thomas Putnam of the Brig William and Henry, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, which he left the 8th of May.

Ankerstrom, *the Swedish rigicide, he informs, has been executed, pursuant to his sentence. He was publicly whipped three different times, in the market place—ignominiously exposed in view in the pillory—his right hand was cut off—and finally he was* BEHEADED, *quartered, and exposed at the common place of execution. To the last he gloried in the deed, by which, he said, he had rid his country of a tyrant.*

NORTHAMPTON, July 11.

The *French Patriots*, fired with enthusiastick ardour—and the *Emigrant Princes* and their adherents, stimulated by revenge, will not leave a bloodless field in any encounter. As Falstaff says,

"*There will be no playing soldier there.*"

Capt. Daniel Shays, who a few years since, commanded the body of Insurgents which shook this Commonwealth to its centre—and whose proceedings, had great effect in producing our *National Government*—is now confined in prison at *Worcester*, for debt. The Captain is a man of spirit, and we are assured by those who know, that he took the command of the insurgents, merely to prevent the excesses which are ever committed by armed men, who feel no principle of subordination—It cannot therefore be an impeachment on patriotism or federalism, and surely not on benevolence, to propose a subscription to extricate him from his "*durance vile.*"

His Excellency the Governour with the unanimous advice and consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint *Gabriel Johonnot*, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the County of Hancock.

Dwight Foster, Esq. is appointed Sheriff of the County of Worcester.

Some counterfeit certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania having been lately detected, the public have been cautioned by the Comptoller General to beware of such as may be offered for sale.

The State of Connecticut, according to some late resolutions of the legislature, is taking measures to carry the law of the United States for regulating the militia, into execution.

ings, for each offence ... holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *earned.*