had was opposite to that of the others; it was long and narrow; the singularity of it consisted in its colour, which was like that of the flames of sulphur, except one end, which was white; the whole was rather ragged: It spread slowly, and disappeared after about an hour, very near the place where it was first discovered. The flash of light above mentioned, some persons assert to have issued from the minute cloud: This, however, the writer of this paragraph cannot help doubting, for though his eyes were fixed on it for 10 or 12 minutes before the noise was heard, yet he observed no light from it, and is disposed to believe that the cloud and sound had not the least connexion

BOSTON, *September* 3.

In addition to the many accounts which have been published in the papers of different hurricanes which happened on the 15th ult. we have the following:—That in the afternoon of that day, a hurricane was perceived to advance towards a house in Dunbarton, state of New Hampshire; on discovering its approach the owner of the house ran in and intreated all to go down cellar while it passed—The house was entirely new, and had no glass to the windows—The owner intendeavouring to put a board up at a window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board, by the hurricane from that window and driven across the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him—The house was very considerably damaged, as was likewise a barn, which also was new, and stood in the range of the hurricane. From Dunbarton, it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack-river, in the same state, destroying in that town, several houses, barns, fields of corn, &c and orchards, and more or less damaging a number of others. From hence the hurricane entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder mill house, which stood at some distance from the shore, and completely set it adrift on the water, a ferry-boat, passing at the same time, was taken up and carried a considerable distance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was surprisingly great.—The hurricane is supposed to have passed off in the river, as no traces could be discovered of it afterwards.

NEW YORK, *September* 1.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, August 20.

"A number of counterfeit HALF GUINEAS, of the English coin, have been discovered in circulation here, and we have reason to suppose the person who passed them here is now in New York, probably with a design to pass off as many as possible. They so exact a counterfeit in appearance, that they [illegible] be detected, but by the want of weight [illegible] ring into them. They appear to be copper [illegible] gold, and dated 1781"

[illegible] issued at Barbadoes the 14th [illegible], vessels navigated according to law [illegible] within any of the ports of that go[illegible] immediate floor, bread, rice, wheat, or [illegible] from or above date to the 1st of [illegible] shall be admitted to enter from any island in the West Indies. Provided such articles belong to British subjects, without any false pretences, and are not sold upon commission for the benefit of foreigners, nor accompanied by prohibited articles.

By a brig, arrived from Port-au Prince on Friday morning last, we are informed, that there has been a very heavy gale in the West-Indies. Captain Earle, who commanded this vessel, fell in with a large French wreck on the Hog Styes, and took 38 persons on board. She was chiefly laden with sugar.

September 13. From European papers, brought by captain Folger, from Dublin, and captain Allen, from London, to the 2[illegible]st of July, the following interesting particulars are abstracted, viz.

Carrying the Orange flag, and distributing papers in favour of that party, are instituted capital crimes by the states of Holland; who have also issued a declaration, dated the 3d instant, whereby they pledge themselves to guard and maintain for ever the wives, children and heirs, of all the burgesses who may be killed or wounded in defence of that province. They have likewise issued orders, that no persons whatever shall sing songs in their streets, or do any act naming the house of Orange, on pain of being severely punished. On the 7th of July the town of Wyck was taken by a body of 1000 of the Orange party, without any resistance, and licence given to pillage and murder; there were but 100 burgesses in garrison. It is suspected, that the stadtholder intends to invade Holland, as his army has been seen in motion; but many obstacles are raised effectually to render the success of such intention unfruitful. The states of Holland have finally agreed to request the mediation of the court of France, and consequent orders are given to the grand pensionary. The capture of Wyck is likely to be followed by that of Harderwick and Guelderland, says a British paragraphist. Zealand hitherto has waved between the two parties, but that island has now joined the states of Holland, which has occasioned a considerable fracas in Middleburgh, the capital of that island, by the Orange party, who declared that fire and sword should carry every thing before them: here they murdered and pillaged many. The patriots accuse the prince of having encouraged this practice.

September 15. Last evening arrived here the brig Diamond, captain Chevers, in sixteen days from St. Croix, who informs, that a severe hurricane happened at Basseterre on the 23d of August, it began about 4 o'clock P. M. and did great damage amongst the shipping. The brig Otto, William, Augustus Peek, from this port, was drove from her anchors out to sea and overset; they were obliged to cut away her masts, when she righted, and they got into port next day under jury-masts. A schooner belonging to Middleton, William Warner, master, overset and entirely lost, only the captain and five of the crew saved. A brig belonging to Boston was drove out to sea and received considerable damage, the captain of which informed, that the day after the gale he saw a sloop dismasted (name unknown). A schooner belonging to Marblehead, ——— Gale, master, a brig and a sloop belonging to Caico Bay, and several other vessels were drove out to sea, and were not heard of when captain Chevers sailed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 11.

"The members of the Equestrian order, laid on the table yesterday their answer to the letter of the princess of Orange, and her illustrious spouse; this order of the state insist strongly on the first advice they gave on the subject; but the towns of Amsterdam, Gorcum and Schoonhoven, adhere to their first advice, which is declinatory; the towns of Haarlem, Leyden, Schiedam, Alkmat, Monicknedam, and Permerend, have adopted the advice of Amsterdam; so they are decided towns. Dort declared by its deputies, "That perceiving the respective letters of the prince and princess of Orange are writen in the style of hauteur, and little suitable to the respect due to a sovereign, the town is not empowered yet to be explicit on the subject." Gouda and Rotterdam have not yet sent to their respective deputies, their last instructions on this point. There then is assuredly a majority against the two principal points of the prince's letter to the states, viz

"A reparation of the insult, and permission to the princess to come to the Hague. These resolutions will serve as a basis to the answer to be given to the Prussian memorial, which requires "the punishment of those who arrested the princess;" but in the end, we hope, that the mediation of France will relieve us from all embarrassments.

"We hear this moment, that the princess of Orange is now actually at Breda, from whence we suppose, her highness will attempt a second voyage incognito to the Hague; this step does not accord with the tenor of M de Thulemeyers's memorial; or can we suppose, will be the means of causing the vigilance of the states of Holland to stop. At all events, the guards and piquets are double in this place.

"The Equestrian Order have explained themselves decidedly relative to the journey of the princess, and strongly recommend her coming to this place.

"By accounts from different places, the resolution in favour of the ancient constitution becomes general. Many places have declared themselves for the prince, and in others they have disarmed the free corps. In short, the fermentation is general throughout the provinces. The friends to the old constitution are now awakened, and their party increases daily. At Middleburgh every thing is put upon the old footing, but not without great riot, pillage, and loss of lives. At Deventer, in Overyssel, all is in an uproar, and they are massacring one another. The peasants in the neighbourhood of Schoonhoven are in a state of insurrection, and vow they will sack that place, where they dared detain the princess a prisoner. All these are shocking schemes; God grant they may be prevented before they get too far, and that matters may be speedily settled so as to prevent the dreadful calamity of a general civil war, with which this unhappy country is threatened."

Extract of a letter from Campen, July 8.

"The states of our province assembled in this town on the 4th, 5th and 6th. The taking of the town of Hasselt, by some deserters from the Cordon, and effected through the treason of secretary d'Almaras, was the object of their deliberations; but Hasselt having been invested by a corps of the auxiliaries, and threatened with a cannonade from the shipping, the regency was constrained to request from our states, a safe conduct for a deputation to be sent here, to enter into a sort of a capitulation.

"The states, although in power to punish the traitors of the plot, preferred clemency, and regulated six articles in favour of the regency, and other inhabitants of Hasselt; at the same time pardoning what had been done.

"The states before they parted, came to the following resolutions:

"1st. The absolute suspension of William the fifth from the dignity of stadtholder, and captain and admiral general of the province.

"2d. Not to pay their quota part of the emoluments attached to these three dignities, until the prince of Orange had put an end to his unjust ambition, which was the cause of all the troubles and calamities, which desolated the dear country.

"The states also wrote a circular letter to those of Friesland and Groningen, giving a detail of all the pillaging in Gueldres, of which they charge two regiments, as peculiarly culpable, viz. De Plattemburgh, and De Sommerlaten; the first belonging to Friesland and the other to Groningen. Their mightinesses have joined to this letter, copies of the letters of secretary d'Almaras, and have requested their co states to contribute by their immediate orders to the tranquillity of the republic, and to oppose the usurpation of Gueldres, who appears as wishing to give law to all the confederates."

September 18. On Sunday afternoon an express arrived in town from Boston, in 48 hours, by which we learn, that the French fleet, lying there, had received peremptory orders to put to sea immediately. Our account further states, that these orders were brought to Boston by a fast-sailing sloop, from which no information could be obtained, either from whence she came, or respecting the destination of the fleet.

September 20. The Boston papers mark with how much regret they part with the French fleet; observing that the greatest harmony had subsisted between the officers and citizens, and that the sailors also had behaved with the utmost decorum.

Accounts by the latest papers from Europe, do no more than confirm to us that the greatest preparations are making to blow up the sparks of contention in Holland.—His most Christian majesty has engaged to mediate; but it is not much expected that any mediation will take place, except through the medium of fire and sword.

By the latest accounts from France we learn, that orders have been dispatched to Toulon and Rochfort to get ready for sea with all possible expedition 15 sail of the line. This is besides the fleet already prepared at Brest.

The emperor, being now arrived at Vienna from his journey to Cherson, a different aspect of the affairs in the low countries may be expected in a few weeks, as it is not to be supposed that monarch will tamely look on and suffer the peace of Europe to be disturbed through interested motives and for factious purposes.

The emperor's return to Vienna is likely to revive the late disturbances in Brabant. He declares that he does not understand the nature of the grievances complained of, and does not approve of the easy compliance of prince Kaunitz to the remonstrances of the people.

The report in Paris is, that a congress, consisting of the English, French and Prussian ambassadors, will be held, in order to mediate the affairs of Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wyoming to his friend in this city, dated September 6.

"Our court this day adjourns; it has been conducted with the best order, and affairs wear a much better aspect here than they did a short time ago. We have learnt nothing from the convention at Tioga, except that the meeting was not so great as was expected. I have just heard, but how true I cannot tell, that they have dispatched two surveyors to lay out two towns upon the waters of Tioga in this state. The appointment of a lieutenant, I hear, myself, will have a good effect."

September 21. At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the different wards of this city, the district of Southwark and the township of the Northern-Liberties, the following petition and declaration was unanimously agreed to be circulated, and when signed, to be presented to the honourable the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met.

To the honourable the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, the petition and declaration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the districts of Southwark and the Northern-Liberties,

Respectfully shew,

THAT your petitioners have seen, with great pleasure, the proposed constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect union of the States, as well as to secure to themselves and posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken the method of expressing their earnest desires that the said constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the state of Pennsylvania, in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honourable convention.

PETERSBURG, *September* 6.

By a gentleman from Green-Briar county, we learn that a number of the inhabitants of that county headed by one Matthews, have lately attempted to stop the court from proceeding to business—and had nearly effected their purpose—but in consequence of the interference of civil authority, Matthews thought proper to retire, and the rest dispersed. It is said Matthews has since been apprehended, and is now in close confinement.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 4.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Richard Harwood, jun. Nicholas Worthington, Brice T. B. Worthington, and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, Samuel Chase and Daniel M'Mechen, Esquires.

ARISTIDES congratulates the author of the late publication upon his high improvement of one of the most beautiful and difficult figures of speech. Other writers have contented themselves with the use of this figure, only *now and then*, where it might be introduced with peculiar force and propriety.