

being distinguished at the distance of two or three rods. Directly scarce an inch of glass was left in the windows next the storm, and in some instances the sashes were broken; shingles were split and beat off the roofs of houses and barns; and vegetation almost wholly laid waste by the fury of the hail; while the wind overturned trees, unroofed, removed, or destroyed barns and fences. Every thing seemed in confusion and uproar, and men and beasts were silent with astonishment.

This scene lasted according to different judgments, ten, fifteen and twenty minutes, though most agree that the greatest discharge of hail fell in a shorter time. When the hail ceased, a shower of rain more abundant if possible, immediately followed and collecting ran with violence, swept the hail into large waves and the ruins into heaps, and bore them away promiscuously to the torrents and low grounds, presenting a most singular and melancholy sight. After an hour from its commencement the storm abated, and the sun just fitting, broke through the clouds and afforded a prospect dreary and gloomy beyond description. The earth seemed almost desolate and a waste. The poor beasts were objects of the first attention; the cattle were found alive though sadly bruised and wounded, the backs of cows were bloody, legs of horses cut and swollen; when the smaller animals suffered much more: some pigs of four months old, with sheep, were killed, numbers of geese, turkeys, &c. exposed, were beat to death; birds are daily found in large numbers, in the fields and gardens, dead and maimed: buildings and fences are seen bruised to such a degree, that they will long remain standing proofs of the violence and size of the hail.

In the field and among the fruits, the destruction is terrible and truly distressing:—Corn fields the most flourishing, are destroyed, in some not a stalk is left standing; fields of rye, oats, flax, &c. are nearly ruined, in many nothing could be saved, and are since ploughed up, and in others perhaps a sixth part of the crop may be obtained, but with much more labour than all the produce will net. The largest grass in mowing grounds is not only levelled with the earth, but cut up and swept away or driven into the earth with a force that almost exceeds calculation.

Vast numbers of apple trees were blown up, and the fruits of all, with good part of the leaves and twigs are broken and stripped off. Many of the fruit trees in the garden, such as peach, plumb, &c. are so bruised and barked that they will not survive. All the trees, even the hardest, are more or less marked in their bodies, and so wounded in the tender parts of the boughs, and deprived of their leaves as to appear at the distance of two and three miles to have suffered from a blight or a fire. With the most painful sensations do the husbandmen view themselves stripped in an hour of all their plentiful but hard earned prospects; almost the whole support of their families and flock. The horrors of the scene and the ravages of the storm are truly indescribable. Many of the sufferers can only compare them with their ideas of the day of judgment.—The hail stones were so large as to be taken for the falling of bricks from the chimney upon the roofs of the houses. After the rain, which must have washed them, they were carefully examined in different places, and found to measure some 4 1-4 inches by 5 1-2 in circumference; others six inches, some six inches nearly by seven; they are generally compared by spectators to the full size of hens and geese eggs.—Banks of hail five and six inches deep, remained on the Saturday and Sunday following, and some measured then three and an half inches round. They were generally more flat than round, with ragged edges. The course of the storm was chiefly from the S. W. to the N. E. though sometimes the hail came from the south and then again nearly from the west; windows were broken on three sides of the houses. It ran much in veins, damaging only some fields and totally destroying others adjoining. The hail extended nearly four miles in width where it was most dreadful; it grew wider in Franklin, which is to the east, and seemed to spend itself there, ending in rain beyond that place. It was doubtless the same cloud which passed over Litchfield county, &c. scattering its hail through the state, even to the mouth of Connecticut river, which united with the other in the south, took this direction and here spread the most distinguished horrors. 'Tis considered almost miraculous by the people, that amidst all this distress, the lives of men and beasts have been so wonderfully preserved; only two or three men have been knocked down, and one or two children, one of which 14 years old, was so beaten as to be deprived of reason for two days.

However astonishing this description may appear, the public may be assured the writer is impartial in the relation, and no ways interested personally by the scene, but from motives of humanity and curiosity has taken much pains to ascertain the facts, and they are now so particularly related only with a view to to preserve at least during the period of a news-paper, the memory of so awful and almost an immediate display of the hand of Heaven; that the careless and profane may review their conduct and reform: That piety among the serious and reflecting may be promoted, and science by the attention and researches of the diligent and curious improved; the sufferers have great reason to say, "In the midst of judgment the Lord has remembered mercy," and be thankful that their lives, houses and cattle have so escaped; what reason have we to rejoice that it has not been more extensive. Happy will it be if they learn to know him, who has a right to take what he lends; and more happy will it be if we as a nation, are brought by this and the other frowns upon our country, to a sense of our duty, before worse things come upon us.

A letter from East Haddam to the editor mentions, that much damage was done to the grain, gardens and window glass, in that town. Hail stones were picked up which weighed three ounces, and measured from 4 inches to 4 and 1-2 in length.

A considerable number of panes of glass were broken in this city by the hail, in the same storm. The storm was violent, at Winchester (Litchfield county,) Torrington, Torrington, Harwington, Bristol, New-Hartford and Goshen.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

The ship Dominick Terry arrived this morning at the Point from Lisbon: sailed from thence in company with the schooner Lisbon, which arrived here on Tuesday.

A letter from Lisbon, received this morning, dated June 19, mentions the arrival of a vessel from Hamburg, in a short passage, the captain of which positively declared, a very decisive battle had been fought on the Rhine, in which Massena and the greatest part of his army were made prisoners.—It also mentions the expulsion of the French out of the Swiss country.

Another letter from Lisbon of the same date, mentions the king of Spain having signed a permission for the French troops to march through his territory to attack Portugal; the Portuguese are unanimously opposed to the French—the French are entirely expelled from Italy—Switzerland has risen *en masse*—at Lyons opposition to the republic has again reared its head—Genoa is taken by the Austrians; the French just before leaving it, levied three hundred thousand pounds sterling—Mantua is taken—the Cisalpine republic is no more, its directors have fled—a division of Macdonald's army has been destroyed by the Romans; several expresses requiring his retreat have been intercepted—the Russians neither give nor receive quarters—every Italian found in arms is shot or hung, in retaliation for certain cruelties exercised upon some Russian soldiers in Italy.—The archduke Charles has been very successful on the Rhine—the king of Prussia has collected an army of 25,000 men in addition to his standing army.—It states the arrival of the French fleet at Toulon, after having avoided a battle, although they had the weather gage—the Spanish fleet arrived at Carthagena in a very shattered state; both French and Spanish are completely blocked up.

A number of American vessels have been captured by the French privateers, and carried into different ports in Spain and condemned without reserve, by the French consuls.

The first junction of the two sans-culotte generals, Moreau and Macdonald, will probably be in the camp of Suwarrow.

A gentleman arrived from Bourdeaux, says he left the captain and supercargo of the Pigou at Paris, the ship and cargo had been given up except 30,000 dollars!!

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Dominick Terry from Lisbon, brings the following articles, which he says were received at Lisbon by a Portuguese brig of war, from Falmouth.

*Falmouth, June 18.*  
By the arrival of captain Gielt in 8 days from Hamburg, we have the following intelligence:

General Massena in a very bloody engagement with the archduke Charles, lost 10,000 men killed and 8000 taken prisoners, which the captain says appeared in all the public papers and was universally believed:—Further confirmation this morning, 20th June, by the arrival of a Portuguese brig of war, in 6 days from Falmouth, in which came passenger, the duke of Luxemburg's son, who confirms the above authentically received in England—with an addition, that Massena himself is taken prisoner, together with the military chest and all the camp equipage—that the peasants in consequence of the victory, have risen *en masse*, and the remnant of Massena's army who had fled fell prisoners to them.

*Letter from Carthagena, dated 21st May, 1799.*  
Yesterday at three o'clock in the evening, arrived from Cadiz, the Spanish fleet under command of general Don Massaredo, consisting of 17 sail of battle ships, 4 frigates, and 3 brigs: having suffered as under mentioned, by the tempest of the 16th instant.

Conception, very much damaged in hull, with masts sprung and loss of fore-top-mast.

St. Anna—very leaky, 30 inches water in her hold, and with much difficulty saved her mast from going over the side.

St. Juan—loss of bowsprit, and main-mast much damaged.

St. Paul—rudder much damaged.

Conquestador—loss of all her masts, one of her guns got lost and did much mischief, wounded 16 men; she was near foundering.

Mexicano, loss of all her masts.

Matilda, do. do.

Pelago, loss of main-masts and top-masts with other damages.

Soberans, loss of main-mast.

St. Elmo, loss of main and mizen-mast.

Oriente, loss of mizen-mast and all the top-masts.

Ozia, loss of all her top-masts.

Buy Vine—loss of bowsprit and top-mast.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 19th June, received by the Dominick Terry.*

"A Hamburg captain who has arrived here in 8 days from Hamburg, declares upon his word, that a very decisive battle has been fought upon the Rhine, in which Massena, and the greatest part of the army, had been taken prisoners. The Swiss in every part of the republic, have completely driven the French

out. This wants confirmation: I sincerely hope it is true."

Another letter by this arrival states, that Suwarrow had issued a proclamation, announcing his intention of shooting all Italians bearing arms under the French, in retaliation for certain cruelties exercised upon some Russian soldiers in Italy.

BALTIMORE, August 10.  
*Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Barroca, to his friend here, dated July 29.*

"A civil war has broken out in Hispaniola. I will not attempt to detail the causes that led to this event; it is sufficient to know that it exists, and is conducted with brutal ferocity.—The favourable reception given to the English by Toussaint is the plea urged by Rigaud in defence of his conduct. He accuses the former with an intention of delivering up the island to them, or at least of putting it under their protection. The real object of contention is power, the one being resolved to preserve the supreme command, the other equally desirous to possess it.

"When Hedouville was sent off to France, he wrote Rigaud, and directed him to assume the command, should he observe Toussaint was about to take any steps to render the island independent. From that moment Rigaud endeavoured, by means of his agents, to gain over the several chiefs to his party; and when he believed the crisis was arrived in which he might declare himself openly, he marched a body of troops to Petit Goave, which was taken, delivered up to pillage, and most of the whites massacred. The standard of revolt was now reared. He expected at Port-au-Prince the same scene would take place, the chief of which was gained, and he counted upon the exertions of his adherents at Gonaives, Port-de-Paix, Mole St. Nicholas, Jean Reabel, and other places. Most of these plots have been discovered, and all of them prevented, except at the Mole, where a regiment which was ordered to march, expelled the commandant, and took possession of the town and forts. The persons of the inhabitants and property have hitherto been respected. The sails and rudders of the vessels which lie in port were taken on shore; though it is said they have since been restored to them. An army of 3000 men is on its march to that place, and as the garrison is but small, it may be soon reduced. After the capture of Petit Goave a party advanced as far as Grand Goave, and took possession of a block house; they are now surrounded by a detachment of Toussaint's army, and must be soon forced to surrender.

"Toussaint has punished some of the chiefs who have been found to have been in intelligence with Rigaud, by blowing them off at the mouth of cannon. It is supposed that these severe examples will intimidate the others who may be discontented, and as he has an army of 10,000 men under his command, he is supposed to be the strongest party, especially as Beauvais, who commands at Jacmel, has declared for him. Rigaud has been proclaimed a rebel by Roume, the agent of the Executive Directory. All vessels going to his parts, are to be reputed lawful prizes. Barges and vessels of force are fitting out by both parties, and it appears to be more than mere report that the barges of Rigaud have put to death the crews of one or more French vessels which they have captured.

"Which of those two chiefs may gain the day, is doubtful, but while hostilities exist between them there can be but little security for the American commerce—even should the communication be opened. The risk which must be run from the barges of either party, will be great; and should the vessels arrive safe, the number of hands taken from agriculture to recruit the armies, will render coffee scarce, and prevent either administration or individuals from performing their engagements.

"I know not on what footing the English trade with Hispaniola is to be placed. By a proclamation of the king, the governor of Jamaica is authorized to grant passports to vessels, for certain ports; but 3 English vessels are at Port-au-Prince under Spanish colours—they carried them a very seasonable supply of provisions, flour being at 40 dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion. They have served to augment the price of coffee, and it may be raised so high as to render it, when the trade is permitted, an unprofitable article of remittance.

"One piece of intelligence more—it is reported and generally believed, that positive orders have been given by admiral Parker, to stop the ship Kingston\* if she should be met with, and send her to Jamaica."

\* The vessel which took out Dr. Stevens, the American agent to Hispaniola.

To be SOLD,  
By AUCTION,  
At JAMES WHARFE'S, on Wednesday August 21, at 10 o'clock,  
SOME horses, a complete gig, with plated harness, sundry household furniture, and several other articles.

NOTICE,  
THAT we forewarn all persons from purchasing a note including the following marks and numbers of six hogheads of crop tobacco, the property of Mr. Richard Chew, mark R C: No. 491, 492, 493, 494, 496, 498, bearing date 1st August, 1799:—the above note was feloniously taken out of the inspection book at Pig Point warehouse.  
CRPHAS CHILDS,  
GASSAWAY PINDELL, } Inspectors.  
Pig Point, August 1, 1799.