ST. GEORGE'S, *(Grenada) April* 21.

By accounts from Martinique, we learn that all the guns, mortars, and other warlike stores, had been removed from St. Pierre's to Fort-Royal, by order of Monf. Bahague, the new governor; and that on application being made by the inhabitants of St. Pierre for a few troops to protect the towns, it was refused.

It is said that four more ships of the line, with 4000 troops, under the command of Monf. Bougainville, are daily expected at Martinique.

The following paragraph is taken from a late Antigua paper. The appearances latterly for rain have been frequent and promising. The country and its residents must suffer greatly from the scarcity of water, but we believe in a few more days, should the drought continue, the greatest distress will be experienced by even the wealthiest inhabitants in town for want of that most necessary element.

NEW-YORK, *May* 26.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated 4th May, 1791.

"We have been all in arms these three days past; the old Port-au Prince regiment has mutined, and the town, with the new troops, were under arms immediately on the alarm; it was some hours expected this would be a very serious moment to the town, but the municipality interfered, prevented the new troops from storming the barracks, and have prevailed on the old regiment to give up their arms, and return to France. They are to be embarked for that purpose this evening; and I hope we shall, after this is over, rest in peace and have business to flourish again.

"Pork is selling at 14 dollars, and beef at 8, flour $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$; herrings, menhaden, codfish, mackrell, not one in market; lard, 25 sous; butter, 18 to 20 sous; long staves, 250 livres; hoops, 24 dollars.

"Molasses, 19 to 20 livres, along side, sugars, 58 to 60, and I expect rather on the fall.

"Horses sell very dull—Captain Sill has this instant hove in sight with a cargo.

"The drum beats, the troops are marching down to embark."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 25.

There was a sudden, though not violent, concussion of the earth, the 9th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, felt in this town and its vicinity.—There are no phœnomena in nature more calculated to impress the human mind with terror; consequently, to be remembered and taken notice of, than earthquakes; yet the philosophy of them is but lately arrived at any degree of perfection: and even now, is very incomplete.

PITTSBURGH, *(Penns.) May* 14.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers, of the federal troops, dated Fort Franklin, May 7, 1791, *to the printer.*

"The good of the service rendered it necessary for me to go to Lake Erie; I started the 2d instant, with some Indians and four white people; when I passed Cassawago, I saw several white people there at work; but on my return I found that settlement entirely deserted. This surprised me much, and I sent a man out to see if he could make any discoveries. He soon returned with one Cornelius Vanhorn, who said he was taken by four Indians about 12 o'clock that day, (the 5th) and that he had left three men at Mead's mill in the morning; that he was put in charge of an old Indian, while the others went in search of the horses, and was taken about ten miles, when the old Indian tied him to a tree, and went off; that he then cut himself loose, and made his way towards the mills. We were under arms all night, and at day break set off for this place. A short time after we arrived here a certain Christian Lance came in, and gave me the following account, viz. That he being unwell on the morning of the day I had been at Cassawago, he had hired William Greg, and Thomas Ray, to plough for him; that they had not been long gone, before he heard two guns go off, and jumping out of his bed went to the door, where he saw an Indian boy, who, by signs gave him to understand that Greg and Ray were killed, and for him to make off as quick as possible. This mischief was done by Chippaways.

"Mr. Vanhorn also told me that the Indians who took him, said that there was parties out who would strike near Fort-Pitt, and from that down to Wheeling."

We are informed from good authority that on Sunday last two men were taken prisoners by a party of Indians, about 6 miles from the Allegany river in Westmoreland county, and in a direction opposite to Owens's island, in said river, about 20 miles from this place. There were three men in company, but one of them had carelessly fallen in the rear, by which means he escaped; he informs there were 20 Indians in this party.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 28.

Late donations to Mr. Peale, for his American Museum, are as follows—viz.

1. A Flamingo—although not in good condition, it serves to give an idea of the form of that beautiful bird.—Presented by captain Tatem.

2. A human scalp, and an ivory crucifix found at the Miami town, in the late expedition of general Harmar.—Presented by lieutenant Belli.

3. A Syren.—Presented by doctor Bartram.

4. An East-India match gun and Mogul sabre.—Presented by captain O'Donnell.

5. A Cockatoo (alive)—This beautiful bird, Edwards makes the third in the class of parrots; he places the large red Macaw first; the blue and orange coloured Macaw the second, and then the Cockatoo; but some authors place it at the head of that order, on account of its beautiful high crest and docile manners. It seems highly to enjoy caresses.—Presented by Mrs. O'Donnell.

6. A petrified bird's nest and eggs, and a pair of Partridges, from Spanish America.—Presented by William Hamilton, Esquire.

7. A very large and elegant fan, from the East-Indies, made of a single leaf.—Presented by captain Truxton.

8. A Madagascar bat, which measures across the wings 3 feet 5 inches.—Presented by Dr. Matthews.

9. A Guana, (alive)—Presented by Mr. Cameron.

10. A model of a canoe, such as the inhabitants of the Northwest coast of America use to catch Sea Otters. Those vessels are made large enough to hold 60 men. Also, a model of a Malagprow, after the form of those used in the Straits of Sundy.—Presented by Mr. John Galt, junior.

11. A scarlet red Curlew.—Presented by Dr. Lavergern.

12. A white mouse, (alive) having black eyes.—Presented by a gentleman of this city.

13. Pieces of the coverlet, bed curtains and fringe of William Penn's bed, formerly of Pennsborough Manor.—Presented by the same.

14. A Kitten, having only three legs.—Presented by John Walker.

15. A Cow,* with five legs and six feet.—Presented by Thomas Hall, Esquire, Maryland.

16. An uncommon large fresh water Tortoise, weighing five pounds and an half.—Presented by Mr. James Gray.

17. A curious Racoon bone.—Presented by a gentleman of this city.

18. The little Lion Monkey, it is the smallest species of the monkey, being no bigger than a large rat.—What is wonderful in this little animal is that it hath a soft whistling note something resembling the singing of a Canary bird.

19. Curious ornaments for the arms, worn by the Otaheitians.

* *This curious animal is not yet at the Museum, but is daily expected.*

WINCHESTER, *May* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his relation in this town, dated April 13, 1791.

"I wrote to you from Fort Pitt, which place we left the 3d instant, in company with two other boats, and proceeded to Limestone, without meeting or apprehending danger—at that place we were informed of several disasters which had befallen boats going down the river, and one to a boat going up to a French station, loaded with bacon, butter, &c.—The particulars relative to the latter are as follow—The boat was attacked by about 60 or 70 Indians, and the flankers that were on shore as a guard were fired on by them—immediately after firing, they gave the Indian hoop, and, rushing on the flankers, scalped them every one (about 22)—they then fired at the boat, but did no damage, as it required some time to make their way into the river. After the savages had executed this terrible act of barbarity, they continued on the river watching for other boats. In the course of about six days, five or six boats happened down the river—the savages attacked the foremost of them, in which were two young ladies, of the name of Macdonald, a young gentleman, and some others, passengers, and took it; elevated with this easy capture, they imagined themselves capable of taking every boat they might fall in with—In a little time a second boat hove in sight, which they attacked with great fury—they were in three canoes, each canoe containing about twenty—they moved towards the boat, as it came down, and commenced firing; after discharging their guns, they retreated, loaded and came on a second time, fired and retreated as before—this mode of fighting they repeated nine different times; as often as they came on, there was a brisk firing kept up from the boat, which contained nine fighting men;—during the conflict two were killed, and five wounded; two only remained to protect the boat, and prevent the Indians from boarding it, which every appearance of their conduct plainly indicated—these two brave fellows exerted themselves in a peculiar manner—on a near approach of the enemy, they threw billets of wood at them, and one of them took up an ax, as a weapon of defence, should they persist in boarding, which the Indians perceiving, and, as it is supposed, their ammunition being expended, they retreated, without accomplishing their object. These inhuman monsters, previous to their attacking the last-mentioned boat, placed the two young ladies in the front of their canoes, in which situation they were both killed. A few days after this transaction, they fired at another boat, and killed one young man—in short, every boat that has gone down the river lately, has been fired at, except ours; we saw no Indians; the places where the above depredations happened we passed in the night."

Two gentlemen, arrived here from Kentucky, relate, that general Scott, with 1500 chosen militia, had marched for Fort Washington previous to their departure.

Recent accounts from Monongahela county, state, that a small party of Marauding Indians have lately murdered one or two persons, and committed some other depredations in a settlement called Buchannon, in that county.

RICHMOND, *May* 25.

INTELLIGENCE from the WEST.

A gentleman just from Kentucky, informs us, that general Scott was about to march against the Indians. His army consisted of 10 companies of 72 rank and file each, and an equal or greater number of volunteers; among whom are general Wilkinson, colonel Harding, and many other respectable characters. The general ardour which prevails among the inhabitants and the care which has been taken in the appointment of the troops, gives room to hope, that, the operation of the army, will contribute much to suppress the predatory inroads of the Indians.

We also hear, that an army will march from Pittsburg to Muskingum about the same time; a considerable part of which has been enlisted in the back counties of this state.

The Indians shew a greater disposition for hostility this summer, than for several years past.

June 2. During the course of last week the following accidents happened in this neighbourhood, in consequence of lightning: On Tuesday last a barn at Wilton, (the seat of the late Peyton Randolph, in this county) was struck, and took fire, which in a very short time was burnt to the ground, consuming at same time, a quantity of tobacco which was stored therein.—The Thursday following a house belonging to Mr. M'Callum at Osbornes, was also struck, which took fire and was consumed.—The same day in the afternoon an elegant two story house of Mr. Francis Smith's, in Manchester, was likewise struck, and took fire, but providentially was extinguished before it did any considerable damage.—About the same time in the afternoon, a house of Mr. Peterfield Trent's, situated in the lower end of this city, received a very severe shock. It struck the north chimney, and took off several bricks:—It then went downwards about ten feet, and drove out a great number of bricks just below a grate, taking its course along one of the joists, and then running down one of the studs in the next partition wall, split it to pieces, and drawing every nail thereout, and also the moulding and hinges off a door which was hanging thereto; part of the electric fluid took its course on the opposite side of the room where a curtain rod hung in a window, which was immediately over a bed where Mrs. Trent was sitting on, splitting the side pieces of the bedstead nearly in two, and throwing Mrs. Trent off the same upon the floor, with a very severe shock. A negro girl sitting on the stairs about eight feet from the place where it run down the stud was also very severely shocked.—It continued a straight course down to the next floor, where Mr. Trent, his daughter and a negro woman were, and knocked them all down, the two former recovered in a few moments, but the negro being nearest the direction it came, lay, to all appearance, dead for half an hour, but in consequence of having some blood let, and damp clay applied to her stomach, she began to breathe; her neck and breast was much blistered by the burn, and the skin of which has come off:—She is now much better and in a fair way of recovery. Several negroes on the lower floor received likewise a very severe shock, but was not materially injured thereby.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be