that the trails were those of militia from Westmoreland county, out on a tour of duty.

Monday last was executed on the commons near this town, Hugh M'Laughlin, a soldier, for desertion and horse-stealing.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 27.*

By captain Vanhook, of the Debby and Polly from St. Kitts, we have the following particular and affecting accounts of the hurricane.—Captain Vanhook put to sea from St. Kitts between the 1st and 2d August, say about two o'clock in the morning of the 2d, at the commencement of the gale, by which means he escaped, with the loss of one sailor and most of his sails. He put back after the storm, and then heard the following accounts, which also appeared in the St. Christopher papers.—After which he left St. Kitts the evening of the 9th, and St. Eustatia the morning of the 10th of August instant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews, to his friend in Nevis.

"I have been so much fatigued both in body and mind, that I am scarce able to do any thing; and so severe a cold has taken possession of me, that it is with difficulty I write—and yet you would not forgive me, if I did not attempt giving you an idea of the most violent hurricane ever remembered here by the oldest inhabitants of this poor devoted spot.

"On the first instant, the wind blew strong from the north all day, and the sky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increased, and continued to do so from the same point, till four the next morning—a short calm succeeded, when the wind blew from the south with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our last—but through the mercy of God, my house stood unmoved amidst the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, oh, God! oh, God! Who can tell how I felt?—Every vessel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, were driven on shore: not one escaped, but colonel Gumb's boat from Anguilla.—Not a house to be seen up the bay, except Dawes's and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his niece Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the sea, and killed immediately—both buried yesterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill. Mrs. Duffield and her son are dangerously ill—Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yesterday, and buried in the evening; several of his negroes are dead, but found.—There are about seventeen blacks and whites who are lost—There are fifty-six houses blown down in town—Mr. Bleyden's spacious house is half down, the other half remaining—your house is saved.—In the country there are not more than seven houses standing.—For Heaven's sake let me hear from you."

Captain Vanhook further informs, that when he returned to St. Kitts, after the storm had abated, the appearance of the wrecks were shocking, particularly of the Britannia. He was at the funeral of captain Woodyear. Amongst the losses occasioned by this gale was that of a Spanish brig that had put out to sea the 2d, and foundered: the captain's wife and all the crew were lost, except the captain himself, who was saved: this brig belongs to Porto-Rico.

It was observable, that when the wind blew from the north, it was the most violent that has been felt in those islands, although the greatest damage was done when it shifted to the southward. This perhaps was owing to the shelter of the rocks in the first case, which only threatened instant destruction in the last. Captain Vanhook, when he slipt and run, was so near those rocks, that he could have hit their cliffs with a stones throw from his vessel.

Extract of a letter from Fort Knox, (Vincennes) dated June 19, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we shall have a very ugly job on hand, with this Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of watching and coaxing; they come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for scalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the prisoners we have restrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, several chiefs came in from Opee, a place high up on the Illinois river, and, in their speech to major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently invited and threatened by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war against us, but that they had not, nor did not intend to do it—That we must keep a good heart, for we should have a great many more to fight this year than we had the last—wished us success, and hoped we might give them a good drubbing. The major inquired whether the British made them any presents; they replied that the British gave them goods like stacks of hay, provisions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborate so far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, than there was the last, and the British continue to supply them with every thing they want: so that I think a few of us will be apt to lose our hair."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 11.

"This moment I had a visit of our countryman, colonel Blackden, of Connecticut, who commanded a regiment of horse last war, in the continental service. He informs me that M. de la Fayette wishes much to have some American officers, and the national assembly has just enacted a decree, authorising the secretary of war to grant commissions to foreigners.

"We expect that M. la Fayette had a general engagement yesterday or to-day with the Austrians; his army is well disciplined, in great spirits, and abundantly provided. I have these particulars from a gentleman who left camp Friday last, though the public papers published by the aristocratical party may inform you otherwise.

"The French nation will be free, in spite of the number of dissentions fomented even in their assembly, by the enemies to all liberty; the greatest, and the far greatest part of the nation being staunch to the constitution.

"I have been once to the national assembly, and was sorry to see the want of order that prevailed in the meeting of the representatives of so formidable and powerful a nation as France. Though there are many very eminent characters among the members, it is easy to perceive that they are divided into several interests; some wish to have entirely a republic, others more power and more confidence in the supreme executive; and others (who are the wisest) wish to preserve the constitution as received and as established; in fact, some are too moderate and some too violent, and the greatest diffidence exists, and not without reason, since the desertion of some men who had even a great hand in the revolution—*But notwithstanding all that, Liberty and the Rights of Man will prevail.*"

About 5 o'clock last Saturday morning, a lovely female child was found in a cellar window of Mr. Sparhawk's house, corner of Second-street and Elfrith's Alley. The window is on the north side of the Alley, next to Second-street. There was nothing found with the child but an old red flannel night shift; and the vacancy between the inside bars of the window and the outside stone work is not more than ten inches; so that it was difficult to take it out. The child has not received any injury worth noticing, and seems to be in remarkable fine health. It exceeds most new-born children in beauty, and has been taken into the protection of a humane family in Elfrith's Alley, Isaac Donaldson.

LETTER from LA FAYETTE to the minister at war, giving an account of the engagement on the 11th of June.

Entrenched camp at Maubeuge, June 11.
—Fourth year of liberty.

"I now sit down, Sir, to send you an account of the affair near Maubeuge. The day before yesterday, our light troops had a skirmish with those of the enemy; in which the latter lost three men, and a few of both sides were wounded.

"The enemy attacked my advanced guard this morning, which they doubtless hoped to surprise; but M. Gouvion, who was informed of their intentions in good time, sent off the baggage towards Maubeuge, and began a skirmaish during his retreat, in which his infantry was continually covered with hedges, and the enemy's columns suffered greatly from our artillery, and particularly from four pieces, d'Artillerie a Cheval, under captain Barrois.

"The 3d and 11th regiments of chasseurs, and the 2d of hussars, manœuvred most admirably; the latter cut up a detachment of hulans which advanced against it.

"A violent storm, that prevented us from hearing the signal guns, retarded our knowledge of the attack. The moment intelligence of it was received in our camp, a column of infantry under M. Ligneville, and another of cavalry, under M. Tracy, were conducted by M. Narbonne towards the enemy's left flank, while the reserve, led on by M. Mauberg, advanced to the succour of the advanced guard.

"I immediately ordered nine troops to advance, and the enemy, after abandoning the field of battle to us, and also part of their killed and wounded, retreated to their former camp.

"We marched upwards of a league beyond the station formerly occupied by the advanced guard, which resumed all its former posts.

"I should have felicitated myself upon the little success accruing from this attack, if it had not by a cruel fatality been the means of snatching from his country one of the best of citizens, from the army one of the most useful officers, and from myself a friend of no less than fifteen years standing. I mean M. Gouvion, whose virtuous life was terminated by a shot from a cannon. He is bewailed by the soldiers, by all the army, and indeed by every body conscious of the value of pure patriotism, an unalterable faith, and the happy union of courage and abilities. I speak not of my personal sharing on this occasion, my friends will pity me,

"The loss of two lieutenant-colonels of the department of Cote d'Or, also call for my just regret; one was M. Cazotte, aged 75, who had seen fifty years of service; he was killed in the late affair, while assisting M. Gouvion to save a dismounted cannon.

"The remainder of our loss consists in twenty-five wounded; the number of the killed is considerable. The enemy has suffered much more considerably than us. We have made some prisoners, and I have received no account of any being taken on our side.

"This is the most exact relation that I am able to transmit you, previous to the receipt of official and authentic accounts.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE,
"General of the army."

CHARLESTON, *August 9.*

We are informed that captain Toomer has contracted for the building the new theatre, which is to be finished by the first of January next. The superb style in which the edifice is to be completed, and the magnificent scenery (now executing under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Schoultz) will, it is computed, before the opening of the theatre, amount to about five thousand pounds.

WINCHESTER, *August 20.*

Sunday the 12th inst. between 40 and 50 recruits marched from their encampment near this town, for Pittsburgh, under the command of lieutenant H. Towles. A detachment of light-horsemen, commanded by lieutenant Lee, which arrived here on the instant from Fredericksburg, proceeded on at the same time.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 6.*

Messrs. Harper and Martin, with Mons. and Mad. Placide, are arrived in Boston, where they are amusing the inhabitants with comic lectures, rope dancing, &c. but not without opposition from the more seriously disposed, who complain of a breach of the law against theatrical entertainments.

LATE ADDITIONS TO PEALE'S MUSEUM.

Supplement to Chambers Dictionary, in 2 vols.—Presented by a citizen of Philadelphia.

A fine specimen of petrified wood, found in the state of Delaware—Presented by Jonathan B. Smith, Esq.

A pair of horns of the American Rein Deer—Presented by Mr. Shingle.

A white Hare, of which species some numbers have appeared in this, and the neighbouring northern states within these four years past; before that period unknown—Presented by the hon. Thomas Jefferson.

An Otaheitean dress, consisting of a long cloak, a cap made of feathers, and very elegant; being a present to the president of the United States by some gentlemen of Boston, adventurers in the first voyage made from thence to Nootka Sound and the Otaheitean islands; now deposited in this Museum for preservation and safe-keeping for the president.

Chinese ladies shoes, measuring in length 5 inches—Presented by Mr. Pritchard.

The Nautilus-shell, uncoated and ornamented. A pair of Chinese ladies shoes, made to fit the wife of a native of that country, who supplied the ship (Swanson) with necessaries when at China; and the Pollock bird, commonly called the sea-pidgeon—Presented by Mr. Jacob Betterton.

Birds nests, very costly, which, made into a soup, is much esteemed in China, and throughout all the Indies.

"When it is reported, that in the *Indies* people eat birds-nests, there is no man but must wonder at it; nay, many think they are imposed upon, because it appears to them quite repugnant to nature, or at least very little acceptable to the palate. But they are reckoned good, light, and wholesome food, very fit for sick people. They are so well dressed with good ingredients, that they prove an excellent dish to those who do not know what it is. As the materials with which they are made come from fish, they are not unsalubrious."—Postlethwait Dictionary.

A pair of ground paroquets, very small and beautiful, from the Streights of Sundy. A Chinese unicorn horn. Some incense matches, which are used in the temples in China, and a pair of Turkish knives, in case, neat and curious—Presented by Mr. Plumstead.

A kitten with two heads, in spirits—Presented by Dr. ————.

Two snake-skins, from the island of Trinidad, the one measuring in length 7 feet four inches, and the other 13 feet 8 inches—Presented by Mr. Samuel Hazlehurst.

Shells, which are used instead of glass in the windows of the houses of the inhabitants of Malabar—Presented by capt. Howell.

A large flying fish, measuring from the mouth to the extremity of its tail 18 inches—Presented by Mr. Earl.

A large porcupine fish, measuring 16½ inches in length, and two feet three inches circumference, independent of the spines—Presented by capt. Howell.

Coatimondi, (alive) a very good-humoured, pretty animal, from South-America—Presented by Mr. [illegible]

The ring-tail monkey—Presented by Mr. J. [illegible]ham.

A calcarious stone, weighing 21½ ounces, taken out of the bladder of a horse—Presented by Mr. [illegible]kin.

An arrow, which was used against the Americans in the battle of the 4th of November, 1791, near the Miami towns—Presented by Dr. Brown.

A live rattle-snake—Presented by Dr. Gibbons.

N. B. This is secured in a strong case, with a wire and glass front, and may be viewed in perfect safety by spectators, and it is also kept in a room distinct from the museum, so that those who have aversions to reptile animals need not see it.

That brilliant insect the diamond beatle, from the Brazils, is placed in the museum, with convex magnifiers for viewing it to advantage.

Some improvement in the arrangement of the [illegible]cles are made. A grotto, for receiving the [illegible] subjects, and a number of rare birds are added.

A large sea-pen—Presented by Mrs. Branton (Bermington.)

A pair of humming birds, preserved in a glass—Presented by Mr. Myers.

To the free and independent VOTERS of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties.

THE ensuing election being doubly consequential in the event, it may not be amiss to remind you of some particulars that otherwise might escape your memory. You have three gentlemen who offer to represent you for this district as delegates to congress—You can choose but one—I wish you to pursue the same rule in the choice of your county delegates, that, in my opinion, is necessary to be observed with respect to the choice of delegates to congress. At present I must confine myself to the latter. We have among us to-day, a good deal of the old leaven of toryism. But we have a superiority of whigism. Let us observe

[illegible]ndect of both parties during the [illegible]ries were at stake. The whigs [illegible] tories nothing, except the risk [illegible] playing a double game. Such [illegible] against us during the conflict, [illegible]. In my mind they are great [illegible] dealers. The great object of [illegible] the tories stand forth, and endeavour [illegible] places of public trust. If [illegible]ntenance, the polite address, the [illegible] any other outside qualifications, [illegible]. We can best judge from a [illegible] best guided. Real whigs are co[illegible]—Real tories possess the arts of [illegible] constant attendance where the [illegible]lar views. Their principles are [illegible]atest degree. They herd together [illegible]ver wherever it is lodged, while [illegible]en divided.

Let us therefore, my countrymen, [illegible] get the best delegates who offer. [illegible]n as were never suspected of any [illegible]erty. Such is the hearty wish of

A CHARLES COU[illegible]

August 29, 1792.

To be HIR[illegible]

An excellent Wom[illegible]

SHE is honest and industrious, [illegible] from constant and considerable [illegible] of business, to manage the aff[illegible] has one female child, who must [illegible]uire of TH[illegible]

September 6, 1792.

THE ANNAPOLIS [illegible]

Will commence [illegible]

The second TUESDA[illegible]

ber next,

Previous to which particulars w[illegible]

NOTIC[illegible]

THAT I intend to prefer a p[illegible] general assembly of Maryl[illegible] my embarrassments, being un[illegible]

George-Town, Kent county, A[illegible]

Notice is hereby [illegible]

THAT the subscriber intends [illegible] to the next session of assemb[illegible]vency to release him from debts [illegible] pay.

Maryland, Frederick county, F[illegible]

Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 17[illegible]

This is to give N[illegible]

THAT the subscriber intends [illegible] to the next general assembl[illegible]r session in November next, to [illegible] claim against the said state.

Mary Anne E[illegible]

September 4, 1792.

INTEND to prefer a petition [illegible]sembly of Maryland, at their n[illegible]state me for the real property [illegible]ich was confiscated and sold.

JOHN [illegible]

August 28, 1792.

DO hereby, in obedience to t[illegible] court, give notice, that a repres[illegible] situation of the public gaol o[illegible]aid before the next general ass[illegible] a law may be passed, should th[illegible]essary, for erecting a new one [illegible] county. By order of the cour[illegible]

BEN. CL[illegible]

Kent county, July 29, 1792.

Allegany county,

TAKEN up as a stray, by the [illegible] MARE, about 14 hands h[illegible] years old, a star and snip, natu[illegible]able brand. The owner is de[illegible]perty, pay charges, and take her [illegible]

JO[illegible]

☞ NOTICE is hereb[illegible]

THAT we intend to apply t[illegible] assembly, for an act to co[illegible]rt of two tracts or parcels of la[illegible] county, called St. MARTIN[illegible]ining in the whole 152¾ ac[illegible] heretofore sold by a certain Wal[illegible]Montleroy, and by him sold to [illegible]d.

DEKAR THOMPSO[illegible]

of GRIFFIN F[illegible]

ISABEL JONES, wi[illegible]

JAMES WOOTERS [illegible]

his wife, and JAME[illegible]

sentative of the said [illegible]

ceased.