

We have now before us an act passed by the legislative body of the State of Georgia, at Augusta, dated the 20th December, 1790, entitled "An Act for the disposal of certain vacant lands or territory within this State;" we actually see our whole country laid out in districts, without considering us to have any claim or right whatever to the country which nature has bestowed upon us, and of which oppression or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We also see that numbers of men have solemnly engaged themselves, and are now forming plans to get possession of our lands; this we see in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the committee on the subject, dated the 13th of January, and finally adjusted and agreed upon the 14th of April, and we at this time see a military force brought within the border of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be observed in future between us.

Gentlemen, we do not understand your present proceedings, but as it is our wish to put an end to further bloodshed, we propose therefore that you should appoint one or more persons, duly authorized by the Congress of the United States, to treat with the Chiefs in Council met, at the Uchafes, where all public business will be transacted as soon as may be: But should your intentions be different, know that we will have friends and warriors sufficient to fight your land with blood, and that it is our solemn determination to sell our lives with our country.

But peace is best for all men: We therefore desire you to consider well the business now in hand, and let us know your determination as soon as possible.

By order of the Supreme Council,
GENERAL WM. A. BOWLES,
Director of Affairs, Creek Nation.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 26.
The bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania (relative to the purchase of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie) was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Clark presented the petition of Patrick Ferrall, chief clerk in the office for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, praying to be placed on the same footing in respect to salary as the chief clerks in the Treasury department, which was read and laid on the table.

Several bills and petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.
In committee of the whole, on the Post-Office bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair. The 23d section relative to the carriage of newspapers—it was moved to strike out the section, and substitute the following:
"That all newspapers carried in the mail, and which shall be charged with the payment of one cent for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and one and a half cent for any greater distance—and that the newspapers be carried in separate bags from the letters—and it shall be the duty of the Post-Master General and his Deputies to keep a separate account of all newspapers; and the Deputy Postmasters shall receive 50 per cent upon the postage of them—which was agreed to. The committee then rose, and reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a letter on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late General Greene, pursuant to a reference of the late house of the 4th of March, 1790, which was read, and on motion ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next, and that 100 copies of said report, and the documents accompanying the same, be printed. Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 27.
The report of the committee of the whole house on the Post-Office bill was taken into consideration.

The several amendments agreed to by the committee were read—the principal part of which being still further amended, were adopted by the house. The amendment to the 20th section, which respects the privilege of franking, being read, Mr. Wadsworth renewed the motion for expunging the clause—this occasioned some debate. Mr. White proposed a substitute which contained various restrictions on the privilege—but an adjournment being called for, took place, without a division—and the further consideration of the amendments was postponed until to-morrow.

Wednesday, December 28.
Mr. Livermore presented a memorial from the legislators of the State of New-Hampshire, remonstrating against the inequality in the admission of the state debts: Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed a bill (sent to them from the house) for carrying into effect the contract between the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered a message from the President of the United States, accompanied with the copy of a letter from the Attorney General, stating certain difficulties in the execution of his office.

The house returned the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, on the post-office bill.
The 23d section, with the amendments, was agreed to, and the privilege of franking continued to the members of both houses, and conferred on the secretary of the Senate, the clerk of the house of representatives, and some other officers.

The amendment of the 23d section was also agreed to, subjecting the papers conveyed in the mail, to a postage of one cent for 100 miles, and a cent and half for any greater distance.

Section 25th amended and agreed to, authorizing the postmasters of Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and Charleston, S. C. to send the letters to the houses of the persons, to whom addressed, and to charge, for such conveyance, one cent on each letter, in addition to the postage.

Having proceeded through all the amendments, the house adjourned.

Thursday, December 29.
Mr. Hartley obtained leave of absence for one week. On motion, ordered that the letter from the Attorney-General of the United States, communicated in the President's message of yesterday, be referred to the committee to whom was referred his report on the judiciary system.

Ordered that the petition of James Rumley be referred to the committee; pointed to prepare and bring in a bill for promoting the progress of viticulture.

Mr. Sumner presented the petitions of William Langley and Adam Giffard, soldiers, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war, which were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The house proceeded to take up for further consideration, the bill to establish the Postoffice and postroads within the United States, the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole being gone through, it was moved to amend the 20th section, and to insert in the 6th line after the word during, "their actual attendance in," which was agreed to.—It was then moved to strike out the words, "and twenty days before," which was agreed to.—It was then moved to amend the 23d section, and to insert these words, "provided that the contractors or persons carrying the Mail shall be permitted to carry the newspapers printed in the United States, provided that the packets containing such newspapers shall be all times subject to the inspection of the post-master," which motion was disagreed to.

It was then moved to insert this clause; that all monthly or other periodical publications printed within the United States, and weighing not more than three ounces and an half may be conveyed by the Mail on payment of three cents for each publication for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and four cents for any greater distance which was agreed to. It was then moved to amend the 17th and 18th sections, with the amendments proposed, to a select committee of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Bourne, Massachusetts, which was agreed to.

It was moved to strike out the word Wilcaffer and insert Penobscot, which was agreed to.—It was then moved to amend the 17th section and insert these words, "provided that the said route shall be in no wise altered without the consent of the contractor," which was agreed to; it was then moved to insert a clause to this effect, "that all the surplus revenues of the general post office previous to the passing of this act, and not heretofore appropriated, shall be appropriated for making good any deficiencies which may arise on the revenue of the said department for the year next ensuing," which was agreed to.

It was moved to amend the 19th section to insert after the word still, these words, "unless fully open, secret, embezzle or defraud," which was agreed to: It was then moved to strike out in the fourth line of the seventh section after the word quarterly these words, "at the Treasury of the United States," and to insert these words, "out of the revenue of the Postoffice," which was agreed to, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Hillhouse obtained leave of absence for twenty days. Adjourned.

Friday, December 30.
A number of petitions were laid on the clerk's table by several members—these were taken up in order, read and referred—those for pensions and compensation for services and disabilities, to the Secretary of War.

A memorial of John Churchman was read, renewing his application for the patronage of Government, to enable him to undertake and prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole—laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee of enrollment, reported the bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, as duly enrolled—the speaker then signed his signature to the same.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, against that part of the revenue law, which lays a duty on spirits distilled from the produce of the country, and praying for a repeal of the law—was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the time for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States—Mr. McKimberg in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Clark proposed an additional section, providing for extending the salary of the chief clerk in the Commissioner's office to the sum received by the principal clerk in the Auditor's office—which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported accordingly—the house accepted the report, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.
The report of a select committee, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury's exhibiting annual accounts of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, was

taken into consideration—this report consisted of a resolution—one requiring the account, the other that a committee should be appointed to examine and report thereon.

After considerable debate, the first motion was adopted—the other disagreed to. Adjourned on Monday.

From the Pennsylvania American Daily ADVE-TISER.

Is the war with the Indians a just one? Have we purchased the territory from them on which we have lately erected several new forts?

Have they not the same right to their hunting grounds (which afford them their only means of subsistence) that we have to our houses and farms?

Do we not commit the same crimes against justice and justice in attempting to take their hunting grounds from them without their consent, that Great Britain committed against the American colonies in attempting to tax them without their consent?

Would not ten thousand dollars bid out in preference, or in purchasing their lands a year ago, have done more to have obtained an honorable peace with them, than five millions of dollars will do now, if laid out in conducting a war against them?

Would not the establishment of a fair trade with them, be more profitable to the United State, than the possession of all the territory we could purchase from them, or take from them by force?

Would it not be more becoming the Christian rulers of a great republic, to introduce the spirit of civilization among the Indians, rather than attempt to exterminate them?

Is it consistent with honor or justice to carry on a war only for the sake of revenge?

Is there any honor to be acquired by killing Indians?

Do not several powerful European nations, purchase peace with Algiers by annual presents, or subsidies, and without incurring thereby a loss of honor?

Has not the same principle, rendered himself immortal, by keeping a military nation at peace with savage and barbarous neighbors for forty years, by his prudence and love of justice?

Is the conquest or acquisition of a new state, worth to the United States, in their present circumstances, a single foreigner's life?

Are there not diseases and accidents enough to carry men off the world, without adding to them, the dreadful torments of war?

Are not wars dangerous to liberty, by fomenting a love of idleness and plunder, by creating mobs, and multiplying venereal diseases, who always stand ready to assist in supporting government, whether right or wrong; or that only when it is wrong, for all right governments support themselves.

Will not a war rendered expensive by its duration or duration itself, do the necessity of approaching upon us unprepared funds, and thereby take the credit of the United States?

Have not France and England, after many unsuccessful wars with the Indians, discovered at last, that a permanent and profitable peace with them is to be obtained only by the ties of trade and presents?

Is rational honor concerned in carrying on a warfare against a herd of Indians, any more than it would be if the same misfortune had happened from an herd of buffaloes?

A Citizen of the United States.

PITTSBURGH, December 24.
Thursday morning arrived here from the late Quartermaster, Fort Washington, Capt. Guthrie, and Lieut. Cummings, of the 2d regiment of levies. These gentlemen inform, that the late entertained of Gen. Scott's going out with a party of Kentucky volunteers, to the place of the late unfortunate action, was now over, as some difficulties had occurred which prevented it: that Col. George Gibson, Maj. Butler, &c. who were supposed to be dangerously wounded, were recovering, and that the report respecting Col. Clark's death is false.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.
Monday the following address was presented to the President of the United States, by the Right Worshipful Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with the Rev. William Smith, D.D.

Six and Brothers,
THE ancient York Masons of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, for the first time assembled in General Communication, to celebrate the feast of St. John the Evangelist, since your election to the Chair of Government in the United States, beg leave to approach you with congratulations from the East, and in the pride of fraternal affection, to hail you the Great-Master Builder (under the Supreme Architect) by whose Labours the TEMPLE OF LIBERTY hath been reared in the West—exhibiting to the nations of the Earth, a Model of Beauty, Order and Harmony, worthy of their imitation and praise.

Your knowledge of the origin and objects of our institution, its tendency to promote the social affections and harmonize the heart, give us a free pledge, that this tribute of our veneration, this effusion of our love, will not be unprofitable to you: we still Heaven reject our Prayers, or you may be long continued to adorn the bright list of Master-Workmen, which our Fraternity produce in the Vestibul of Lodge; and that you may be late removed to that Celestial Lodge, where love and harmony reign transcendent and divine; where the great Architect more immediately resides; and where Cherubim and Seraphim, waiting our Commands, shall bring down from Earth to Heaven, till hail you Brothers!

By order and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,

in general communication assembled in and in the form.
(L. S.) J. B. SMITH, G. M.
P. Le Barbier de Fleury, G. Sec'y.

To which the President was pleased to give the following Answer:

Brothermen and Brothers,
I RECEIVE your kind congratulations with the perfect satisfaction of fraternal affection; and form a heart deeply impressed with your generous wishes for my present and future happiness. I beg you to accept my thanks.

At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness, while you remain in this terrestrial mansion, and that we may hereafter meet as Brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect.

G. WASHINGTON.

January 11.
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday evening (the 30th inst.) the election for Directors of the Bank of the United States was closed, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the ensuing year.

Massachusetts. Fisher Ames, Trilram Dalton, George Cabot.

Connecticut. J. Wadsworth.

New-York. John Livermore, Rufus King, James Watson, Andrew Craigie, Nicholas Lowe, R. C. Livingston.

Pennsylvania. Joseph Anthony, Robert Smith, H. Le Roy, Archibald McCall, William Bingham, Isaac Warner, James C. Fisher, Matthew M. Cozzani, Charles Pettit.

Maryland. Henry Nicola.

Virginia. P. R. Fendal.

North Carolina. Samuel Johnston.

South Carolina. William Smith.

On Friday morning was presented to the President of the United States, a BOX, elegantly inscribed with All-true and a motto of the celebrated oak tree that sheltered the Washingtons of Scotland, the brave patriot Sir William Wallace, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristic present is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scots gentleman, and a portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to Lord Buchan, by the Goldsmith's company at Edinburgh; and from whom his Lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it truly due. We hear further, that that, that on the event of his decease, he will confer the above to that man in his country, who shall appear, in his judgement, to merit it best upon the same consideration that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The Pennsylvania hospital having been found inadequate to the two fold purpose of accommodating sick and mad persons, it has been proposed to erect a building near the present hospital, for the exclusive use of such as are deprived of their reason. It is computed that in such a house, properly constructed, and attended, that greatest of human maladies, lunacy, might be cured, and mad people, instead of lingering away a melancholic existence underground, and visited only as spectacles of human nature in ruins, might be restored to reason, to society and to their friends.

The following affecting circumstance is related by a person who was with Gen. St. Clair's army, in the action of the 4th of November last.—There was with the American troops a number of white women who had attended them on the expedition. When the retreat was ordered, one of these women having a child in her arms, and being hard pursued by an Indian with a tomahawk, who had manfully overtake her in a few minutes if he did not leave the child, the desire of self-preservation overcome the parental feelings of nature, and, stopping short for a moment, she placed the infant (being about a year old) on a stump, and immediately renewed her flight.—The Indian rushed, and in the attempt to kill an officer, who made stand to save the woman, was shot dead on the spot. The woman escaped with the troops, but there is every reason to suppose the child was tomahawked, or its brains dashed out, as it is not likely that the savages, upon such an occasion, found themselves in a humour to carry off an infant of twelve months old, to their tents.

NEW-YORK, January 5.
CINCINNATI.

Official accounts being received of the death of Major General Butler, Major Ferguson, Major Hart, Capt. Smith, Captain Bradford, Captain Newman, Captain Pelou, and Lieutenant Spear, Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, who fell in the late action with the Indians, the Members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual mourning for three months as a particular mark of respect for the memory of their deceased brethren.

By order of the President,
W. S. SMITH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington; to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 19.

"The situation of our frontiers, since the defeat of the army, is a subject that demands serious attention. Do not consider the loss for great as some others perhaps may. The valuable officers, the arms, the money and horses that fell into the hands of the enemy, to be lost with the degree of animosity such a victory would

give to the savages (as their minds consist out of love, the great body of them) were not only paid to satisfy, but altogether impermanent to the Indians, in which they were employed, and if there had been eighteen thousand of them, the consequence would have been the same. It is true it might have required a little longer time for the Indians to kill them, but that they would defeat 18,000 or any number of such as they that we could defeat, I have no doubt. It is true there is nothing more common than to find fault with an unfortunate business is over, but of this opinion was I the moment I saw the men, and Col. George Gibson, on his way from Philadelphia, that if the Indians gave battle to us, all they would do for us, was to show a disposition that was well worth that the pack led by the Indians from New-York; because they were good individuals who went from this country, that could have benefited it if it had been fit for use. The most violent rage prevails among both officers and men whom I have seen returned from the expedition, against the officer of government, whose duty it was to supply that article. Good powder is as essentially necessary to fight Indians, as good men, and these are chiefly to be had in this and the Kentucky country; if therefore, Congress intends defeating the enemy, they must give such wages as will induce men competent to the business to undertake it. Permit me to point out another capital error in the original plan, for establishing posts in that country, the supplies will be cut off by the Indians with great ease, or they must be sent with great expence indeed; and a few troops, pent up in a garrison, will be no interruption to the Indians in making depredations on our frontiers. In addition to the establishment of posts, let government establish settlements also; give two or three hundred acres of land to every actual settler who will till the ground in the neighbourhood of these posts, the settlers will generally be active woodmen; they will soon be able to supply such posts as will enable them to stand their ground; their interests will be mutual and the saving to the government; by this means, will be considerable. In addition, let one or two companies of active woodmen, under the direction of vigilant and experienced officers, be employed as rangers at each post, and give at least ten dollars per month. This will be considered as high wages by some of the high fliers, but it will be true economy. Let me instance two actions with the Indians on our frontiers, where such men were engaged. Lieut. Balkirk of the Ohio country, with equal numbers defeated twenty-two Indians at the Hingo bottom, took all their baggage and some of their arms; Lieut. Knock of this country with fifteen men, fought upwards of thirty Indians at Fish creek, and though he was obliged to quit the ground with the loss of three men, yet it is reduced to a moral certainty that they killed at least six Indians and wounded others, these are the men the inhabitants employed and gave them in addition to the pay of five dollars or five dollars per month, and of which Gen. St. Clair complained that it would injure the public service, but I hope that by this time government is convinced of their error."

At a Division Court-Martial, held by order of A. Major-General WILLIAM SHERMAN, at Mr. Ashbel Pomeroy's in Northampton, on the first of November, 1791, Colonel Samuel Sloper, its President.

Captain MOSES COOK, of Colonel MATTHEW's regiment, charged by the Adjutant-General of the Militia of this Commonwealth, with mutinous and seditious conduct, on the 13th of September, 1791.

With having suffered his company to leave the line of the regimental parade, without permission from the commanding officer of the regiment—

For taking command of said company immediately thereafter, without conducting it back again into the line, and for marching and exercising said company on the field, in preference of said regiment on said day, contrary to, and in contempt and violation of all orders, regulations and discipline, in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman—WAS TRIED.

The Court, after having fully considered the evidence adduced on the part of government, as also on the part of Captain Moses Cook, and the defence by him made, are of opinion that he is GUILTY of the several charges exhibited against him, and do therefore adjudge, that he be removed from office, and that he be incapable of holding any military commission under this Commonwealth for the term of three years.

The Major-General approves of the above sentence of the Court-Martial, and orders it to take place accordingly.

The Court-Martial of which Colonel Sloper is President, is dissolved.

By order of the Major-General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who are indebted to JOSEPH LAZELL, on Book, or note of hand, that if the book accounts, are not settled by the first of March next, and notes of hand by the first of April next, they will be committed to Samuel Hickey, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. All persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cumnington, on or before the above mentioned date, and receive their due.

J. LAZELL.
N. B. Any Person who wishes to Purchase about 40 Acres of Land, with a good House, Barn, Store, and Potash, with about 2000 bushels of wheat in it, are desired to call on the subscriber, likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, to be sold for improvements. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.
Cumnington, Jan. 24, 1794.

joined a plan for the payment of the debt due by the United States to the French King in 1791.

We are informed that, Capt. James De Wolf of Bristol in Rhode-Island, against whom a Bill was found by the grand Jury for murdering a negro woman on his passage from Guinea, in June last, about three weeks ago failed on another voyage from Bristol to Guinea.

Last Wednesday was committed to the goal in Newport, Samuel Eldredge and Andrew Hawling, of North Kingston, on suspicion of being concerned in the supposed murder of Mr. Thomas Mory, as mentioned in the papers concerning France.

There are living in this city, two persons, husband and wife, whose weight is as follows:
Husband 370
Wife 250

HARTFORD, January 16.
Last Monday morning, about 4 o'clock the city of New-York was alarmed by a most tremendous fire, which happened at a house in Front-street, between the Fly-Market and Deyville street, by means of which several dwelling-houses were consumed; and several others much damaged. Happily the wind blew in such direction as to carry the embers from the city. The houses destroyed were occupied by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dennis McCready, Mr. Lalar, and Mrs. Keeling.

NORTHAMPTON, January 25.
A correspondent observes, that he has seen a yankee not charged, (as he sometimes has been) with any respect to Peason, in his late appointment of a Judge, for the Supreme Judicial Court.

Two important bills are now before the Senate of the United States—one for the encouragement of the Bank and Coal-Mines—the other for the establishment of a Meteorological Observatory at the State of the Thermometer, on the unmentioned days, at fourths.

1791 Friday Dec. 23. 12 0 below 0
Saturday 25. 10 0 below 0
1792 Saturday Jan. 7. 7 0 below 0
Tuesday 10. 7 0 below 0
Wednesday 11. 10 0 below 0
Thursday 12. 12 0 below 0
Tuesday 17. 15 0 below 0
Wednesday 18. 17 0 below 0
Monday 23. 13 0 below 0
Tuesday 24. 9 0 below 0

Those persons who have engaged WOOD to the Printer hereof, are requested to forward in immediately.

GENERAL ORDERS
FOR THE
FOURTH DIVISION
OF
M. I. L. I. A. B.
A Division Court-Martial, held by order of A. Major-General WILLIAM SHERMAN, at Mr. Ashbel Pomeroy's in Northampton, on the first of November, 1791, Colonel Samuel Sloper, its President.