

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1792.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NOTICE

I hereby give to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 5, in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, State tax, f. d. q. Includes entries for Beriah Curtis, George Dunlap's Original lot, and 3d Division.

Non-resident lots in Hingham propriety. 41 0 0 2 2 0 6 1

2d division. 42 0 4 1 2 0 6 1

3d division. 16 0 0 5 2 0 6 1

Elizabeth Clarke's Original lot. 0 0 8 2 0 6 1

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 5 State tax, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: No. of lots, State tax, f. d. q. Includes entries for Beriah Curtis, George Dunlap, and 3d division.

Non-resident lots, Hing. propriety 41 0 0 2 2 0 6 1

2d division. 42 0 4 1 2 0 6 1

3d division. 16 0 0 5 2 0 6 1

Zenos Clark's Original lot. 0 0 8 2 0 6 1

Seidrick's lot. 43 0 0 2 2 0 6 1

Original lot. 55 0 0 2 2 0 6 1

Unles said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bidder at the dwelling house of John Stone, inholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

Notice is hereby given.

To the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4, in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, State tax, f. d. q. Includes entries for Quobbin propriety, 2d division, and 3d division.

Unles said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of John Stone, inholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Notice is hereby given

To the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, State tax, f. d. q. Includes entries for Quobbin propriety, 2d division, Hingham propriety, and Gen. Dunlap's original lot.

Unles said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of John Stone, inholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

William Pratt, jun.

INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all Sizes. Old Books re-bound in the neatest manner.

Webber's Spelling Books, by the dozen or single—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

THE Co-partnership of LYMANS and MASTERS.

IS dissolved they request ALL those that have any accounts open with them, that they would call on them for settlement by the 20th of March next, as they had devoted their time for that purpose till then. Said Lyons, wish to inform their Customers and others, that they shall carry on the Book-binding business as usual.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

TO BE SOLD.

SEVERAL valuable tracts of Land lying in Hingham, viz.—The home lot, lately occupied by Israel Williams, containing fifteen acres and an acre and a half of the best land, & under high cultivation, with a most valuable and commodious dwelling-house, a large barn, a Merchants Shop and Warehouse, and other useful out houses standing on the same, singularly accommodated for any large or genteel family, being within a few rods of the Meeting-house.

—ALSO—An excellent meadow lot of mowing and tillage, containing fifteen acres, nearly within two hundred rods of the meeting house.

—ALSO—Six acres of good land for tillage in the great meadow.

—ALSO—Eleven and half acres of mowing and tillage being on the great plain with available orchard on the farm.

—ALSO—A mountain pasture well in grass and under good fence, within five miles of the meeting-house, containing twenty eight acres.

—ALSO—Forty eight acres of woodland within three miles of the meeting-house.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, are invited to look for themselves, and when failed, the terms may receive a good and effectual title to either a part or the whole of the premises and estate appertaining to the buildings on or before the first of May next, and of the lands immediately.

Should any part of the above-mentioned property remain unsold at the proper season to begin spring tending, it will be rented to any suitable person who shall wish to improve it upon hire.

For terms of sale and other particulars enquire may be made of Samuel Billor, Esq. or of Mr. John Jay at Boston, or of Rev. Joseph Lyman living near the premises.

Hatfield, Feb. 28, 1792.

WANTED

As an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRING business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer.

STRAYED or stolen, some time in November last from Hadley, South Meadows, a Mare Colt, two years old past, iron black, or dark brown, or sorrel smoke, with a large white stripe in her face, long mane and tail, nasal paces. Whoever will give information, or return her to the subscriber, shall be excused from any conditions being asked, and have a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN WALKER.

Hatfield, Feb. 15, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, and oblige their humble servants.

BEN. LATHROP.

Worthington, Feb. 23, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who are indebted to J. 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 Huckleby, of Northampton, Attorney at Law, to collect without any further notice. Also, all Persons that have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to call at his Store in Cummington, on or before the above mentioned dates, and received 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 staves in it, is desired to call on the subscriber, likewise 100 acres of land in the town of Windsor, to acres under improvement. Reasonable credit will be given for the same.

Cummington, Jan. 24, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that unless their Notes and accounts are paid on or before the 6th of March next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—He will receive most kinds of produce in payment.

GAD SMITH.

Whately, Jan. 21, 1792.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, marked with a crop on the ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH FRARY.

Southampton, Feb. 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

B L A N K S.

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THOUGHTS ON THE present Indian War.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, of Pittsburgh.

BEING occasionally in this city, I feel myself impelled to give my sentiments on this subject, and I gave my name in order to obtain confidence, because it is to be presumed that a man will not lightly avow what he has not weighed, and in which he has not confidence himself.

I am struck being in the Gazette, extracts of letters that were never written, and paragraphs inserted from ignorance or mistake of facts.—Having resided some years in the western country, and being interested, I have thought much on the subject, and though I may not know more than the most ignorant man there, yet I am persuaded that I know more than the wisest man that has never been there.

The writers of extracts, and the paragraphs, in the first place, endeavour to affect the public mind by holding up the original right of the Indians to the soil.—It is a right which I have never thought with much respect. It is like the claim of the children; it is mine, for I first saw, or what that of the Buffalo might be, it is mine for I first saw it.—I consider the earth as given to man to cultivate, and each should use his share, in as near to exclude others, and should be restricted to that mode of using it, which is most favourable to the support of the greatest numbers; and consequently productive of the greatest sum of happiness, that is, the cultivation of the soil. I pay little regard, therefore, to any right which is not founded in agricultural occupancy.

But supposing these natives to have had an absolute & exclusive right, it is not destroyed by a subsequent right on our part in consequence of our treaty with Great Britain. During the war with that power, we sent their natives the subsidies of the King of England; were they now, in his hand, as the manahaw and scalping knife were, should we not, the territory in question ceded by the superior power? Shall we treat with the principal, and make concessions in lieu of this concession—and shall we again treat with the subordinate, and purchase a treaty and concede to them also? Be it so, there is nothing to be said, for it has been done.—What has appeared in the paper of the other day, from the Secretary at War, is superfluous in being and illustrating this.

But as to treaties with these Indians, under present circumstances, I have no confidence in them.—Why—Do not savages observe treaties? No.—Longer than the principles of rapacity, being indolent, and more disposed to acquire by force, than by equity. But under present circumstances, all treaties with them shall be negotiatory. While Canada was in possession of the French, were not these Indians hostile to us, and regardless of all treaties, because it was not the interest of that nation that they should be at peace with us, when it was in their power, to injure them to a war. Are we not at this time in the same situation with respect to the Indians, and the British in possession of Canada? Hence it is that it was expedient, and has been found practicable, to establish treaties with the Creeks, or other nations remote from the British province. But with these Indians, treaties cannot be established, or if established, would not be observed.

Whether the British government has an eye to the territory ceded, I shall not say—I rather think not; but certainly it has an eye to the Indian trade, and on this account supports the savage. I shall not say that this is done directly by the governor of Canada, the commandant at Detroit, but certainly through the medium of the Indian agents, and with the knowledge and approbation of the ministry at home. Why else are the Indians the Lakes not surrendered, when all pretence of the treaty not being fulfilled on our part is taken away? How have the Indians, north of the Lakes been excited, and brought to the Miami village to engage in the war?—Certainly, not by the establishment of the Indian agents, but by the voice of the British agents who had first at Detroit to supply them.

Two letters called the rage with ammunition, clothing and provisions.—How have I hope a lady of Indiana as met our army in the late engagement, been supported but by provisions from the King's stores?—They have been supplied from a King's store at what are called the Rapids, about 60 miles from the Miami towns. Would the British volunteers or militia, march to aid these Indians, and not the government solicit or employ it? That volunteers did turn out, as our private is, I know, though not to what amount they may have been in battle.

It is not a war, therefore, with Indians, merely; it is a war with the British King, and cover. Have we felt the jaw of the lion, and shall we be still lashed with his tail?

With respect to the mode of war, still to be pursued: What, President, that which was adopted and pursued the last campaign, but the means different.—More men and slaughter pay;—because this will procure better troops. A greater number of light Infantry, or rifle corps, would be advisable. But the system already adopted, in part executed, I approve. The establishment of forts in the country, and planting ourselves in the face of the British province, and conquering these Indians that a greater than the British, whom they ventured, are now there.

It is suggested by paragraphs, that an incentive was of small parties with a premium for scalp, fighting the Indians in their own way, would be best. It might indeed harass them but from the circumstances stated, could produce no substantial and lasting effect. It is also contended that an incentive war of larger bodies, in the manner of the Kentucky warriors, has year would avail. I say not.—I never considered the Kentucky expedition under Wilkinson or Scott; as more than a gloriously honourable to those who went, but little serviceable to those at home. Indians are seldom surprised, or if in part, the whole object is the killing a warrior or two, and the carrying of women and children, an incumbrance more than a spoil.

There are those who advocate what is called defensive war, by posts on the frontiers, and ranging companies. I say, the best defence is offence. Instead of warding off blows, give one. If you could surround the frontier with a rank and file of men, like the wall of China, and take care that they should never sleep, you might expect something. But, posts and ranging companies are but a help and no effectual defence. It is but watching beasts of prey, who come against our folds, instead of penetrating the forests where they haunt, and extending the race.

With respect to the mode of war, I am confident the establishing ourselves in the face of Canada will alone be effectual; but with respect to the route, would suggest, whether by the way of Lake Erie would not have been a preferable; that is, by establishing a garrison at Presque Isle and building armed vessels on the Lakes, to transport troops and convey provisions; again, a post on the west of the lake, and from thence, the progress to the Miami towns.—At least, whether a change now found that coast ought not to be embraced. I have not the smallest doubt; but that unless effective arrangements are made for the ensuing summer, and laid in the face of the Six Nations, and so as to speedily strike them, they will avow themselves; for, I aver that except a few chiefs, they are in disposition hostile, and nothing but the principle of fear restrains them at this moment.

A garrison at Presque Isle would secure their neutrality, or perhaps engage them to act in our favour. It is shown early by the paragraphs, few of whom I have to be true of this city, that the possession and security of the western territory, ought not to be withheld from these States—we have, it seems, felt above, we do—

I inquire only, what are the best means of practicing the settlements on the side of the river?—I say only, means is by reaching the source of hostility, and taking the commanding ground of posts to the westward.

But is not the government bound to give peaceable possession of the western soil to those to whom they have sold, and to their officers and soldiers to whom they have made grants? Shall every thing be done to support credit in making a liberal provision for the public debt;—even though this has brought a great evil, forever rising like caldron from the earth, by obstructing the common industry, and thus the public debt means their faith pledged to the cases above mentioned? All who with the preservation of our confederacy, ought to feel an alarm at all ideas of dereliction of the claims and rights of any part of the community. The consequences may be said to all who have any hopes from government, or any interest in it.

It may be said, that taking the way of the lakes, building armed vessels, occupying posts in the neighbourhood of Niagara and Detroit, may involve us in a war with Great Britain.

Of that there is no danger. If our merchant men are in the power of the British navy, theirs and in the power of our privateers, and they get notice by our troops from them in peace, than the captures they would make in war;—and the province of Canada and the fur-trade of the west, is a fluke which they have to lose.

If the world has been astonished at our rising, if they have seen the meridian beams of our splendor in establishing public credit, let them not regret our means, and want of spirit in suffering the out-wards of our country, the frontier settlements, to be cut to pieces by the axe of the savage, when the probability is, I think, certainly, that it is to put into their hands by our late inveterate, but, disaffected enemy,

A beg the public to excuse these things, written hastily—and let them have their weight with every humane and good man, which the reason of them may support. I say humane—because humanity is not on the side of the savages, but on our side. They have been the aggressors. They are not to be appealed. They refuse all treaty, on respect none.—They cannot, for it is not the will of those by whom they are impelled.

It is said, the British government cannot possibly countenance these people, for the commandant and officers at Detroit are humane to our prisoners, and actually purchase them at a great price from the savages. No doubt—it is but a little matter to redeem a captive but a great matter to have our armies defeated, and excluded from the country.

In looking over what I have written, there is no sentiment that I would retract, but add one more, viz. Why dread the expense of an effective and lasting arrangement for the purposes suggested? The moment we take command of the savages, instead of leaving them to Britain, the fur-trade of the immense world of the west will amply repay us, creating a trade in the free coat parts, of which at present they have no idea.—I say, take command of the Indians, the only way, in which, is to place ourselves upon an equal ground with our rivals, and impress the savages with an opinion that we are at least an equal power. All treaty with them until they are humbled and reduced is absurd; and even then to be considered as of duration no longer than while the external pressure of apprehended force keeps them down.

After some time the interests of trade may complain and bid them, and we may have it in our power to make a proper use of the people.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, February 13.

MR. S. BOWEN, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported, that the committee did on the 11th instant, wait on the President of the United States and present for his approbation the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the re-presentation bill.—(Mr. W. Smith in chair.)

The ratio of representation was fixed at thirty thousand by the committee.—Yeas 20—Nays 21.

TUESDAY, February 14.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Minshier in the chair) on the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States; and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of Vacancies in the office both of President and Vice President.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed a bill for regulating process in the courts of the United States, and providing compensation for the officers of the said Courts and jurors, and witnesses.

WEDNESDAY, February 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the re-presentation bill.

The question being taken on a motion to substitute the first day of October, 1792, for the 20th of March, 1792, as the period for an annual re-presentation, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vinson, to appoint the Representatives as follows: New-Hampshire, 5 members; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 3; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 12; Georgia, 2.

After a short time spent in discussing the proposition, the committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, February 16.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for appointment of Representatives among the several States, &c. (Mr. W. Smith in the chair.)

It was moved to fill up the blank after the State of New-Hampshire, with 5 free.

After considerable debate on the motion it was withdrawn, for the purpose of bringing in a proposed amendment to the first section, which was read, and after some debate, it was lost; after which the committee rose.