

- 1. An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.
2. An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States...'
3. An act to provide for the allowance of interest on a loan ordered to be paid by the resolve of Congress...

Printed at a letter from Col. James White, of Knox County, in his Excellency William Blount, Esq. SIR: On the 28th instant, I returned, agreeable to your order, to Gamble's Station, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Kelley, Capt. Singleton, William Hamilton and John Hacker, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace...

Eleazer and William Porter. Here is for sale. Red and White CLOVER SEED. Excellent W. L. and N. E. Rum, by the best barrel, or less quantity, as low as it is selling in Boston...

Chambershire Gazette.

NORTH HAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. Vol. VII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1793. [NUMB. 347]

Account of the fate of Col. HARDIN, Major TREMAN, and several other persons, who were killed by the Indians, while bearing flags of truce to the hostile tribes - as contained in a letter from William Gentry, Esq. of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

On the 8th of January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied Major Treman on his expedi- tion to the Indian Nations, sent before me, and gave me the following account of his journey to sit- tle what they left Fort Washington about the 26th of 17th of May, 1792 - that they were bound to the Maunee town, but fell about 60 miles below said town, near to the town of Glazice, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Maunee and Glazice rivers...

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asked him what they had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what they did: firing, if he had killed them to town, he should get nothing - shot now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up and went and strip the Major, and the other went and strip the water - the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did, fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks, and bend them - That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the things except the speech- which was fastened to the bed. After which they divided the plunder, and far down till day light, when they threw the major into an old blanket and strew carrying him about sixty yards, threw him down by the side of an old log, and then carried his water, William Lynch, and laid him down by the Major, and threw the old blanket over them with blankets and poles; they then returned to the fire and made some chocolate, and ate some of it - after which they mounted, and went a boy far to some miles to the Indian's house, and stayed all that day; the next morning they set out for the town of Glazice, which they arrived about two o'clock - That he then with the young Indian there, four days, when he and an Indian went first to the King of the Delaware, Brokegabala, who told him he was sorry they had killed the men - that they ought to have brought them to the town; and said, if they did not like the message, they could have killed them there; they could not have got away from them. The King told him to stay at the house where he was, and not to go about, till the young Indian should kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, formerly he had made the same, and was adopted, after several years - In a day or two after this, the Shawnee Chiefs sent for him, who lived in the said town of Glazice. After he had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the house where he stayed - That he continued about 14 or 15 days in the town; after which he went down to his brother, into whose family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother's brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the town was laid by fire, which he met the finishing, the killing of it with his brother's wife, his brother being out a hunting; that he stayed there till after council about eight days; from this place about six Indians started with a view to take Fort Jefferson, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 500. By consent of his brother, who he made believe he should return, he set out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the settlements in the United States - who informed him he should go in the first vessel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a pair and 7 days provisions. The officer used him with a great degree of kindness, and ordered him to stay with the clerk of the Indian store till the vessel was ready. That the vessel in which he went proceeded to Perry's Point, from which he went to Navy Hall, where General Smith's son lived, who behaved to him with as great kindness as it was possible for a man to do, giving him a pair and seven days provisions; from thence he passed through the Genesee country to Salsburgh, at Newton Point; from thence to Volney, where he lay sick a month at Mr. Amos', who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris' Ferry, where he crossed, passing thro' Carlisle and Bedford to the Mooningahela, at George Creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to Gen. Wayne's head quarters, at Log's Town; and from thence to Columbia, the place of his residence and family - where he arrived the 30th December, 1792.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He says he talked with Simon Girty for near two hours, that he showed him a good deal about an army, that they were for easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what Congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get in they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew Congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war, with us; he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians - they say they expect at the next hunt to have 2000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 1000 or 1500, among the confederated nations. Mr. Smally says some of opinion that the British are up at this time, and wish to kill the Indians in the present war; he believes they only give them what they had agreed to give them at the Peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered as a pretense, or as a yearly allowance for the benefit of their trade, Mr. Smally does not pretend to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority, but hearing of his return, and desiring to know his neighbors, and to know what his relation considered might be placed, I wished to have that relation from himself, and accordingly I asked a certain Hall of the militia, one of his neighbors, to desire him to come down which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, and related it - and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as to my memory could carry.

I understand Congress has in a public manner con- doled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embassies such conduct, in my opinion, does honor and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, shall be justly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with Major Treman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted - neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred or hundred and fifty per cent, or higher, from any motive whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when they are sent to fight, are not paid for the pay- master's being able to pay them in cash, or by a check, or due bill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice; but the poor man cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; & as he sits in want, they put with their due bills to the traders at almost any rate, rather than run the risk of losing the paper, and getting nothing. These things greatly reduce the idea of the pay of government; and on these accounts you may rely upon it, or raise the price of volunteers on all occasions - Farewell.

Mr. Smally further relates, that while he was at the town of Glazice, he kept with an Indian, who told him he had met with Medias Joseph Gerrard, Isaac Freeman, and a Mr. Savara (as near as he can recollect the name) a Frochman, who were all on an embassy to the Maunee towns. The Indian said they came across them about four days after they left Fort Washington; that they travelled with them about two days and an-half, when they killed them in the following manner: First they tomahawked Mr. Joseph Gerrard, then that the Frenchman, who was speaking out some things to the fire and called to him, who was on the opposite side at but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called to him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he answered he would not hurt him; he told him a lie - while he had told him he would not hurt any of them - but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he fired down on and tomahawked him - the Indian answered he would not, and perished five or six times that he should fire down on him; that he still refused, saying, do you fire down, and then I will shoot at you; that they then returned and the case for near a quarter of an hour - when he

when they got them there; but as the rest were for killing them, they shot Mr. Elton through the head as he was firing; he then pursued him - when Cook, Heald and an Indian pursued him - when the Colonel fired and caught hold of the Indians' tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came on and tomahawked the Colonel; and that they brought the things into the town of Glazice, and fold some of them to the English.

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From the Knoxville Gazette, Feb. 9. By WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America, fourth of the Ohio. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS I have received certain information, that a number of disorderly, ill disposed persons are about to collect themselves together, with an intention to go into the Upper Cherokee towns, on the Tennessee, to destroy the same, and kill the inhabitants thereof, regardless of law human and divine, and subversive of the peace and order of government; and Now I, the said William Blount, Governor in and over the said Territory, do hereby command and require the above described persons, and every of them, immediately to desist from such their intention, and to depart and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within one hour from the moment of the promulgation of this proclamation: And I do hereby command them, and every one of them, not to go within the limits of the country guaranteed to the said Cherokee nation, and every one of them, to go therein: And I do command all officers, civil and military, to execute and exert that authority, with which by law they are vested, to prevent to daring a violation of the law, and of the existing treaty with the Cherokee nation, and to give under my hand and seal, at Knoxville, in the said Territory, this 28th day of Jan. 1793. WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS - Wanted, a quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS. Inoculation FOR the SMALL POX, is carrying on in Northampton, by the Subscribers agreeable to the latest & most approved method. JOB MARSH, JAMES BRADISH. Northampton, March 28, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the Subscribers for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of June next, I shall send out a warrant to collect the same. ASAZARIA LYMAN, Collector. Northampton, March 28, 1793.

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