

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1786.

BOSTON, October 27.

Extra of a private letter dated Halifax, October 10.

H.B. information I have given ought to be kept secret for my sake, and I communicate it in the greatest confidence that it will not be divulged; but depend upon it, troops are pouring into Nova Scotia and Canada, from home, every day; the posts in the west of the United States are daily fortifying; the garrisons are increased; commissioners from Vermont are, at this moment, in treaty with the British commissioners at Montreal, to bring about a union with the old government: a storm is gathering over your republics, more terrible than they have ever experienced; nay, the thunder is now on the point of breaking upon your heads. God grant that you may get seasonable and authentic intelligence, that you may be prepared to resist the shock!

NEW-YORK, November 4.

Extra of a letter from captain T. Hutchins, dated Camp at the junction of Wheeling rivulet and the Ohio, October 12, 1786, to his excellency the president of congress.

The last letter I had the honour of writing to your excellency, was dated the 13th of September, 11 o'clock at night. I am now to inform your excellency, that in the afternoon of the 18th of the same month, when I had progressed almost 43 miles, as I was superintending surveying the eighth range, I received from major Hamtramack, by express, the intelligence respecting the hostile intentions of the Indians, contained in the enclosed papers, No. 1 and 2.

(No. 1.)

Westmoreland, ff.

The deposition of George Brickell, of the county aforesaid, taken the 13th of September, 1786—deposeth and saith, that he left Ottawa river, about 50 miles below the Lower Sandusky, the 5th of this instant, September, that there were 1700 Indian warriors assembled at the Shawanoes towns, and that their number in a short time would be 2000; that their intentions were to strike first the Wheeling settlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined and held a treaty on the 5th at Lower Sandusky, which being early in the morning and lasted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawanoes towns 13 or 14 scalps, and four prisoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burnt before the men's faces; the men were to share the same fate in a few days; that the women's names were Moore, one the wife of captain Moore, the other her daughter; that Samuel Bealer, who had this summer removed to the Indian country from Wheeling settlement, and his family, were all killed; that a captain Caldwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land warrants, as he told this deponent; that this deponent believes from these and other circumstances, and from the information given him by every person in that country, the whole of the Indian nations are determined to strike in the fall when they get their corn secured, excepting the Cornplanter, who has refused to join them as yet; that there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit this fall, in three vessels, but does not know the number; that one Williams, a half blooded Indian, told this deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on they would be killed before they got home; and further this deponent saith not.

Signed,

GEORGE BRICKELL.

Sworn and subscribed before

GEORGE WALLACE.

Thomas Girty, of Pitt township, who was in company with the before-mentioned George Brickell, deposed and saith, that the before-mentioned Williams told him that the Indians were going to war; that Williams had this information from one Abraham Kuhn, a white man who is married to an Indian woman, by which means he is made a Wyandott chief; that this deponent went in the council house on the 3d instant, and saw the Indians sitting in council, and upon being informed who this deponent was, they were silent; that this deponent was asked frequently if Hutchins was gone to run the line, which this deponent denied, and was told at the same time that the Indians meant to cut him off and all his men; that the Cherokees and Shawanoes chased Cayasuts, when he went to Mingo town with a speech to the Indians, desiring them not to go war against the Americans, and

would have killed him, had he not made his escape, and further this deponent saith not.

Signed

his THOMAS GIRTY.

Sworn and subscribed before

GEORGE WALLACE.

(No. 2.)

Fort-Pitt, September 14, 1786.

A man, who for many reasons wishes his name not to be known, makes the following report:

That he was made prisoner six years ago, by the British and Indians, and has since generally resided in the Indian country; that he left Lower Sandusky the 5th inst. that in the course of last spring the nations on the waters of the south side of Lake Erie on the Miami and Wabash, held frequent councils amongst themselves, that afterwards some from each of the nations went to the northward to hold a council with the Six Nations; that a great number of chiefs were in council a considerable time at a place to the north of Lake Ontario, that no interpreter or person who understood English, or was not called to this council, was admitted, that the Wyandotts chiefs were there when Mr. Springer (a messenger from captain Hutchins) arrived at the Upper Sandusky, and returned to the Lower Sandusky the day, or the day before, that Mr. Springer set off from Upper Sandusky to go back to captain Hutchins. (Upper Sandusky is distant from the Lower thirty miles.); that seventy warriors of the Six Nations were expected soon after, who, with the chiefs of the Wyandotts, Delawares, &c were to go to the Shawanoes towns, where a large body of Indians were already collected with hostile intentions; the reason of their being already assembled is their having received information that their country is to be surveyed, which they are determined to oppose at all events—this is not only the sentiments of those already assembled, but that of all the young men of the Indian nations, who say that they will put their old men, women and children behind them, and will defend their country to the last extremity;—If they are beaten they will destroy what they cannot carry off, and will remove to the sitting of the sun—they will give up all within the Pennsylvania line, for that they have promised, but no more.—They are determined that the line now cutting by Pennsylvania, shall bound them to the sun-rising, and the Ohio shall be the boundary between them and the Big Knives. They frequently inquire if captain Hutchins was out, and say, that the moment they hear of his beginning to survey, five hundred men will march from the Shawanoes towns to cut him off.—That this will be the case, the informant verily believes, for they seem greatly exasperated, and they are more united and better prepared in all respects for war, than ever they were during the time of his residence amongst them—he adds, that just before he left Lower Sandusky, he was informed that some of the young men intended to kill Mr. Springer, who was then at Upper Sandusky, that he immediately dispatched a man and horse to bring him to where he was, but Springer was gone before the arrival of the man at Upper Sandusky; that he was told, that when the purport of Springer's message was known at the Shawanoes towns, the young men were so angry at it, that they would not suffer their chiefs to hold a council, which is customary when they receive any news of consequence; he further says, that 13 scalps and 4 prisoners were brought into the Shawanoes towns; that two of the prisoners (women) were burned; they were mother and daughter, of the name of Moore; their names were known by papers found with them.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the intelligence delivered by the above-mentioned person to me.

Signed

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, November 23.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates to serve in the present general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, Isaac Perkins, Richard Miller, Josiah Johnson, and Robert Wright, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Michael Tancy, William Fitzhugh, jun. John Grahame, and Thomas Gaunt, jun. Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Fielder Bowie, Robert Bowie, and George Digges, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Edward Burgess, Lawrence Oneale, William Holmes, and John Hayman Nicholls, Esquires.

Monday, November 20, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not in my power to send you immediately my answer to Mr. Duvall's piece; it is lengthened by colonel Ramsley's publication in the last week's paper, and as you say "that unless you get it some time to day, it will be too late for this week," I must submit to the postponing of it till next.

I am your obedient servant,

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

To Messieurs P. and S. GREEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME about the middle of April 1786 the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property presented their account, and on Mr. Chase's observing, that the late intendand, Mr. Jenifer, could give information on the subject, the matter was put off until he could attend the board, and a letter was sent to him, with a copy of the charges of commissions on the sales, which I understood were the only objectionable parts. The inquiry was put off from time to time on account of the absence of Mr. Jenifer, or some of the board; at length, Mr. Jenifer, and all the members, being in town, the 18th of July was appointed for the inquiry, and notice thereof given to Mr. Jenifer, and, I believe, to the absent members. Mr. Paca declared, he could not with propriety sit, and captain Kilty informed the board, that he had spoken to Mr. Chase, who said he could not attend, as he was engaged in the chancery court. Under these circumstances, I gave my vote for going into an immediate inquiry; my motives were, that the account had been before the board ever since April, and that I had understood, Mr. Chase, as soon as the chancery court was over, intended to go to the back country for his health. Mr. Paca having withdrawn himself, and major Wright declaring he could not attend for some time if the matter was postponed, it appeared to me, that there was no prospect of having a fuller board. After Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Duvall were heard, something dropped, tending to an immediate determination, which drew from me an objection to its being then determined, as I was not ready to give my opinion, and wished to see the resolution referred to by Mr. Jenifer in the course of the inquiry; on this, an adjournment until the next morning took place. At the particular request of major Wright, I went the next morning earlier than the usual time of meeting, and found him very impatient to get away, as his family were then on board a vessel, waiting for him, to cross the bay; after captain Kilty appeared, major Wright expressed his surprise that the governor did not attend, as he had spoken to him the evening before, and he had his promise to meet early; major Wright being still impatient and uneasy, captain Kilty said, he would go out and look for the governor; he returned without seeing him; soon after his return, I asked the board if I should direct the messenger to go for the governor, which was agreed to; the messenger brought word back, that the governor was with Mr. Jenifer at Mr. Stone's, and would be up immediately, with the resolution before mentioned; the governor not coming so soon as he was expected, major Wright grew more impatient, and said he could not possibly wait longer, and that as there was a board, we might proceed without the governor, as he had notice and did not attend; I told him I wished the governor to be there, he having been present at the inquiry, and that I thought there would be an impropriety in entering upon the business without him; but if the opinion of the board was otherwise, I should be obliged to do it; major Wright did not insist on it, and soon after the governor came in. Having, during the absence of the governor, heard both captain Kilty and major Wright's sentiments, which were for the passage of the account, when the governor asked if the question should be put on the account, I said I was not ready to determine on it, but as I knew both the gentlemen's sentiments respecting it, I did not wish to delay the matter, as it had been delayed too long already, and added, I had not the vanity to think, that if my opinion was against the account, it would have sufficient weight to induce them to change theirs, and though I did not wish to delay the business, yet if the question was put, I must vote against the account, not having made up my mind respecting it. The governor said, he could not think of putting the question when one of the members had declared he was not ready to determine; major Wright then said, if I asked it, the affair might be put off to a further day, but that he could not himself attend before the 15th of the next month, (about three weeks); I did not