

**WANTED,**  
Four Nurses and a Cook, at the Arms House and House of Employment.  
TWO men who have been accustomed to nursing and superintending sick rooms; and two careful women of the same description. Also a steady man as gate keeper, producing satisfactory recommendations, may find employment on application (without delay) to  
**LUKE W. MORRIS,** or **Com. of the CHAS. PLEASANTS,** managers.  
July 9

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
DEPARTED from the barracks at Reading, in the night of the 5th July, 1799, the following soldiers in the 11th regiment in the service of the United States.  
Thomas Britton Babb, a private, born in Chester county, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and 3-4 high, dark complexion, brown eyes and long black hair which he commonly wears tied close to his head by occupation a farmer; he is a stout, good looking fellow, and considerably marked with the small pox, is much addicted to liquor, and very abusive when intoxicated; he was dressed in full infantry uniform except his hat—it is expected that he will change his dress as he stole a plain round hat and a number of citizens' cloths.  
Also, James McMillan, born in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and 1-2 high, fair complexion, grey eyes, short brown hair, which is very thin upon the crown of his head, of thin fibre and a very pleasant countenance; by occupation a farmer, and was dressed in full infantry uniform.  
The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and confine in any goal, or deliver to any officer in the service of the United States, the above described defectors, or ten dollars and all expenses for either of them.  
**LEWIS HOWARD,**  
Lieutenant 11th United States Regiment  
Reading, July 9

**AGNES,**  
PETER BURTON, master.  
Berthen per register, 154 40 95 tons; is single decked, pierced for 16 guns, mounts 6 six pounders, is Virginia built, and has made but one voyage. Said vessel is well fitted and can be sent to sea at little expense. An inventory of her materials may be seen on application to the captain on board, at Walnut Street wharf, or at the counting house of  
**NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,**  
July 9

**An excellent Stand for Business**  
FOR SALE,  
And possession immediately given.  
THAT valuable stand for business at the head of Chester Kent county, Maryland, consisting of a brick store-house, 20 feet by 60, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, well appointed for business, two twenty feet rooms for the reception of grain, and a counting room, and three rooms for goods, with an excellent cellar under the whole, completely garnished for salt and pickling pork, with a log corn crib adjoining, to feet by 40—This stand is situated in the handsomest and most advantageous part of the town for business, and the prospect of retaining good crops of wheat in the country around the head of Chester still tend to make it more desirable to those inclining to purchase.  
For terms, apply to messrs. Levi Hollingsworth & Son, Philadelphia, or the subscribers near the premises,  
**GEORGE W. McCANN,**  
W. THOMAS.  
P.S.—If the above property is not sold in three months from this date, it will be rented.  
July 9

**NOTICE.**  
THE Creditors of Woodruff and Thomson, late merchants of this place, insolvent debtors, are hereby requested to take no notice. That the subscribers will attend on the 11th Monday in January next, in the year 1800, at John Johnson's inn, in this town, for the purpose of making the first dividend of their estate.  
**JOHN JOHNSON,** Assignees.  
**PDW. SHARP,**  
Newtown, Suffolk county, }  
New-Jersey, June 26, '99. } July 9 dim.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A LOT of Land containing two and an half acres, situate in the manor of Mountford, Mountgomery county, not far distant from the Neworo road, and about 12 miles from Philadelphia, on which is erected a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Spring House, and Frame Stable. On this place is a large garden, with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, mulberries, and quinces. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighborhood of several floors and flour mills, makes it a desirable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expense. Possession can be had immediately.  
For further particulars apply to  
**EDWARD BONSALE,**  
No. 64, Dock Street.  
N. B. One acre of excellent woodland adjoining the above may also be had.  
July 9.

**Mount Hope Furnace in BLAST.**  
O be Let for the present year, together with all the stock on hand, which is sufficient for a six month's blast, all the tools, patterns, flasks, teams, carts, waggons, &c. &c. necessary for carrying on the same. The afore-said furnace was first in blast the 3d ult. and is calculated to blow seven months at least.  
Also, to be rented, for the same time, a FORGE with four fires, and a Slitting and Rolling Mill, at Bonneton, together with the stock on hand, consisting of coal, wood, waggons, carts, horses, oxen, tools, &c. &c. necessary for carrying on the same.  
Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying shortly to David Ford, Esq. at Murrifstown, Richard B. Facl, Jr. at Bonneton, or John Jacob Faesch, at Mount Hope.  
July 8

**A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale**  
SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Siple and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.  
The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly fire at the river, the water flows for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land flages for New York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock Street, or No. 151, South Second Street.  
June 1.

### By this Day's Mail.

#### Important Documents.

SAVANNAH, June 28.  
**INDIAN DISCONTENTS.**  
The following serious Communication has been obligingly handed the Editor by a Merchant of this city—transmitted him by a gentleman at St. Mary's.

Point Petre, on St. Mary's, in Georgia, 12th June, 1799.  
**METHLOGY,** second Chief of the Macka-floky Indians, inhabiting that part of the Creek land lying on the Frontier of East Florida, delivering the following to James Seagroove, capt. Nicholl being present during the Talk, which was explained by Robert Allen, Interpreter:  
I COME by desire of the Great King of our Towns, and by the authority of all the principal Chiefs and Headmen of the same, to hold a conference with you respecting some affairs which have occasioned alarm and uneasiness among our people; and as we have always considered you to be our friend, and you have promised our nation when you resigned your late appointment of Indian Agent, that you would at any time we required, give your advice to us when we stood in need of information.

We are now in want thereof, on account of a line which is running from the Mississippi towards the river St. Mary's and which line, from its course, will run through several of our towns. That I being informed only thirteen days past from the mouth of the Spanish officer commanding the Spanish garrison of St. Mark, near where I live, that there was a line now running by the Spanish people and the Americans, which line would run through several of the Indian towns, and that all of the Indians that fell on the Spanish side of the line, the men would be made slaves of to work the ground for the Spaniards, and their women and children would be kept and taken care of; and that all their land would be taken from them. That the said officer informed me that the Indians who fell into the American side would be served the same way.

That the Chiefs and people of the said Indians received a message from Colonel Hawkins, about six weeks past, by William Perriman, from Pensacola, desiring the attendance of Kinijah the principal Chief, Thomas Perriman another chief and him (Methlogy) to attend at the running of the said lines as guides; but as they did not wish to see any line run through the lands, they did not attend. That having also heard from William Perriman, that while he was at Pensacola, about six or seven weeks past, there was a meeting in the town, of the people employed in running the line, at which was present Colonel Hawkins; that the Indian Chiefs who were there were all pointedly opposed to the lines running any further for the present, than where it then was, at the river Elcombay, near Pensacola, except some of Cowetta Chiefs. That on the Chiefs refusing their consent to the lines progressing further Eastward, Colonel Hawkins declared the line should be run if it cost the United States one thousand men, and that making this declaration he went off in a rage towards the Cowetta Town.

That from these extraordinary and unexpected declarations from the Spanish officer and Colonel Hawkins the Chiefs and Indian people are led to believe, that a plan is formed to rob them of their lands, and to make Slaves of them; to prevent which I am authorized to make known and declare as the voice of a very great majority of the Creek Indians, that they are determined sooner than submit to such treatment, to engage in a war against any nation or people, and sooner sacrifice their lives to a man, than be robbed of their lands, which is their only support.

That from all these alarms the Indians had become outrageous, and but for the advice of old and principle Chiefs, blood would have already been spilt, as the warriors were on the point of falling on the Spaniards; and also of going and driving off, or killing those people who were running the line, but from persuasion they were restrained until I could come down and see you to make these things known, and to get some satisfactory explanation to carry home, for which purpose I am allowed only twenty days.

That this is not a talk of what is commonly called the femanos, it is the voice generally of the Creeks, but the other three great nations, namely the Uchees, Choctaws and Cherokees, that these four nations are all now united and were determined to support each other.

I am authorized to declare that it is the sincere desire of all my countrymen to live forever in peace with the people of the United States, and they wish that every difficulty and misunderstanding may be removed that is likely to disturb the peace or happiness of either. I am bound to declare that unless I can carry back to the nation a satisfactory explanation of matters, that in ten days after my return I think it will be impossible to prevent mischief being done.

Before I left home our towns had received talks from the other towns in the upper part of our nation, informing us, that the Tame or old Taleasse King had gone with three hundred warriors to fend Colonel Hawkins out of the nation, and I am confident that there will be a war unless prevented by the news I may carry home. In consequence of my being sent here to have your opinion, runners were dispatched the same day I set off, all the Creeks Towns throughout the nation, to lay still until my return.

I have further to inform you, that the Indians in that part of the nation where I live, have not seen Colonel Hawkins, or any of his deputy's among them, or received any information from them respecting the line now running, until called on to attend as guides. That the Indians are in great ignorance of what is going forward or intended by the United States, respecting them. That it

evidently appears to them, that Colonel Hawkins and his deputy Timothy Bernard, with others in his employ, take every means in their power of keeping the Indians in the dark by destroying every letter or paper they can lay their hands on, which they think can be of use to the Indians.

It is the wish of my nation, that the talk which I now deliver, may be made known to the President of the United States, as speedily as possible, and what answer I may get at the same time, may be immediately known through the Creek land, as also to the other three nations. I have a great deal more that I could tell you of, but it being enjoined on me to return as speedily as possible, I hope you will dispatch me this day, with your answer, which is looked for with great anxiety by my nation in their present distracted situation.

The nation will let you hear from them on my getting home, and if your talk is favourable, I have no fear that we shall live in peace: I shall talk no more at present, and am  
Your friend and Brother,  
**METHLOGY.**

I certify, that the proceeding is a copy (in substance) of a talk delivered by Methlogy, an Indian Chief, in my presence this day, as interpreted by Robert Allen, to James Seagroove  
(Signed)  
**A. Y. NICHOLL,**  
Capt 1st Regt. Artillery and Engineer.  
Point Petre, 15th June, 1799.

I certify the preceding to be a copy (in substance, and as nearly as possible in words) of a message delivered to me this day by Methlogy, an Indian chief, and that I have no reason to doubt of the truth of the same, having known this Chief, for several years, and always understood him to be as respectable among his people.  
**JAMES SEAGROOVE,**  
Point Petre, 15th June, 1799.

The following is an exact copy of the Answer given to Mr. METHLOGY, a Chief of the Creek Nation of India, to a Message delivered by him, in behalf of himself and his nation, to James Seagroove, at his house at Point Petre, on the River St. Mary's this day in presence of A. T. Nicholl, Capt. in the army of the United States, and Commandant on the River St. Mary's.  
June 15th 1799.

**FRIEND AND BROTHER,**  
I have listened with attention to all that you have said, and as you have come a great way from home at the desire of your nation, to get my opinion, and advice upon matters which at this time appears to occasion much uneasiness to the people of your country—I shall therefore speak to you in the language of freedom and truth; and the advice which I now give you, will be founded on pure disinterested principles of friendship for the inhabitants of the Creek land, and a desire of having them live in peace with the people of the United States.  
**BROTHER—**It is now upwards of three years since I have declined all public employments; and it is my determination never again to enter into any, especially in the Indian Department. But I find from what you have just said, that there is a storm ready to burst on the heads of innocent people of your country and mine; which to prevent ought to be the duty of every good man either in public or private life. And as I promised my Indian friends (when I parted with them) that whenever they see fit to call on me for advice, I would give it to them to the best of my understanding, and as that of one exceedingly desirous of supporting peace and good neighbourhood, between our respective countries.

You tell me that the boundary line which is now running by the Americans and Spaniards, from the Mississippi towards the St. Mary's occasions great alarm and uneasiness in your nation; and you wish to have that business explained to you; This I will do in as brief and plain a manner as in my power.

Some years past the United States of America and the King of Spain made a Treaty there, by describing the territory of each other, and the privileges that the people of each nation should enjoy, without encroachment or injury to either party. This, my friend, you must allow was wise and just, and that without such being done, neighboring nations could not long enjoy the blessings of peace.

You and all the Creek people, must know, that the great river Mississippi, is the line between the Spanish and American settlements on the west side; and that the Spanish nation hath long, and still do possess the sea coast from the Mississippi river to St. Mary's. It therefore became absolutely necessary, that it should be clearly, and well understood how far their territory or government extended back, from the sea coast into the country. For this purpose there is an article in the treaty made between the United States and Spain, which says, that a line shall begin on the Mississippi, at or near the Natches (or in more express terms) at the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude, which line should run in an East direction, until it struck the Chatahoochee, and from thence to St. Mary's. In order to carry into effect this part of the treaty with Spain, it was thought advisable to make the Creek people acquainted therewith: for this and other purposes, a treaty was held at Colerain, on the St. Mary's in June 1796, between the United States and the Creek nation, at which time and place, was present a greater number of Kings, and principal Chiefs, than had ever been known at any former treaty: it was agreed by them, that the before mentioned line should be run, whenever the President of the United States, and the King of Spain should see fit, and that this agreement should not be forgor, an article was inserted in the said Treaty made

at Colerain, which is in the following words:

Article the 5th.—“Whenever the President of the United States of America and the King of Spain may deem it advisable to make the boundary line which separates their territories, the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek Chiefs, who will furnish two principal Chiefs, and twenty hunters, to accompany the persons employed on this business as hunters and guides from the Choctaw country, to the head of St. Mary's. The Chiefs shall each receive half a dollar per day, and the hunters one quarter per day, and ammunition and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service.”

So that my friends, you see by the preceding article entered into by your Nation, they agree to the running of this line, which now appears to create so much alarm and uneasiness among you. I have been told that several of your chiefs who signed said treaty (which now lays before me) whose names and characters well know, say that they knew nothing of it. This I am sorry to hear of my old friends who ought to have remembered what they have done, and who ought to have made the same known to all such of their countrymen as was not at the Treaty, and thereby, they would have prevented the uneasiness that has arisen from a want of matters being explained.

I was present at Colerain when your nation agreed to let this line be run, agreeable to our treaty with Spain; and if I had then supposed it possible, that the running of this line could in any way injure your nation, or endanger your land or property, I certainly should have made it known and guarded your Chiefs against it, it being my duty then so to do; but I do declare to you, and the whole of the Creek Nation, that I then and still do, consider the running of the said line, as quite harmless to your interests and purely intended to fix the line of territory and jurisdiction between the United States and the Spanish government.

Whoever tells you people, or endeavors to lead them astray from the opinion I now give you, cannot be your friends, and therefore must do it from ignorance, or what is worse, from a desire of seeing your nation involved in a ruinous war, which I pray God you may have wisdom and foresight, in time to discover and prevent such a calamity.

That your nation should be alarmed for their safety, after hearing such declarations from the Spanish officer at St. Mary's, and others, I do not at all wonder at; but as they are now fully and truly informed of this business, I hope they will act with wisdom, and make use of every endeavor and immediate exertion to prevent the smallest injury to any person either White or Red people.

From the experience I have had in the line of the Indian business, I can with the utmost confidence declare to the Creek people, that I know it to be the sincere and unalterable desire of the President, and every branch of the government of the United States, to preserve peace and good understanding with them, and all the Indian tribes, and to promote by every means in their power, their prosperity as a people. As also to preserve and guard their lands and property entire to them. And that the government of the United States never will take a foot of land from the Indians, without their own free will and content being first obtained; Neither will they suffer any of their people to intrude on them, or in any respect injure them or their property, whilst the Indians continue to conduct with peace and friendship towards the United States.

From your Talk just delivered, and the same appearing to be the voice of the people of your towns, near to which it is expected the line will run; I find that you and they do not understand the real intent and meaning of this line, which truly is no more than in order (as I have said before) to ascertain the limits, to which the government and laws of the United States and Spain shall extend; and not with any view or intention of taking from any of the Indian tribes, one single foot of their lands. Another principal design of this line is to have it exactly known what Indians and Indian lands, are within the territory of the United States of America and Spain; in order that the Indians and their property, should receive such protection, and support from the nation within whose territory they may appear to be, as is stipulated by existing Treaties between the White people and the Indians.

From what I have said, I trust that my Creek friends will see that the line which gives them so much uneasiness, at this time is of no consequence to them. For what injury can such a line do them, when they can enjoy their lands on either side of it, as they have done when there was no such line.

When your old friends the English people lived in America, and the Spaniards in Florida, this same boundary line was agreed on between them, and was marked in all their treaties, and though it was not actually marked on the Trees, still it was marked in the papers of both nations, and by them well understood. I believe that on enquiry among your old people, you will find this to be the case. The line that is now about to be marked by the Spanish and American government, is merely to prevent at a future day, any misunderstanding, in not knowing how far the government of either extended, without having any view to lands.

Lines of a similar kind are established between all white nations, whereby wars and much injury is prevented. The Americans and English have marked such a line between their territories to the north; and that line runs through the lands of numerous tribes of Indians, who find not the smallest inconvenience therefrom.—These things I state to you, as further proofs that no harm can arise to the Creek Nation, from the line in question being run or marked.

It gives me great pain that any such uneasiness should have arisen in the minds of my Indian friends, whereby the peace and happiness of them, and the people of this country should be in danger. But from what has been said by me at this time, I hope

all uneasiness and suspicion will be removed from their minds; and that they will act with temper, prudence and wisdom, and avoid thereby precipitating themselves, and their numbers, into a war with the white people, which you, and every Chief and Warrior in your land, must be sensible would end in their overthrow, and total ruin.

My friends, on your return home, it is my advice, that not a moment be lost, in dispatching runners to all parts of your Nation, to inform of this advice, and as given by a father to his Children, and enjoin on them, as they regard their future prosperity, that they will not be guilty of any rash act, or suffer blood to be spilt, which if once commenced, God only knows where it may end. According to your request, I will send off tomorrow, an account of what hath taken place between us, to the President of the U. States, and also the Governor of Georgia.

I have no influence with, or authority over the people who are running the line, for I would recommend it them to go no further, until the opinion and pleasure of the President of the United States, should be known. But should the people continue to run and mark the line, it is my advice, that your people do not hinder or disturb them in so doing, as it cannot hurt any body.

As to your complaints against Colonel Hawkins, the Superintendent and his Deputies, it is a matter on which I can give no opinion, it being my sole object to endeavor to preserve peace between our countries and to avoid any thing personal.

Should your Nation receive the advice I now give them, with friendship, and adopt the same it will give me heart felt satisfaction and enable me in future, to subscribe myself their real friend, and devoted humble servant.  
**JAMES SEAGROOVE,**  
To METHLOGY, Chief of Macka-floky town, and through him to all whom it may concern.

**NEW YORK, July 10.**  
Capt. Sellers, arrived here yesterday, in 30 days from New Orleans, informs us, that **GENERAL WILKINSON**, was at that port when he sailed, and intended to take his passage in the ship *Periwinkle*, of and for New York, which was to sail in 4 days after him.

Capt. Hillier, arrived here yesterday from Cape de Verde, informs, that on Tuesday last night, off Montserrat Point, east end of Long Island, he heard a heavy firing, which lasted near three hours.

(The above agrees with the account published in yesterday's Advertiser, under the head of New Bedford, except that Capt. Barney saw the new ships.)

Yesterday arrived ship *Lydia*, Hillier from Cape de Verde, last from Newber, 26 days cargo sail, consigned to Isaac Hicks.

Left there, brig *Betsy*, Middling, from St. Sebastian, to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, 24th June, 1799, to a mercantile house in this city.

“I have a letter from Dr. Stevens, of the 30th ult. from Cape Francois, who mentions in positive terms, that all matters were arranged with general Toussaint; that he had an interview with general Maitland, who was gone to Jamaica, and expected shortly to meet him again at Port au Prince. Every thing was settled betwixt them, so as to secure the Americans an uninterrupted commerce with the colony. Rigaud, however, was opposed to the measure; and 'tis not unlikely that he may occasion a defeat of the whole. Certain it is, that serious disputes exist between the two commanders, and there is no saying what may be the result.”

A gentleman just arrived in town, informs us, that on Friday last, the United States ship Connecticut of 24 guns, Capt. M. Tryon, was upset in the harbour of Middletown, (Connecticut) in an attempt to capture her. It was expected she would be raised by this day, without any material injury.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Judith Snowden deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.  
**ANN SNOWDEN,** Administratrix.  
**ROBERT SMITH,** } Executors.  
**ISAAC SNOWDEN,** }

July 8  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased late of Cranbury in the State of New Jersey, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.  
**ISAAC SNOWDEN,** Administrator.

**TO BE LET,**  
A Large Commodious Cellar,  
Under Friends Meeting House, in Keys' Alley.  
Apply at  
**LEONARD SNOWDEN'S,**  
No. 130, North Front Street.  
7 190 : 6

**SCOTT'S GAZETTEER.**

**This Day is Published,**  
The 11th Volume of the  
**New & Universal Gazetteer;**  
To which is prefixed an Introduction on the Principles of  
**Geography & Astronomy;**  
With a full account of the different Planets composing the Solar System; also, a Nomenclature explaining the essential terms in Geography and Astronomy.  
N.B.—A copy of the first volume is left at the principal book-stores, for the inspection of those who may be disposed to patronize the work—Subscribers are to pay four dollars and three quarters on the receipt of the first volume.  
July 9

**TO BE LET,**  
A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY  
**BRICK HOUSE,**  
SITUATE in Walnut near Fifth Street, well calculated for a genteel boarding house. Enquire at no. 108, Walnut Street.  
June 7