

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the purlers of the navy of the United States shall be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and that from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of purser, who shall not have been thus nominated and appointed, except purser on dilatant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed, as aforesaid; and every purser, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of purser in the navy of the United States.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

March 30, 1812.

APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT granting to the corporation of the city of New Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said city.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the use, possession and occupation of a space of 150 by 125 feet of a vacant lot of ground, in the city of New Orleans, bounded by Bienville and Gullion House streets, and by Levee street and the high road, be, and the same is hereby vested in the corporation of the said city. And the said corporation is authorized to use, possess and occupy the same for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected and kept in operation a beam engine, or engines, for conveying water into the said city and all buildings necessary to the said purpose: *Provided*, That if the said space of ground shall not be occupied for the said purpose within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, or shall at any time thereafter cease to be so occupied, for the term of three years, the right and claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired: *And provided also*, That this act shall not affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals if any such there be.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

April 3, 1812.

APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

The printers in the western country will do well to re-publ. the following official statement of the conduct of G. Britain. It ought not to produce retaliation from Kentuckians, but it ought to teach them the necessity of driving British officers from Canada, and that no such can be placed in a nation that traffics with savages for human scalps.

Far. Friend.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Scalping!—The ensuing extraordinary paper, is copied from pages 85 and 89 of the "Medicinal Repository for May, June and July, 1807" edited by Drs. Mitchell and Miller. If the reader peruses it without indignation and horror, he can have none envious of his feelings. The editors are entitled to the thanks of the community for procuring and embodying in their excellent work, this singular despatch. At the present moment, when, I think, we are on the eve of a war with England, it will be found peculiarly interesting.

Method of writing practised by the Seneca Indians of New York.

During the revolutionary war all the six nations of Iroquois, except the Oneidas joined the enemy. The behavior of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas, & Tuscaroras, was so murderous and destructive, that the famous expedition against them under gen. Sullivan was made. This broke their force, as they never rallied afterwards. But their savage cruelty against the peaceful farmers and their families at Wyoming, Cherry valley, and along the Mohawk river will be long remembered.

While these horrible barbarities were practised against the husbandmen on the frontiers, a parcel of peltry was taken from the hostile Indians by the troops which were employed against them. Of this the follow-

ing account was given by capt. Gerrish, of the New England militia, in a despatch dated Albany, March 7, 1782.

Extract from capt. Gerrish's letter.

"The peltry taken in the expedition will, as you see, amount to a great deal of money. The position of this booty at first gave us pleasure—but we were struck with horror to find among the packages, eight large ones, containing scalps of our unhappy country folks, taken in the 3 last years by the Seneca Indians from the inhabitants of the frontiers of N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, & sent by them as a present to col. Haldimand, governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman."

Maj. Crawford's letter to gov. Haldimand at Quebec.

"*May it please your excellency*—At the request of the Seneca chiefs, I send herewith to your excellency, under the care of James Boyd, eight packs of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted, with all the Indian triumphal marks, of which the following is an explanation:

"No. 1. Containing 43 scalps of congress soldiers killed at different skirmishes—these are stretched on black hoops, 4 inches in diameter, the inside of the skin painted red, with a small black spot, to note their being killed with bullets; also 62 farmers, killed in their houses, the hoops red, the skin painted brown, and marked with a hoe, a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night, and a black hatchet in the middle, to denote their being killed with that weapon.

No. 2. Containing 93 of farmers', killed in their houses, hoops red, figure of a hoe, to mark their profession—great white circle & sun, to show they were surprised in the day time, a little red foot to show they flood on their lives and families.

No. 3. Containing 87 of farmers—hoops green, to show they were killed in the fields, a large white circle, with a little round mark on it for the sun, to show it was in the day time, black bullet mark on some, hatchets on others.

No. 4. Containing 102 farmers'—mixed with the several marks above; only 11 marked with a yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of the latter supposed to be a rebel clergyman, his hand being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of our farmers appear by the hair to have been young or middle aged men; there being but 67 very grey heads among them all—which makes the service more essential.

No. 5. Containing 81 scalps of women; hair long, and braided in the Indian fashion, to show they were mothers, hoops blue, skin yellow ground with little red tadpoles, to represent by way of triumph, the tears of grief accompanied by their relations; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed with those instruments. Seventeen others, hair very grey, black hoops, plain brown colour; no mark but the short club or the cassette, to show that they were knocked down dead, or had their brains knocked out.

No. 6. Containing 193 boys' scalps of various ages: small green hoops, whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, & black bullet marks, knife, hatchet or club, as their deaths happened.

No. 7. 211 girls' scalps, big and little; small yellow hoops, white ground, theirs, hatchet, club, scalping knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 29 little infants' scalps of various sizes, small white hoops, white ground, no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to show they were ripped out of their mother's bodies.

"With these packets the chiefs send to your excellency the following speech, delivered by Goncogatchie in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing."

Speech of the Senecas to governor Haldimand.

"*Father*—We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see that we are not idle friends—(a blue belt.)

"*Father*—We wish you send these scalps over the waters to the great king, that he may regard them and be refreshed, and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungrateful peo-

ple—(a blue & white belt with red tassels.)

"*Father*—Attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of much weight. The great king's enemies are many, and they grow many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies are becoming big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us out of our country, for taking part in your quarrel. We expect the great king will give us another country, that our children may live after us, and be his friends and children as we are. Say this for us to the great king. To enforce it we give this belt—(a great white belt with blue tassels.)

"*Father*—We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods, and our hunting is lessened by the war, so that we have fewer skins to give for them—this ruins us. Think of some remedy—we are poor, and you have plenty of every thing. We know you will send us powder and guns, knives and hatchets."

"I do not doubt but your excellency will think it proper to give some further encouragement to these honest people. The high prices they complain of are the necessary effects of the war. Whatever presents may be sent for them through my hands, shall be distributed with prudence and fidelity.

I have the honor of being

Your excellencies

Most obt. &c.

JAMES CRAWFORD."

Hostile appearances among the Creeks and Chickasaw Indians.

By a gentleman immediately from Natchez we have the following.

SIR—From a conversation which I had with a principal Chickasaw Indian, called the Indian factor, from his having formerly been a kind of agent for that nation, I am convinced that the Chickasaws with the assistance of their neighbors, intend raising the long buried tomhawk, and are meditating an energetic and destructive blow on the whites.

The factor states, that the Indians, pretty generally, have given credit to the statement that the Prophet, previously to the battle of the Wabash, told the Indians, if they would not join him against the whites, he would speak to the great spirit, and as a proof of his great displeasure at their disobedience, the earth should be unusually agitated and convulsed and threatened immediate dissolution. This statement gained ground, they believed the Prophet for their disobedience, caused the frequent shakings of the earth, experienced during the last winter.

The factor confides it the duty of every Indian implicitly to adhere to the Prophet, as even the deep foundations of nature tremble at his command.

The Chickasaws say that something great will be done when the leaves grow large.

While in the neighborhood of Tennessee river, I was informed, and particularly by one who had the best opportunity of knowing what was doing, that between three & four hundred Indians were embodied on Bear creek, about thirty miles from Colbert's ferry, on Tennessee river. They embrace every opportunity of stealing horses, &c.

From what observations I was able to make, I think serious consequences are to be apprehended.

I feel very certain, that we cannot escape a conflict with them unless their fears should be soothed to prevail over their enthusiasm and the malignity which grows out of that enthusiasm.

Amer. Statesman.

Extract from a letter from gen. Thomas Johnston, to John Hutchinson, esq. of Springfield, dated Humphreys court house Tennessee, May 17, 1812.

DEAR SIR—We are this far on our way—have met with some little delay, owing to procuring forage. It is so arranged at present that we shall start in a few hours—shall get to the river this evening, and shall then cross with all the haste the nature of the case will admit of. I have a detachment now at the river preparing the boats, and seeing that they are in good order; we shall have two or three good boats, besides small craft.

We have now mustered, at head quarters 584 officers and men, inclusive. I do assure

you they are composed of such materials as will give a good account of the Indians, if we should be so lucky as to find them.

On Tuesday morning last, five Indians killed a family, consisting of six persons on this frontier. There is a woman yet alive, about five miles from this place, tho' shot through the thigh and scalped; and shocking to tell, committed on her other acts of barbarity that never was before known amongst the barbarians. They took a scalp from her— and perpetrated other indignities.

The army is in good health and spirits, every one burning to avenge the cruel depredations.

Clarion.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen col. Jeslin, who left Dickson county on Wednesday last, who informs us that he saw capt. Drury Christian, who stated that he was ordered by general Johnson, to repair from his head quarters then at Humphreys court house, to Dickson county, and raise as many volunteers as he could, & to join him by Wednesday evening at Tennessee river.

capt. Christian stated that three spies who general Johnson had sent across the river, returned, and brought a very unfavourable account. They stated they saw no Indians, but the signs indicated there could not be less than five or six hundred, and that they thought it would be very dangerous to attempt to cross at present the Tennessee river. This report had induced the general to issue the orders which capt. Christian bore. Col. Jeslin informed us he was likely to get a number of men in Dickson, but fortunately a most daring insurrection among the negroes was detected and their schemes prevented. Their plan was to have destroyed the few remaining men after Christian was gone, and escape with the plunder to the Indians. Six of the principal fellows were punished, and there are hopes entertained that we shall hear no more of such notions.

In confirmation of the report that general Johnson wishes to procure more men, we have seen a gentleman from Franklin who states that he saw col. Cannon on Thursday receive a note from general Washington of this brigade, ordering him to call out his men immediately to march to Franklin, and that he would there join them with a detachment from Rutherford county. Col. Cannon who is on the jury in the case of the state against Magnolia, obtained leave of the court to write to his masters to parade all the men they could in Franklin on Saturday, where the regiment from Rutherford county would meet them, ready to proceed to the assistance of gen. Johnston. In the course of the day col. Witherspoon of the regiment of horse received orders to march his regiment likewise to the assistance of gen. Johnston—and in pursuance thereof he has made very great exertions to be ready to start as soon as the infantry. Col. McCrary we are told was to start on Friday with between two and three hundred of his men, for the same place.

Ibid.

LATER STILL.

Another account is received. Gen. Johnston lay on Thursday night at the mouth of Sandy. He had been informed that the Indians at the town on Sandy were very strong and intended waiting there for reinforcements.

Report states that the woman who was so unmercifully abused alleges it was done by whites painted as Indians. We do not believe the report, as the woman has positively stated to the contrary.

From a gentleman who has been some time in the Chickasaw nation we have the following statement. He thinks most of the young warriors of that nation will certainly join in a war against the whites, and the old ones will if they can promise themselves success; he remarks that there is less corn planted this year in the nation, than he has known for many years—the cabins in many places are entirely deserted, and the doors filled up with rails. He states that G. Colbert certainly gives information to the Greeks of the proceedings of the whites. He also remarks the Chickasaws from Big town regularly send provisions to the party on Sandy. The Greeks who have the scalps are still in the Indian nation; it seems they were taken on the frontiers of Georgia from travellers. He represents every appearance at present in favor of an immediate war with all the southern Indians.

Ibid.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the W. Sun.