THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume IV.] TUESDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1819. [Number 46]

The Gazette.

(L. S.) *By His Excellency Major-General* GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday in *December* next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in *February* next, *then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of Business.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the *seventeenth* day of *November*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Sec.

NOTICE.

A General meeting of all the Creditors of *Gavin Smith*, an absconding debtor, is requested at the office of *E. J. Jarvis*, Esq. in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the twentieth day of January next, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained, agreeably to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1818.

E. J. JARVIS.
R. M. JARVIS. } *Trustees.*

AT a General Sessions of the Peace holden at Fredericton on the 15th day of January, 1818,

Ordered that the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:---viz.

THE Shilling Wheaten Loaf *lb. oz.*
to weigh - - - - 2 : 12
Ditto Rye do. 4 : 0
And other Loaves in proportion.

By order of the Court,
G. CLOPPER,
Clerk of the Peace.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an act entitled "an Act for relief "against absconding Debtors") We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed and sworn before the Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as Trustees for all and every the Creditors of *Reuben Smith*, late of the County of York, Farmer, an absconding Debtor: We do, therefore, in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said *Reuben Smith*, to pay to us, on or before the thirteenth day of February next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said *Reuben Smith*, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said *Reuben Smith*, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power or possession.—And all the Creditors of the said *Reuben Smith* are also required to deliver to us, on or before the first day of March next, their respective accounts and demands against the said *Reuben Smith*.

WITNESS our hands, at Fredericton this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

GEO. FREDK. STREET.
GEO. MINCHIN.
WM. TAYLOR.

Commissariat-Office, Fredericton, N. B.
23d December, 1817.

CASH.

ANY Person wishing to remit MONEY to Saint John, may obtain Drafts from this Office, on the Assistant Commissary General, payable at sight.

By the Honorable THOMAS WYER, Esquire, one of the Justices of His MAJESTY'S Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Charlotte.

To all to whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of THOMAS WHITLOCK, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within the said County of Charlotte, of *Alexander M'Donald*, late of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, (which same *Alexander M'Donald* has either departed from this Province with intent and design to defraud the said THOMAS WHITLOCK, and the other Creditors of the said *Alexander M'Donald*, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process, as it is alledged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said *Alexander M'Donald* do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said *Alexander M'Donald*, within this County of Charlotte, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Alexander M'Donald*.

Dated at Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

THOS. WYER, J. C. P.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intituled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

From King Hatchy to General Gaines, in answer to the foregoing.

To General Gaines: You charge me with killing your people, stealing your cattle, and burning your houses. It is I that have cause to complain of the Americans. While one American has been justly killed in the act of stealing cattle, more than four Indians have been murdered while hunting, by these lawless freebooters. I harbor no negroes. When the Englishmen were at war with America, some took shelter among them, and it is for you white people to settle those things among yourselves, and not trouble us with what we know nothing about. I shall use force to stop any armed Americans from passing my town or my lands.

(Signed) King HATCHY.

D.

"Note of Indian Talks."

In August, Capp had a letter from Gen Gaines, in substance as annexed, No. 1, and returned the answer as by No 2. Nothing further was said on either side. The end of October, a party of Americans, from a fort on Flint river, surrounded Fowl Town during the night, and began burning it. The Indians then in it fled to the swamps, and in their flight had three persons killed by fire from the Americans; they rallied their people, and forced the Americans to retire some distance, but not before they had two more persons killed. The Americans built a blockhouse or fort, they had fallen back to, and immediately sent to the fort up the country for assistance, stating the Indians were the aggressors; and also settled with Inhemocolo for the loss his people had suffered, at the same time sending a talk to King Hatchy, by a head man (Apping) that he would put things in such a train as to prevent further encroachments, and get those Americans to leave the fort. But, no sooner was the good talk given, and before the bearer of it had returned home, than hundreds of Americans came pouring down on the Indians; roused them to a sense of their own danger; they flew to arms, and have been compelled to support them ever since. It is not alone from the country, but by entering the Appalachicola river in vessels with troops, that settlers are pouring into the Indian territory; and if permitted to continue, will soon overrun the whole of the Indian lands. From the talk sent King Hatchy, by Governor Mitchell, I am in hopes that those aggressors of the Americans on the Indian territory, are not countenanced by the American government, but originate with men devoid of principle, who set laws and instructions at defiance, and stick at no cruelty and oppression to obtain their ends.—Against such oppressions the American government must use not only all their influence, but, if necessary, force, or their names will be handed down to posterity as a nation more cruel and savage to the unfortunate Aborigines of this country, than ever were the Spaniards, in more dark ages, to the nations of South America.

The English government, as the special protectors of the Indian nations, and on whom alone they rely for assistance, ought to step forward and save those unfortunate people from ruin; and as you, sir, are appointed to watch over their interests, it is my duty, as an Englishman, and the only one in this part of the Indian nation, to instruct you of the talks the chiefs bring me for your information; and I sincerely trust, sir, you will use the powers you are vested with for the service and protection of those unfortunate people who look up to you as their saviour. I have written General Mitchell, who, I heard is an excellent man; and as he acts as Indian agent, I hope his influence will stop the torrent of innovations, and give peace and quietness to the Creek nation.

I pray your excellency will pardon this intrusion, which nothing but the urgency of the case would have induced me to make.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient humble servant, A. A.

E.

From Cappichimicco, and Bowleck, to Governor Cameron.

To his excellency Governor Cameron: It is with pain we are again obliged to obtrude ourselves in your excellency's notice, in consequence of the cruel war we have been forced into by the irruptions of the Americans into the heart of our lands. It will be first necessary to state to your excellency, that one head chief (Kinbijah) received a letter from General Gaines, in August last, a copy of which is enclosed, with the answer returned thereto. This letter only appears to have been a prelude to pains determined on by the said General and General Jackson, to bring on troops and settlers to drive us from our lands, and take possession of them; for, in the end of October, a party of Americans surrounded Fowl Town during the night, and in the morning began setting fire to it; making the unfortunate inhabitants fly to the swamp, and who, in their flight, had three persons killed by the fire of the Americans. Our Indians, rallying, drove the Americans from the town, but in their exertions had two more of their people killed. The Americans retired some distance and, built a fort or blockhouse to protect themselves, until the assistance they had sent for to the fort up the country, should arrive. A letter falling into the hands of General Mitchell, the Indian agent, which states the Indians to have been the aggressors, he suspected its truth, and, on enquiry, found it was the reverse; in consequence, he made satisfaction to Inhemocklo, the chief of Fowl Town, and his people, for the injuries they had sustained; at the same time desired a talk to be sent to our head chief stating his wish to see all the Indians friends, and that in twenty days he would send and get the Americans to retire from the forts. But this had no effect on the lawless invaders of our soils; for, before the bearer of our talks could return home, he met hundreds of Americans descending on us. They have also settlers and troops, which came from Mobile, and go up the Appalachicola river. Thus seeing no end to these inroads, necessity compels us to have recourse to arms, and our brethren are now fighting for the lands they inherit from their forefathers, for their families and friends. But what will our nations do without assistance? Our sinews of war are almost spent; and harrassed, as we have been for years, we have not been able to lay by the means for our extraordinary wants; and to whom can we look up for protection and support, but to those friends who have, at all former times, held forth their hands to uphold us, and who have sworn, in their late treaty with the Americans, to see our just rights and privileges respected and protected from insult and aggression? We now call on your excellency as the representative of our good father King George, to send us such aid in ammunition, as we are absolutely in want of; and as our brother chief Hillisajor, was informed when in England, that when ammunition was wanted to enable us to protect our rights, your excellency would supply us with what was necessary. We have applied to the Spanish officer at the fort of St. Marks, but his small supply prevented his being able to assist us, and we have only on your excellency to depend. We likewise pray your excellency would be pleased to send an officer or person to lead us right, and to apportion the supplies you may be pleased to send us, agreeably to our proper wants.

In praying your excellency will lend an ear to our demand, and dispatch it without delay, we remain your excellency's faithful and most obedient friends and servants,

CAPPACHIMICCO,
BOLECK,
for ourselves and all the other chiefs of the lower Creek nation.

F.

Letter from A. Arbuthnot to Col. Edward Nicholl.

Nassau, N P 26th Aug. 1817.

Lt. Col. Edward Nicholl—Sir: Especially authorized by the chiefs of the lower Creek nation, whose names I affix to the present, I am desired to address you, that you may lay their complaints before His Majesty's Government. They desire it to be made known, that they have implicitly followed your advice, in living friendly with the Americans, who are their neighbors, and no wise attempt to molest them, though they have seen the Americans encroach on their territory, burning their towns, and making fields where their houses stood. Rather than make resistance they have retired lower in the Peninsula. The town Eachallaway, where Olis Micco was chief, is one instance of the encroachments of the Americans. This town is situated under the guns of fort Gaines, and Micco was desired to submit to the Americans, or his town would be blown to atoms; rather than do so, he retired, and is now living in the lower nation, and his fields, and even where the town stood, is ploughed up by the Americans. They complain of the English government neglecting them, after having drawn them into a war with America; that you, sir, have not kept your promise, in sending people to reside among them; and that, if they have not some person or persons resident in the nation, to watch over their interest, they will soon be driven to the extremity of the Peninsula. You left Mr. Hambly to watch over the Creek nation; but you hardly left the nation when he turned traitor, and was led by Forbes to take the part of the Americans. His letter to me, of which I annex you a copy, will shew you what length he could go if he had the means. It is Hambly and Doyle who give the Indians all the troubles they experience. They send their emisaries among the lower Creeks, and make them believe the Cowetas, aided by the Americans are coming to destroy them; thus both are put in fear, and their fields are neglected, and hunting is not thought of; I have endeavoured to do away this fear, by writing the chief of the Cowhetta towns, that they ought to live in friendly terms with their brethren of the lower nation, whose wishes were to be on good terms with them, and not listen to any bad talks, but to chase those that give them from among them. My letter was answered from them rather favorably; and I hope that the talk that was sent

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