

The Chactaws upon their Departure from the Creek Nation promised to return in a Month to proceed to Charles Town to which Place the Head Men of the Creek promised to escort them, but this is only what they said. I have no great Dependence upon it. I am with great Respect and Esteem Sir,
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

DANLL. PEPPER

DANIEL PEPPER TO CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE

|60|

New Windsor, S. Carolina, 27th, June

Copy

SIR, This serves to advise you of a Peice of very material Intelligence I received from two Headmen of the Lower Creek Nation, relative to some Schemes in Agitation among the Head Men of the Cherokees to cut off the Garrison of Fort Loudoun and destroy all the white Men in their Nation. They have demanded Assistance of the Creeks, and a Place of Safety for their Wives and Children, in case of a Repulse. The first (the Creeks say) they have denied. The last they have granted. The Scheme, they intend to manage in the following Manner viz. They have concerted that the Notiwagas shall come in an hostile Manner against their Nation upon which they intend to sham Fear and run to the Fort for Shelter and desire the Commander may allow them to join his Troops against the common Enemy. That as soon as they have got a sufficient Number of Warriours into the Fort as they imagine will answer, they are to knock all the Garrison on the Head, sally out and join the Nottiwagas, burn the Fort and proceed to drive all the white People from their Nation. This Scheme they propose putting in Practice this Summer. In the Meantime they intend to behave with the utmost Civility and Moderation to the English and to ingratiate themselves with the Officers all in their Power till their Plot is ripe. This I think my Duty to inform you of, that you may be upon your Guard. For I have all the Reason in the World from the Complaints of the Cherokees to the Creeks, and the Artifice of the French in adding Fuel to the Fire you will have a good Deal of Disturbance this Summer. But I doubt not your Prudence and Conduct with the Vigilance of the other Officers will render their Schemes abortive.

There has been lately two Cherokees (who, 'tis reported, are Head Men of Choti) at the Fort of the French with the Mortar, a Creek Warriour, and I believe a great Villain and are now returned. I would have you be particularly watchful of the Mortar as I am convinced he has some Scheme in Agitation against you, [planned] by the French and Shawanese in the Creek Nation who intend to move off this Summer. I wish it may not be to pay you a Visit with the Rest. I had Lieut. Wall and Brown taken on the very Day they arrived in the Creek Nation and sent them down under a strong Guard to Town. I hear Brown has made his Escape for which I am very sorry. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Signed D. P.

To Capt. Raymd. Demere or the Commanding Officer at Fort Loudoun on the Upper Cherokees

DANIEL PEPPER TO LIEUTENANT JNO. BOGGS

|61|

New Windsor, So. Carolina, 27 June, 1757

Copy

To Lieut. Jno. Boggs or the Commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, Lower Cherokees

SIR, I received your Letter concerning Lieut. Wall and Brown whom I had apprehended the Day they arrived in the Creek Nation and sent to Town under a strong Guard though I hear Brown has made his Escape which I am sorry for, as I believe he as well as the other is a very great Villain and deserves to fall into the Hands of Justice.

The inclosed to Capt. Demere or the Commanding Officer at Fort Loudoun you will please forward by Express without Loss of Time, as it concerns the public Welfare greatly, the Cherokees having formed a Scheme in conjunction with the Nottiwagas to attack Fort Loudoun by Stratagem and knock all the white People on the Head this Summer. They wanted the Creeks to join them but they pretend to have denyed their Assistance. As the same Attempt will be made against Keowee I think it my Duty to inform you of the Danger that you may put yourself in the best Posture of Defense in case of an Attack and to be upon your Guard against their intended Plot of obtaining Access into the Garrison as Friends and then fall upon you.

I have acquainted the Governor of my Informations, who no Doubt will take care to have Reinforcements ready in case of Danger. I am Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Signed D. P.

CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudoun, July 30, 1757

To his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton, Esq.
From Rayd. Demere

SIR, On the 24th Instant Mr. Jno. Elliot sett out for Charles Town with a Packet of mine for your Excellency after having done what he could to carry Indians with him, to serve his own Ends and Purposes, &c. He agreed with me and the Indians that he would supply Chota with Goods as usual, it being his own Town, if your Excellency will permit him. That same Evening I heard that French John was arrived at Chota at Old Hop's House and that Savannah |62| Tom and the Thigh, a Fellow so called, were both at Tellicoe. Thereupon I dispatched immediately the Linguist to the Little Carpenter for him to be with me pretty early the next Morning. Accordingly he came and told him I thought that the whole Province of South Carolina were very ill used by the Proceedings that I saw going on by Old Hop, by giving Protection to our Enemies and having French Emissaries and keeping them at his own House, that he could not imagine how much it gave me Concern and great Uneasiness, that it will give more to his Brother the Governor when he comes to know of it, after such strong Promises of Friendship which he received from them, and by all my Letters that I had wrote to him according to their Request

depending much on their true Sincerity. As he was our faithful Friend himself and depended much on him, that I had sent for him to concert together, to take proper Measures before Things went too far, that I could not suffer French John in their Nation, nor Savannah Tom at Tellico, he being always ready to be dispatched by French John whenever he would. That I should be much blamed by the Governor if I was to permit it, that French John was come back for no Good and brought but Lyes from the French. That there would be never but Uneasiness in the Nation was he to continue amongst them.

The Little Carpenter told me that I need not doubt his great Friendship for the English, that he would see none of us hurted, for he had brought us here himself, and would take care of us, that there was no Danger and Nothing could be done without him, and said it was true, he was born in this Nation, but that he never heard so many French Talks before, for all that we go to Warr every Day against the French, and shall very early in the Fall go again myself, with a great Number of Indians to the same Place where I lately came from, but that he should not come as he did, in short that he was watchfull on every Occasion concerning us, that Old Hop was a old Fool, that he would hear any Body that brought him a small String of Beads. That French John was at Old Hop's House and that he looks upon him as his own Child and keeps him there upon that Account.

I replied to him that it was so much the worse that he should look upon him as his Child and keep him in his House, that he would always tell Lyes to the old Man against the English, and that Old Hop would be apt to believe him, as he does too much already in favour of the French.

Capt. Stuart and myself proposed to the Little Carpenter, to go and see Old Hop the next Morning, and acquaint him that we were very uneasy about French John being in the Nation, for many good Reasons, and to try to bring it about with Old Hop, that we would give a good [63] Price for him and would send him to the Governor, which would please him much, that Nothing should be done to him, only that he should be exchanged for one of our Prisoners in order to go to Old France. Then all would be easy and quiet amongst the Cherokees and English in this Nation, which he promised to do and went the next Morning. I am to see him in two Days for an Answer.

Some say, that this French John has brought Ribbons and Knives with him to make Presents, and a Letter for Old Hop, which is very possible, but as yet I have not discovered it. There are several Indians, our Friends, employed about finding it out, but I have insisted much upon it, that if he has brought a Letter I would see it.

I have not heard from Keowee this 30 Days past, which was when Maurice Mooris brought me Capt. Pepper's Letter, which gives me a great Concern and am full of Thoughts for Fear that the French should have invaded Charles Town as it was reported, and not hearing of my Brother's coming up, I wish I had heard some Thing about it. I would have engaged as many Indians as I could out of the whole Nation in order to go and give some Assistance to our good Province, and would have been glad to be there myself to give what help I could, and share the same Fate with my Friends. The Savages are an

odd Kind of People; as there is no Law nor Subjection amongst them, they can't be compelled to do any Thing nor oblige them to embrace any Party except they please. The very lowest of them thinks himself as great and as high as any of the Rest, every one of them must be courted for their Friendship, with some Kind of a Feeling, and made much of. So what is called great and leading Men amongst them, are commonly old and middle-aged People, who know how to give a Talk in Favour of whom they have a Fancy for, and that same may influence the Minds of the young Fellows for a Time, but every one is his own Master.

On the 28 Inst. the Little Carpenter came and acquainted me, that Yesterday he was at Chota at a Meeting, on account of French John's coming from the French, that he brought with him a small Letter from the Governor of Mowille, acquainting the Cherokees that he hoped the River that the French used in going [64] up and down was free from Danger, as it was a Peace with them and the Cherokees. That the Path from the Alabama Fort to Chota was open and clear, as it is likewise from Albamer to the Oakchoys. He acquaints me that he will send to Chota four Traders to bring in Goods for them which is to be when the Chota People think proper to come to accompany those 4 Traders to their Towns. To this Talk the Little Carpenter answered, we have never been supplied by the French, but we have always been supplied by the English. I myself have been at the Albamer Fort, but I could not see they had Cloathing sufficient for themselves. The Creeks who live close by them whom the French call their Children, were always supplied by the English, and how comes it that the French who have not enough for themselves, should talk of supplying us, and have Nothing for their own Indians, this I know myself to be true. To which the Great Warriour made answer, all you have said is true and I know it. The Carpenter asked the Frenchman, if he had heard of the French settling, at the Mouth of the Savannah River. He answered no, there was none settled there only some People that were hunting up that River and were to go back after they had done hunting, that none were settling there.

The Carpenter replied, what I have asked you, was not told me by others. If I had heard it only told to me, I could not be certain of the Truth, for I have been down to the Place and have seen their Buildings, and I will in a short Time go against them to Warr. It is not farr to it; you say they are hunting, but now I know you tell Lies, for myself is a Witness of what they are doing. They are encroaching upon us nigher and nigher, but some of you, (speaking to the Chota People) believe all that the Savannahs and the French tell you, but they are all Liars, and you know they tell us Nothing but Lies, but you give Ears to these Lies and believe all they tell you, which is the Reason of so many different Talks, amongst us, which I am ashamed to hear. You are all complaining that the white People bring Nothing up but Flour to the Fort. The Reason is because you have Messages backwards and forwards, from the Savannahs and the French, this the White People know and daily hear. You say behind my Back that I have given your Land away, and delivered you up to the English, and that you have no Traders as usual, but I have done all that I can for a Trade that you may all be well supplied and want for Nothing,

which all this the Governor of Carolina, promised should be done, but the Reason [65] of its not being done, is your sending for French Men to trade with you and you believe all you hear from the French and Savannahs. I will not, for the English are the People I look too for Necessaries, and always supplied us. And farther he acquainted me that he left Old Hop in the Town House, and thought proper not to mention to him any Thing about French John, or about Savannah Tom, nor about the French Paper that I wanted to see, that another Time would do as well. The Talk that was given might have been very bad, if the Little Carpenter had not been there present, for he answered them in such a Manner that they had Nothing to say for themselves. He is worth Gold to us.

On the 29th one of our Indians came riding very fast through our Corn Field, which came from the other Side of Tellico River, and gave several Times the War Hoope, and cried Savannah, Savannah. He had with him two Tommy-hawks and a Spear all bloody, and said, now you have begun War with the Savannahs, why do you not go after them. And enquiring of them [*sic*] what was the Matter, he said that he had took out those three war Weapons of a Horse's Body just killed, and he knew the Horse belonged to an Indian of Tomotley, that the Indian was killed or carried off; but that he had not Time to stay to see how it was, and that he came to acquaint us.

I immediately ordered 30 Men to march to this Side of Tellico River, and there to halt till further Orders, and dispatched William Shorey to the Little Carpenter who went with the Indian who brought us the News, to acquaint him with it. The Little Carpenter was pleased at our Readiness and sent me Word, to recall my People back, that he was going to Chota to acquaint Old Hop of it, and that he should come himself with a Body of young Fellows the next Morning to the Fort to talk to me, and take with him some Soldiers to go to the Place where the Fellow was killed and then he would follow the Enemies' Track to their own Towns. 'Tis thought they were Savannahs, but that my People should go no farther than Highwassee River and should return back with some Indians. That if the Enemy were gone down the River, it would be to no Purpose to follow them, but that he would proceed himself with some Warriors, as was agreed, in a Councill the Evening before at Chota, to the Headmen of the Oakchoys, as they had sent a good Talk, that he was sent by Old Hop with a Belt [66] of Wampum and some Strings of Beads, very few white, to know the like Usage from the Savannahs, and the Reason why they were supported by them. That in short, he would be revenged and would do what ever he could, to set the Creeks on to knock them in the Head, for being Rogues, Liars, and the Occasion of all Disorders and Mischief, and Carriers of all bad Talks in the Nation, and that he would not tarry long there, but would be soon back again.

An Officer and twenty-five Men were ordered to go with him, with three Days' Provision. They were escorted by our best friendly Indians. He said that French John and Savannah Tom knew of their coming, and that it would now go very bad with them. I think it is one of the best Things that could have happened for us, that the Savannahs should have begun with one of the

Cherokee Indians, that same will put an End to all, and will bring those bad Men of Tellico too, when the Savannahs, their Friends, are killed. Since the above was wrote, the Command and all the Indians returned the same Evening. They went no farther than the Place where the Horse was killed, and found by the Weapons of War which they left behind, they were not Savannahs to my great Sorrow, it was a Party of a Nation of French Indians called Yaughtungues. The young Fellow is not found so that they are sure, they carried him off alive. The Mother-in-Law to the young Fellow, was going with the Little Carpenter to the Oakchoys with a Hatchet in her Hand, to demand Satisfaction of the Savannahs. The Officer at his Return acquainted me, that the Indians were very civil to our People.

This Day the Little Carpenter's Brother returned from Warr with his Party of fourteen Men and brought a French Man's Scalp with them. It is thought that it is the Scalp of a young Officer, at the Description that he gives. They went to the same Place that the Little Carpenter was at, to the new French Settlement on the Ohio at the Mouth of the Savannah River. He relates that they are already fortified, and that there is a large high House in the Fort. I suppose it is a Cassamatter. They were there for several Days watching, but no Success, till one Morning he sent five of his Men pretty early near the Fort, and lay in Ambush, when this young Man came out and they shott him. He had on, as they say, a fine blue cloth Coat and a Hatt with a large broad Lace. As it was so near the Fort they had not Time to strip him, nor to scalp him right. They just brought two Peices of his Scalp. They say the People of the Fort saw them running away, but none came out in Pursuit of them. |67| They say they have Indians amongst them, but that they were not at Home, nor their Boats. They suppose they were gone down for some Supply. When the Little Carpenter was there he saw several very large Boats. They have planted Corn this Year and have Cows and Horses, but they believe they have no great Guns as yet, but heard the Drum beat. When they came to Fort Loudoun I received them with all the Marks of Honour and Joyfulness possible. The Little Carpenter and Willenayaw came, as they were their own Townspeople. The Little Carpenter insisted upon it, that they should have a Match Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Flap, a Shirt, a Knife, a Pound of Powder, and two Pound of Bullets, each Man, and that the Man which had killed the Enemy, should have a Gun besides, having what the others had. I told that it was a Thing I could not do and above what was limited. The Little Carpenter told me that if his People was not encouraged, they could not go to Warr. 'Tis not expected, says he, that everyone that goes, shall kill, and why should they not be rewarded, as well as he that kills; their Intent is as good, they wear out their Cloaths, and come Home naked. After being much teized and perplexed, I was obliged to condescend to his Request, otherwise there would have been no End, and I think that I ought not to have my Hands tied up upon such an Occasion.

They have done a great Service, in killing a Man under the Walls of a French Fort and have made the Path bloody that Way, and approve much of such a brave and bold Action. A Refusall of the like Kind, might have dis-

obliged him much, and it is by pleasing those young Fellows, that he supports his Interest up in their Minds, but told him it should be no Rule nor Example to others for the Future. But he desired me to acquaint your Excellency that it was his Doings and was sure you would approve of it, because what these People relate confirms what he had told Old Hop, about the French settling on the Savannah River which will make French John appear a great Liar and will much please the Little Carpenter. According to my Opinion, that killing French People under the Walls of their Forts, is declaring War against them to all Perfection. I should imagine that the French would not trust the Cherokees any more, when they come to know this at the Alabama Fort. I fancy for all that they would be glad to make it up, at any rate, for to have them of their Side, even if our Indians had brought in a Dozen of [68] French Scalps.

The two Creeks before mentioned to your Excellency, came to see me, and were received very kindly. One of them knew me in Georgia.

Our Fort is entirely compleated and in a Posture of Defence. There is to be a great Meeting Tomorrow at Chota about French John and the Letter he brought, which I have not seen as yet, but shall send a Message Tomorrow to Old Hop about it. I am at a Loss to know what Steps I must take with French John and Savannah Tom, till I hear how Matters are at Charles Town. Lieut. Howorth is not yet arrived with his Command from Keowee. By this Day's Return of the Companies, there is about 20 Men sick but not in Danger. I am Sir, with the greatest of Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudoun, August 10th, 1757

To his Excellency W. H. Lyttellton
from Capt. Demere

SIR, On the 30th July in the Evening I dispatched William Shorey, the Linguist, to the Little Carpenter, with a Message to desire him to be at the Meeting that was to be the next Day at Chota. He sent Word that he and Wil-lenawau would be there. The next Morning I sent the same Messenger to him, in order to go with him to Chota, when the Little Carpenter told him he would not go, nor none of his People, because he had heard what the Talk was to be about, that the Chota People were going to send off French John with a Message to the French. Then the Messenger told Little Carpenter that he was going to invite Old Hop and the Great Warriour to come to Dinner the next Day at the Fort, and for to talk to him. The Little Carpenter desired the same Messenger to tell Old Hop from him, that he was not a coming for he had heard what the Meeting was to be about. (If it had not been that the two Creeks were going to be sent back, he would have gone, to send a Talk to his Friend the Warriour of the Oakchoys as the Cherokees and Creeks are in Peace), but that he was not at Peace with the French, therefore I will not go to send nor hear of any Message being sent to them.

Then the said Messenger proceeded to Chota, and delivered the Little Carpenter's Message to Old Hop, which made him hang his Head and say Nothing. Then he delivered my Message to him to which he said he would wait on me and desired the Little Carpenter might be there. The Linguist had my Orders to request of him to send me the French Letter to see it and he should have it again. He told him that French John had it, and that he was gone out, but that he [69] would bring it with him the next Day, if he would give it him. That it was not a Letter; it was only a small Bit of Paper, and 'tis so as I have been informed by the Little Carpenter. It contains as I suppose the Heads of his Instructions, and of what he had to say to the Cherokees; he is a Canadian born, a crafty, cunning, and dangerous Fellow, he is Old Hop's Slave, by Way of a Cloke to transact the French Affairs in this Nation (*C'est un Esclave volontaire*). Old Hop told the Linguist, that French John begun to be uneasy and wanted to be gone, that he had brought a Couple of Horses with him, that he would leave them behind for him in case he should die or any Thing else should happen to him and seemed by his Talk as if he was willing to condescend to his going off. I know the Old Fellow so well that he would make Peace with any Nation for the sake of a few Presents. This French John has told Numbers of Lyes to these Indians which they begun to be sensible of themselves, such as King George their Father was dead, and that the Gun Merchant, the great Warriour of the Oakchoys, had drove all the English Traders out of his Nation, and that he had packed up his Things in order to come himself to the Cherokees, when he had heard we had killed the three Savannahs, and was very inquisitive to know what Number of Men we had in the Fort and what Quantity of Powder and Ball we had, and told one of my People at Chota that he was come to do our Business and many other false Reports of the like Kind, which would be too tedious to relate to your Excellency. I do not blame the Fellow in one Respect, but I think his Assurance is too great and cannot bear that he should give himself such Airs. Therefore shall do all what lays in my Power to have him soon secured by some Means or other.

On the 1st Inst. I summonsed Old Hop and the Little Carpenter to be at the Fort. Accordingly they came and all the Heads of these Upper Towns to hear what I had to say. Your Excellency may be persuaded that I had a Talk ready for them on the present Subject relating to French John and Savannah Tom, now being come back into the Nation, that I wanted to know their Errand to inform your Excellency with, for to take the most proper Measures thereupon, but that I wanted to see the Letter first that he had brought. Old Hop and the Standing Turkey said that they did whatever they could, in order to get it from him that same Morning, but that he refused to deliver it up. [70] I told Old Hop when the Governor did send me a Letter for him, that I did not keep it but delivered it up to him, and never asked him again for it any more. That the Letter French John had brought was for him and he could not keep it, therefore he ought to insist on having it and not to give so much Priviledge to his Slave. The Reason of his not delivering it, was because there was some Roguery and Lies in it, and was afraid that I should find it out, was I to see it,

otherwise he dare not refuse it. That I was convinced that he was only a Slave by way of Pretence imagining to blind me, but I was not born Yesterday, that I could see and comprehend that their Nation was going to Ruin and that it would be soon like that of the Flatt Nation had been; as long as they wanted the French so much amongst them.

Old Hop excused himself very much. He said he had no Hand in any Thing, that French John being his Slave was desirous to come back again to him and as he had brought a Talk with him, that he thought there was no Harm to hear it, that it was the Desire of some young Fellows. We had a general Talk. All the Head Men spoke, and every one much in Favour of the English; their Opinion was that French John was come on Purpose to tell them Lies against us, and were sure of it by what he had already said to them. It was proposed by them, that the Little Carpenter should be sent as a Messenger from Old Hop with a Talk, some Strings of Beads and some other Warriours, to the Head Warriour of the Oakchoys, to know if he had told French John such and such Things, and that French John should be kept here the meanwhile; Kennetata being a little in Disgrace on account of his late Trip, going to Warr with his Brother for scalping the Chickesaw Fellow, offered himself to go with the Little Carpenter in order to retrieve his Character, which was granted. The next Day there was to be a Meeting at Chota to chuse some other Warriours to go with the Little Carpenter on that Embassy, and to conclude on the Day they were to set out. I was to have sent myself some Beads, Tobacco, and a Talk by the Little Carpenter, to the Great Warriour of the Oakchoys.

Before we parted that Evening I got seven of the greatest Men in Private into a Room, viz. Old Hop, the Little Carpenter, the Great Warriour, the Standing Turkey, Willenawau and two others. I told them that this French John would be the Occasion of a great Deal of Disturbance and Uneasiness in the Nation. Therefore to prevent it, I proposed to them, that I would give 500 Wt. of Leather if he was delivered to me. They agreed that the same should be resolved upon the next Day at their Councill at Chota at the same Time that the Little Carpenter was to sett out for the Oakchoys. As they had just agreed on the Day he was to set out and about the Talk he was to have carried with him [71] from Old Hop &c. As they were arguing and resolving on French John, some were of Opinion that he should be killed, others that he should be delivered up to me, when the News came in their Town House, that French John was run away with two or three young Fellows to Tellico. On that the Little Carpenter got up and said that he would not go to the Oakchoys. Then the Warriours required to know if French John had received any Talk from Old Hop; he declared before them all, that he was innocent of his going off. All the Warriours behaved mighty well and spoke to the Purpose, that in short their Talk amongst them was very good in our Favour. They are sensible that the French could not supply them, as they pretend. As French John was a Property and under Old Hop's Protection, I could not have him killed, it would have been the same as if I had killed one of them, but had he not gone off, I would have got him for the 500 Wt. of Leather which I had offered, for

all the Warriours were for it. Then I would have been at Savannah Tom, and was sure to have him killed. As Matters have proved in the like Manner, the only Remedy I could have was to apply to the Mankiller of Tellicoe as he was then in the Fort and he being a great Rogue and would do any Thing for the sake of Presents, I attempted to try him, and if Presents would tempt him and shewed them to him, and told him as he knew that French John was to have been killed or delivered to me if he had not gone off, I proposed if he would bring me his Scalp and that of Savannah Tom, that he should have those Presents he had seen, and that the whole Nation would have a good Opinion of him, that all former Doings would be forgot, and that I would recommend him to the Governor. He smiled at that, and after a little Consideration he gave me his Hand and told me he would do it, but to keep it a Secret. That he knew that French John would stay four Days at Tellicoe, and that he would tell him that he was going with him, that he would take some of his Gang with him and in twenty Days, if not before, I might expect his coming with the two Scalps, that he would come in the night Time.

On the 3d Instant several of the Warriours came to see us, and gave us the greatest Assurance of Friendship. They were so very much concerned about what had happened that Tears were coming out of their Eyes, and said [72] that those young Fellows were foolish and might do as they would, that they were just gone to see if they could get a few Presents, and could do us no Harm, as long as they did not condescend themselves to any French Proposals, it was the same as Nothing, that they would protect us, and we should remain amongst them, that they would soon go to War against the French. It is my humble Opinion that they are afraid of the French and are the same of us. This French John was certainly come to give an Invitation to as many of the Head Men of this Nation as he could and to entreat them to go to see the Governor of New Orleans, for he had laid out the Path to them with Strings of Beads which he laid on the Ground, and described to them the Distance that there was from such a Town to another, where they were to go, and how they were to be supplied with Victuals and other Necessaries, till they should come to New Orleans. He was to have given them a Pass.

On the 6th Inst. Capt. Paul Demeré and Capt. Postell arrived at the Fort with the Command which Lieut. Howorth carried with him to Keowee. The next Day several of the Heads came to the Fort to know what News he had brought from Town, and particularly to know if Traders were a coming up. I advised my Brother to tell them, that he had been out of Charles Town, for this long Time past before the last two Messengers went down, but that Affairs were on the Carpett before he set out. He was advised to notifie to them, that some Troops were come to Charles Town, and that more were expected. That we had been told that the French wanted to attack Carolina or the Cherokees, that we were come for their Defence in case the French should attack them, and if they were come to attack us, we did expect they would come to our Assistance. They said they would, and think it was very proper to acquaint them with it, before they heard of it from any Body else. The Little Car-

penter presented my Brother with a String of white Beads as a Token of Friendship and gave a very handsome Talk to him, on his coming amongst them.

My Brother and Capt. Postell both have acquainted me, that the People of Tellico came out to them first without Arms, and then with their Arms, and followed them about six Miles, and would have taken and spoiled every Thing they brought, had not it been for the Detachment which they opposed very strongly. If French John and Savannah Tom had not been in that Town the same had not happened. They were told that Savannah Tom was amongst them |73| but our People did not know him, or else they would have killed him. They were about thirty in Number.

That same Evening we heard that one of our Women was scalpt at Tellico. The next Morning the same was confirmed for Truth. Your Excellency must be acquainted, that this Woman did belong to one of our Men here. She has been for these six Months past on the Road. Several People have been employed by her Husband to bring her up, but she run into the Woods. In short, the poor Woman was mad, but at last she came up as far as Tellico, she crossed that River the same Day that my Brother did. She was following our People, what did she, but she went back again to Tellico. The Black Dog of Chattugue who is our good Friend, took her into his House as those Savages that had followed the Command for six Miles, returning Home, being in a Rage, as they could not obtain what they wanted, knowing that this poor, unfortunate Woman was at such a House, agreed as I suppose together, to send for her, for which Purpose a Cherokee Woman, Wife to a Fellow called the Thigh and Interpreter to the Savannahs. She went to the Black Dog's House, and took the poor Woman away in order to take care of her and as soon as she came near her House, gave her to Savannah Tom and he executed his inhuman, cruel, and barbarous Will on her Body by stabbing her several Times with a Knife, scalping and opening her Belly, and taking out a poor infant Creature that she had in her Body.

On such News I immediately ordered a Captain's Command for to be ready for to march for that Town to demand Satisfaction. In case of a Refusal to take it themselves. The Little Carpenter and other Warriours were to have gone with our People. We waited for them that whole Day and they did not come till Yesterday; they brought Old Hop with them to whom I said that War was now begun in their Towns. They had made the Path bloody themselves with English Blood by killing that poor Woman, and that I demand Satisfaction, that I wanted those that killed her to be delivered up to me. Old Hop said that he would, if they were not gone off, that there was only Savannah Tom and the Thigh's Wife concerned in it, that French John was then asleep when it was done, but they all went off together that same Evening, French John, Savannah Tom, |74| the Thigh and his Wife, those four and no more. None of the young Fellows would go with them. They said that now they would be in War with the Savannah, that they would look out for a new Path which would be better and shorter to prevent their Brothers the English passing through Tellico, but they might all go to the French if they would, for they

did not want them. Old Hop said that Savannah Tom was not with the Telligoe People when they followed the Command; they wanted only Rum.

I take the Savannahs to be the worst Enemies we have and the greatest there is upon the whole Continent against us, belonging to the French. I shall set out upon the 25th for Charles Town with an Intent of having the Honour of kissing your Excellency's Hand, at my Arrival there. On the 8th Instant the two provincial Companies were disbanded, and this Day they march off under the Command of Lieut. Adamson to see them as far as the Congarees. I am Sir with the greatest of Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudoun, August 18, 1757

To his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, After a Journey of five Weeks, I arrived to this Fort the 4th Inst. For 4 Weeks together, I did not see a Day without Rain, which made the Rivers and Creeks swell very much. At my Arrival at Fort Prince George, I found Lieut. Howorth there with a Party, thinking to find there great Stores for this Fort. Being afraid of Tellico People, few Days after I marched my Party in Company with Capt. Postell. When we came to Cornelius Dauherty, he told us, he heard of several Savannah Indians with the Tellico, but it signified Nothing, for we were resolved to see what they would do or say. When we had passed their River, I marched with the advanced Guard, and left Capt. Postell with the Rear. In Sight of their Town I halted in order to march as close as possible. Great many Men and Women came out and some of them would have been sorry, but they dare not, for our Men looked on them with Scorn.

We had scarce been four Miles, that I heard call, Halt. Immediately I ordered the Packhorsemen to go on and I came to the Rear. I ordered to not keep close, and in few Minutes appeared about 25 Indians with Arms and Hatchetts, and black painted. I assure your Excellency, that at first, I thought they would attack us. I ordered the Linguist to ask the Head Man what he wanted and what he meant to come in that Manner after the King's Forces. He said that he wanted Rum, and they should have it. I told him that if I had Rum they should not have a Drop, and that I advised |75| him to go back with the Rest of his People, and if they should follow us any more, I should look upon them as Enemies and use them as such.

The next Day I heard that one French John and a Savannah Indian were among them, and hearing that a poor Woman disordered in her Senses that had followed us from Dauherty was behind and was gone to a House of the Tellico People, these French Indians engaged an Indian Woman to take the other out of the House, and when they had her at some Distance, they cutted her in a barbarous Manner, opened her from Top to Bottom and scalped her. The next Day we complained much of this cruel Usage and said that a large

Party would march immediately to Tellico to demand of them, those Murderers. But some of that Town answered that they were quite innocent of it, that when they heard that a white Woman was killed, they went to see and that the two Savages were gone with the other Women, and 'twas in vain to send after them.

I assure your Excellency that I look on Tellico People almost as the greatest Enemies we have and I believe that Old Hop is as bad as they, but sincerely believe that the Little Carpenter and great many other Head Men are as good Friends and Wellwishers as we can expect. The Day after my Arrival, I had a great many Visitors, and the Day after, all the Head Men of nine Towns came to give us a Talk, and promised to be very good. The Carpenter said that when in Town, you promised him that when their Guns should want repairing, to bring them to the Fort and the Smith should do it for them. We told them that your Intentions were to do them all the Good that was in your Power, as long as they should behave themselves well and be Freinds [*sic*] and would not protect the Savannahs and other French Indians that are our Enemies. To which the Carpenter replied, that he and other great Men in the Circle were of that Opinion and looked on those Indians as our and their Enemies, and would destroy them as much as laid in their Power, and would not suffer them in their Towns and blamed very much the Tellico People. The Conclusion of the whole was, that we should give a Cagg of Rum to each Town, except Tellico; all the Gentlemen said that we could not be off, and it was granted. The Carpenter has been with me since every Day, has given me very good Advices, told me, that he would assist me on all Occasions |76| and convince me of his Sincerity. They intend to go to War in a great Body against the French Fort, after the Green Corn Dance, which will be in 18 Days. The Great Warriour has desired me to have eight War Hatchets ready made against that Time. I hope they would require of me but few Men, I being very weak at Present.

Agreeable to your Instructions I would have discharged the Provincials the Day after my Arrival, but Orders being given that a Capt., Lieut. and Ensign should march with 100 Men to Tellico to demand the French Indians that were in their Town, and being informed they were gone, the Expedition dropped. We had the Provincials under Arms, told them your Orders, and persuaded them as much as it was in our Power to enlist, but all in vain. All to a Man refused and said that they were come for a certain Time. They wanted to see their Friends, but did not [know?] what they would do, after they had been there for some Time; they are all gone in great Hurry.

My Brother, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Postell, Ensign Lloyd go away Tomorrow with some Indians that go with them, to show them a new Pass, to avoid Tellico. I am left with Ensign Caytmore and Lieut. Anderson. I have consulted all the Gentlemen concerning the Men that were employed in the Fort and their Opinion is that I could not do without a Blacksmith, that the Indians expected it, and hé is employed from Morning to Night; a Linguist, and as he is subject to be called out on several Occasions to have another that I can have cheaper, because I intend to take him in my Company all the Time that I shall

stay here, having a great many Indians every Day in the Fort. A Gunner; a Storekeeper, that keeps an Account of the Provisions, serves them every other Day, and brings me his Book once a Week. Two Men with Horses who look after the Cattle and 2 Butchers to whom I give only what one had before. There is no Guard House in the Fort; the Men at Present make use of the Smith's Shop. I intend to build one if you approve of it. Till I can have the Pleasure to hear from your Excellency, I shall make the old one as comfortable as I can, as the Nights begin to be cold.

These two Days some of the Centries have observed two Indians peeping about, on the other Side of the River. Some of our Indians and some of our People have been after them. They found the Track, but could not have a Sight of them. Last Night a Centry at one of the Bastions about 10 o'Clock discovered two Men creeping along; he kept his Eyes on them, till they came close to the Bastion, he challenged them 3 Times, and not answering, fired, but unluckily to no Effect. This Morning some of our Indians have been acquainted with what happened last Night; they say that they are sure they were not Savannah Indians, but Tellico, and wished they had been killed. I am employing some Work Men to finish some Work about the Fort and at the Barrack. I shall endeavour to [77] have it done as cheap as possible.

As I was making an End of this Letter, the Serjeant of the Guard came to acquaint me that great many Indians were coming with the dead Whoop, and immediately they fired their Guns and I answered them with our great Guns. They were 36 in Number and brought five Scalps. They are our Neighbours; they have been absent five Weeks, and were going to War towards the French Fort. As they were going to eat, near a River of _____ called Jouala where there is a great Fall (this Side of the River called Savannah River alias *la belle Rivière*) one of their young Men went to reconnoitre and at some Distance perceived a Canoe with five Indians. He ran to acquaint the rest with it, who went to put themselves in Ambush. When they came to Musket Shot, the young Men impatient, fired on them, and jumped in the River which very low but rapid, killed four and brought a white Man ashore, but killed him immediately, and came away. They have been 13 Days a coming; they say they were Savannahs and think they were going towards the Creeks. When the Presents appointed for Scalps by the Assembly were brought to them they would not take them, and said that the young Men had weared out their Cloaths, and was no Encouragement to serve us. We did what we could to pacify them, and asked them what they wanted. They said 36 Shirts, 36 Match Coats, 36 pr. Boots, 36 Flapps, besides 5 Guns and 10 Hats, which we were obliged to give them, to make them easy, and they were satisfied.

As there were not Presents enough in the Store for Scalps, I have given of my own, 10 Match Coats, 20 Shirts, 21 pr. Boots and 26 Flapps. As we have no more Presents to give them and we expect Indians going to War, I hope your Excellency will supply us soon that we may not be at a Loss, and make them easy. As my Brother will be soon in Town, he will inform you of many other Things. I am with Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

P. S. Perhaps Colonel Shivellette [*sic*] has informed your Excellency that some of the Cattle was lost when he came away. Some Indians had fired among them in their Range, and frightened them, and made them run away, but employed some of the best Cattle Hunters and got them again. We have very little Salt, and little Gun Powder |78| as you may see in the Return; there is no trading Ball in the Magazine. Do.

19th. Early this Morning, the Little Carpenter has been with me and told me that he was afraid that the Scalps that the Indians brought Yesterday were not Savannahs but Chickesaws, because that Place is their Hunting Ground, but that he would find it out in a little Time, and would acquaint me with it, but wish with all his Heart, it may not be so.

CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Ayoree, August 26, 1757

To his Excellency W. H. Lyttellton

SIR, The Indians of the Upper Towns are now entirely convinced that it was the Savannahs who carried off that young Fellow from Tomatly and not the French Indians; they burned him in their Way Home.

In my last which was by Lieut. Adamson, I had the Honour to inform your Excellency that I had proposed a great Deal of Presents to the Mankiller of Tellico for the Scalps of French John and Savannah Tom, to which he agreed to and appeared willing to execute my Desires. On the fifth Night following he came into the Fort, and said he had missed French John and Savannah Tom, but that he had met with two Savannahs in his Way, and had killed one of them, and had brought me his Scalp. He was in a great Hurry, wanted much to be gone, and he was pressing much to receive his Reward for it, but on examining the Scalp I found it was an old one and that he wanted to impose upon me, and would give him Nothing for it, nor would I take any further Notice of it.

When his Roguery was known amongst the Rest of the Indians they all despised him, even his own Brother, Kennetito, fell out with him upon that Account. He is now gone with a Gang of young Fellows, fourteen in Number, to the back Settlements of Virginia; 'tis supposed to steal Horses. If Juge's Friend should meet with him in these Parts, he would not be well pleased. On the 14th Instant I had the Garrison under Arms and delivered up my Command to Capt. Paul Demere, and left him some of your Excellency's most important Letters for Orders for him, and for to rule and guide himself by.

The next Day the 31 young Fellows belonging to the 4 next neighbouring Towns, that went to Warr last arrived to Fort Loudoun and brought five Savannah Scalps with them. They waylaid them as they were crossing the River on this Side of the new French Settlement lately discovered by the Little Carpenter, and his Brother and just as they came near the Landing, they killed four and took a half breed Fellow alive who spoke Chicasaw. They soon knocked him on the Head. The Savannahs dropped their Guns into the River without firing one Shott. 'Tis supposed by them that these five Savannahs had

been dispatched from the Southward with some Accounts to the Northward, and were returning back with the Answers. If it [79] should be so, no News can be better for us, and if they were Savannahs. They had Presents given them agreeable to the Act of Assembly; they said they were too few, and would not receive them, and were very much dissatisfied, and begun to tear them to Pieces, and some of them had the Impudence to load their Guns with Ball, but they soon desisted proceeding any farther, or at least they were made so. They wanted only to show some of their Airs for not being humored in their own Way, in short, the Commanding Officer was obliged to supply them with more Presents to please them and parted good Friends.

The same Day, Evening, the Little Carpenter took me aside and told me, that he was much afraid, that they had brought five Chickesaws' Scalps in the Room of five Savannahs, as they were young Fellows they would not come back without some Thing to show their Barbarity. When I asked him the Reason why he thought so, he answered because they had brought no Guns, Harms [*sic*], Plates, nor Belts of Wampum, which the Savannahs never go without. If it should prove to be so, as there is all Appearance (with Submission to your Excellency) I think that Rewards for Scalps ought to be countermanded and stoped, for these Savages will as soon kill our friendly Indians, of other Nations as our Enemies, when they are out for the sake of Presents.

On the 19th Instant I set out from Fort Loudoun with Capts. Steward [*sic*], Postell, and Ensign Lloyd, accompanied with the Little Carpenter and Villenawa, with an Intent to come by the new Road, which was proposed some Time ago by the former to avoid coming by Tellico. We crossed Tellisay River and went up about two Miles the Town, where we encamped that Night. Several Indians of that Town waited soon on us, and were to go with us the next Morning in order to show and clear the new Road before us, for which Trouble they were to have some Rum. They desired they might have it that same Evening to be merry, that they would be with us pretty early the next Morning in order to proceed on our Journey. They all went to the Town together, they got drunk, and were sickly. The next Morning they were very indifferent for going, for Excuse, saying that the Road would be very bushy &c. On that I resolved immediately to repass again the same River of Tellasy and to proceed over the 24 Mountains. When I came on the other Side, I heard that an Express from Virginia with Jno. Hatton of Keowee had passed by for Fort Loudoun. On that I dispatched one of my Servants to the Commanding Officer to know what that [80] Express came about. The Little Carpenter and Villenawau returned Home. They dispatched an Indian Fellow of Tellasy Town with a white Wing to go with us as far as Keowee, as a Token of Peace. On the next Day the Man which I had dispatched to Fort Loudoun overtook me and brought me the inclosed Letter, which is concerning Mr. Atkins having confined some Northward and Cherokee Indians which prove to be the very same that went some Time ago from Chota, which recommended their Families to me before they went.

I wish the same may not cause some Alteration in the Upper Towns. One ought not to be too rash with the Indians; proper Measures and Rules of Mod-

eration should be considered with them before one does any Thing of the like Kind.

On the 22d Evening Cold Iron and Mr. Elliott came to our Camp at a Day's Journey to Fort Loudoun. Elliott told me that he was going up to fetch all his Goods and drive all his Horses down to Keowee where he did intend to settle. I advised him to the contrary, at least not to do it immediately and at this present Juncture of Time. The Indians being unprovided with Goods and Ammunition both that they would take it much amiss and would be displeased, but the same was to no Purpose with him; he will have his own Way and does not want to be controuled by no body. I fear that his coming away so suddenly, together with the Imprisonment of those Indians in Virginia will create very bad Talks in the Upper Towns as they were at first. The Command which went to Keowee with Lieut. Howarth was so long a coming back and having with him several of the Carpenters and being discharged as soon as they came up with the Occasion that a Guard House was not built at the Fort. The Guard is kept at the Blacksmith's Shop which is pretty large. Two Days before I set out, the Head Warriour of Tellico came into the Fort to get an Axe mended. We gave him such a Talk about that poor Woman, that was killed in their Town, that we made him tremble; they really now imagine that a Body of Men will come up to cut them off.

The Roads and Weather have been so very bad of late that we could proceed no further. Our Horses having given out, that we are obliged to stay here a few Days. The Indians of the Middle Settlements are very civil and kind to us and mean well. They have given us an excellent good Talk. The Express from Virginia that went to Fort Loudoun returned back Yesterday. He showed me, Old Hop, the Little Carpenter, and the Standing Turkey, [81] Answer to Mr. Atkins, and to Juge's Friend, which are very good and friendly; they desire Juge's Friend to come Home. I would have desired the Express to let me have Copies of them, but he told me he had left Copies to the Commanding Officer of Fort Loudoun, which without Doubt he will transmit them to your Excellency together with a Copy of Mr. Atkin's Letter to Old Hop by Cold Iron whom I suppose will be dispatched immediately. The Express told me that he had left as he came up a Copy of Mr. Atkins's [*sic*] Letter, to Old Hop, with the Commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, in order to be sent to your Excellency. Half of this Nation of Indians propose to go to War against the French after their Green Corn Dance. I shall set out on the 28th for Keowee. I conclude, being with the greatest of Respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

This goes per Dennis Hogain, who set out with me from Fort Loudoun who I have detained that I might write by him to your Excellency.

EDMD. ATKIN TO THE COMMANDER OF FORT PRINCE GEORGE

Copy of Mr. Atkins's Letter to the Commander of Fort Prince George
Winchester in Virginia, 22 July, 1757

SIR, On the 10th of this Month 10 Indians were conducted up from Williamsburg to this Place to me as Cherokees; they did not come near me that

Day. The next Day I was informed that they were not Cherokees, but Northward Indians out of the Six Nations, and that the French and Mingo Tongues were spoke among them. Their Captain only was brought to me that Day who proved a little in Liquor and spoke to me in the Mingo Tongue by an Interpreter. He said that he came from Chota, that he was the Head Man of all the Cherokee Nation which I knew to be not true and that he could persuade to Anything and make them do what he pleased. As he was disposed to behave rudely, I was forced to leave him and received further Informations afterwards, which made me suspect those ten Indians being of different Sorts, to be employed by the French, several being declared Mingo, who are at open War with his Majesty's Subjects.

The Day following my Suspicions being increased by further Reasons |82| I sent for them all in the Afternoon and having examined them, they gave such Answers to my Questions and so bad an Account of themselves and their Business, for they did not so much as pretend that they came to the Assistance of Virginia, but that their Captain acknowledged he had been round among all Nations that my Suspicion was confirmed. Wherefore I caused them all to be put under Confinement untill I should be better satisfied concerning them and their Business, giving Orders they should be better used than before. A few Cherokees then in this Town (without a Headman) discovered their Uneasiness thereupon signifying that there were 2 or 3 of their People among them. I had no Interpreter to talk properly on the Occasion, but questioned them by making them sensible that no Hurt was intended to any of the Cherokees, our Friends and Brothers, and I immediately dispatched an Express the same Hour to Otojoty of Tomotley and Jud's Friend then at or in the Neighbourhood of Fort Cumberland, with a Letter to John Watts, Interpreter, to acquaint them with what had been done, desiring them to come down immediately that they might see those Indians, and satisfy me and themselves about them. They were both ill of the Fever and therefore could not set out immediately. But Outosity of Tomatley and Testoe of Keowee sent me a Letter, desiring me not to let them escape before they should come, for that they believed them to be Enemies and to enquire of Richard Smith whether he knew any of those Indians. He was at that Time out with another Party of Cherokees at that Time lately called the Swallows. When I stopped the 10 Indians I knew not where to find him, but two Days after, hearing he was at Carlisle with Col. Stanwix, I dispatched a Letter to him, ordering him to acquaint Outosity of Estatoe, the Chief of that Party and the Swallows, Nejohe, of what had happened, and to desire them to return here immediately with him. Unluckily that Letter missed them by an Hour or two. But two Cherokees who had gone privately from hence, by telling them a very imperfect Story made them very angry. Immediately on their coming into this Town Yesterday, all the ten Indians were taken out of Confinement and put into their own Hands. They answered for the Whole as being Friends [*sic*] and a Present being recommended by them and accepted by those Indians to make them amends for their Confinement and wipe away their Sorrow all are well satisfied, looking upon what was done as a Mistake,

though well meant and charging the Interpreter of the Mingo Tongue to have interpreted wrong to me.

The Affair being |83| so ended, they let me know, that on the Night of the same Day (the 12th) that I committed the 10 Indians, One of the Cherokees then here run off to go the shortest Way to Old Hop to inform him thereof and that the white People had broke out a War with them. Wherefore to prevent the ill Consequences that may arise therefrom, they desired me to send a Letter by Express, together with one they send by two Indians to satisfie the Nation on this Particular. I desire that you will immediately on Receipt hereof communicate the Contents to Wauhatchee of Keowee and some other Head Men of the Lower Towns and send the same forward in the quickest Manner possible to the Commanding Officer at Fort Loudoun, over the Hills to communicate the same to Old Hop and his Headmen. And in case any Mischief should have happened before hand it ought to be over looked on both Sides, being necessary for us to continue Friends. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

EDMD. ATKIN

P. S. As I shewed Wauhatakee my Seal of Office and told him that whatever Paper he should see having an Impression thereon, he might be sure contained the Truth, and the Indians should pay Regard to it, I therefore have put my said Seal to this. And as you will certainly take a Copy of this before you send it forward to Fort Loudoun after having shewn it for the sake of the Seal to Wauhatekee and at least 2 or 3 other Headmen, pray send a Copy of it also afterwards to Esq. Lyttelton.

To the Commanding Officer at Fort Prince George near Keowee

DANLL. PEPPER TO JOHN NELSON

[The letter here is a repetition of the one on page 374, except for slight differences in punctuation and spelling.]

JAMES NESMITH TO CAPTAIN DEMERE

|84|

Cowottes, May 31st, 1757

From Jas. Nesmith to
Capt. Demere

SIR, This Day Mr. Wall and John Brown are carried down to Charles Town. They were taken within ten Miles of the French Fort the 20th Day of this Month. Brown made his Escape but was taken again and he has made his Confession, that when they got to the French Fort they were to get an Army and come and cutt Fort Loudoun off. Here was some of this Nation lately come from the Cherokees and say the Headman of Chochety is to go to Fort Loudoun in a freindly [*sic*] Manner with a few Indians and when all in they are to cut off the white People.

Capt. Pepper not come from the Upper Towns and Mr. Galphin being gone down to Augusta, I took on me to acquaint you so far.

Your most humble Servant,

JAMES NESMITH

Do not let the Indians know of the Storming of the Fort and killing the white People or they will never trust these People again with their Plots. I did not open your Letters, but sent them to Capt. Pepper, the Agent. He has all Mr. Wall _____ so the Indian will get every Thing again.

ROBERT WALL TO JOHN HATTON

Creek Nation, June 1st, 1757

To Mr. Jno. Hatton at Keowee
from Robt. Wall⁴

DEAR JACK, I am now in my Way to Charles Town under Guard by Orders of our Agent, as is Jno. Brown. I was taken up upon Suspicion of going to the French Fort which was far from my Intentions. I intreat you to acquaint Nancy of the great Trouble I am in and also beg that you and she may use all the Interest you possibly can with some of the principal Indians and engage them to petition the Governor to release me and also to apply to Capt. Demere to write for me. Loose not a Moment's Time in the Prosecution of my Desires and Requests for God's Sake, and I will make you ample Amends for your Trouble.

If Nancy will come down herself with 15 or 20 principal Indians, I will take care to satisfy them for the same. My dear Jack, manage this Affair in the best Manner you can and with the utmost Dispatch and Secresy. I beg you may forward the Letter directed to Capt. Demere by a Runner; I will pay you the Charge. A Complaint is come here that I stole Tistoa's Jacket and Saddle. The Saddle I borrowed of Nancy and the Jacket you gave me. Tell that I am in great Troubles and Uneasinesses, for God's Sake, my dear Jack, do whatever you can for me and you shall be well rewarded for the same by your very sincere Friend,

R. WALL

Burn this Letter as soon as you read it and let no Person see it whatever.

OLD HOP AND THE GREAT WARRIOUR TO
[CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE]

|85|

April 5, 1757

Old Hop and the Great Warriour's Letters.

Old Hop's viz. BROTHER, that lives at Tuskege, you have given me a Pipe and I look very much upon it, and we are as if we lived in one House together and you and our People call me Governour. I have got one of your Men that run away from you and I have gave him the Pipe you gave me to smoke in and am glad to see him. I desire that you may not make his Flesh smart by beating of him. I am Governor and will bring him Home myself, so desire that he may not be beaten.

I have gotten white Beads which were given me by the Governor of Carolina as a Token to me to love all my Brothers. I have sent for the other, and

⁴ This is an enclosure with the letter from John Bogges to Governor Lyttelton, June 26, 1757 on p. 387.

when he comes I shall bring them both down together. I desire that you will not make me ashamed by a Refusal, but forgive them this Time, for he has promised not to run away any more.

CONNACORTE _____ his Mark

His Letter was answered that Nothing should be done to them.
The Great Warriour's Letter

BROTHER, I have received my Gun and am very glad my Brothers are come Home so desire that you may forgive them. Likewise we Warriors that carry People and have People under our Charge we love these People so I hope you will forgive them this one Fault.

I am very glad to see them come back, for we Warriours when we are at War, if we lose a Man, we are uneasy and when he comes back we are very glad, so hope that you will be glad likewise. I desire that you may not hurt their Flesh in no Place, for we are all of one Flesh and one Blood and Children to the King our Father.

his
SKIAGUNSTER _____ CHOTE
Mark

The Gun abovementioned they took from the Virginia Fort as they went along.

TALK OF OXINAA TO CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE

Fort Loudoun, April 8, 1757

This Day Oxinaa, the Cherokee Wench, that was at the French and present at all the Conferences that passed between them, the Tellico People and Savannahs, waited on Capt. Raymond Demere and gave him the following Talk after engaging him to the greatest Secrecy.

William Shourey, Linguist.

She says that when they came to the Creek in their Way to the Albamers, all the Towns in that Nation had a Meeting concerning killing the English and that there were two Warriours, one in the Upper and one in the [86] Lower Towns that stood up for the English and that all the rest of the Indians throughout the whole Nation, were for killing the English, and told those two Warriours aforesaid, that what induced them to stand up for the English was because they frequently went to Charles Town and received great Presents, but as for them they were obliged to buy what they wanted of the Traders at a most extravagant Price, when the French would supply them with Necessaries and take Oil, Meat, and other Trifles in Payment. She says that the whole Creek Nation had agreed to take up the Hatchett against the English except the two Warriours aforesaid.

She says that when they came just by New Orleans that Lantignac (who went with them from the Albamers) went before them and acquainted the Governour that they were near at Hand, and then returned and carried them into Town to a great Officer's House, where the Governor met them, and that a very large Heap of Presents were prepared for them, but that French John

(that went from this Nation) wrote a Letter to the Governour acquainting him of the Presents they generally received in Charles Town, upon which the Presents were lessened. She says that People were never received in so kind a Manner as they were, that they were called into every House they passed and had Presents given them by every Body and that all the Men in these Towns now talk of it, and say when was it that we were ever used so when we went [to] Carolina.

She says that after the French had given them a great many Presents of every Sort and had used them extremely well, the Governour told them that the French were at Warr with the English, and never intended to make a Peace with them again, and as they, the Cherokees and Savannahs, were his Children they must help him and take up the Hatchett against the English and that he would take up his Hatchett and assist them. She says that the Governour then took up a Warr Hatchett and held it in his Hand, and that a Savannah Fellow came and took it, thereby signifying to take it against the English. That the Savannah Fellow returned it again to the Governor who held it up a second Time, and a Tellico Fellow came and took it up, signifying thereby War against the English, that he returned it to the Governour who held it up till every [sic] Indian present had received it in the like Manner. She says that they asked Lantignac when the French intended to come against the English. His Answer was that he hoped they remembered the Talk they received at the Alabamers viz., that as soon as they should bring one or two English Scalps to them, that they should then believe them [87] and that they should receive a very large Heap of Presents for the same. She says that the Mankiller of Tellico was the Man that promised to carry some English Scalps to the French.

She says that when they were at Movill they received Presents but that they did not get so many Presents as they expected and that they blamed French John for it. She says that when they returned to the Alabamers a young Fellow from Toco told Lantignac that if the Cherokees had killed any of the English they were much to blame, for the Presents they had got were but small. She says that French John had a great many Presents given him to purchase his Freedom of his Master, Old Hop. She says that there is two large Boats full of Presents to be sent from New Orleans to the Alabamers to be divided amongst the Creeks, through out the whole Nation from the Upper to the Lower Towns.

She says that when the French have got every Thing in Readiness they are to write a Letter and send it to Tellico by the Savannahs and that then the Tellico People and Savannahs are all to go to the French and are to go somewhere over a great Water. She says that the French Governor knew all the Warriours' Names in the Cherokee Nation, that he asked about the Little Carpenter, Oconostoto, Wolenowaw and all the principal Warriours in the Nation.

She says that the French told them, that no difficult Part of the Rivers or any high Mountains should prevent their coming to the Cherokee Nation, that they said the Water they lived upon was the same that run through their Nation, and that they could not lose themselves. She says that the Governor told them that the Cherokees took the English to be their Friends, but whenever

they went to the Governour of Carolina, he mixed their Drink and Victuals with some Thing that killed them, but there were many hundred of Indians came to him and always went away well satisfied. That the Governor of Carolina was a Rogue and only sent for them that he might be the Cause of their Death. She says when the Governour delivered them the Hatchett, he asked them if they were not sensible of the many Warriours that had lost their Lives by going to Charles Town and bid them to make Use of the Hatchet he had given them against the English, and that he would take up his Hatchett and assist them.

She says that the Governour told them that if they would not kill the English, who were come into their Nation to drive them away, for he loved the Cherokees and would come to them. That the Old Prince of Toco's Sons answered that if they should drive the English away, where [88] should they get the Necessaries they wanted. To which the French answered that they should think no Place difficult and that they would take care that they should not want for any Thing. She says that a French Officer who had been wounded by the Chickesaws said that they would first begin with the Chickesaws and that the Prince's Sone aforesaid said that that was their Path and that they and the Chickesaws were as one People. She says that after they left Mowille, they were eight Days out of Sight of Land in a large Boat with three Masts.

She says that the Governour painted the Hatchett and that it was received by the Tellico People and the Savannahs, and that the Tellico People brought it to Tellico. She says that she believes the French Hatchett is carried to Chota and that they wait till the Warriours come Home.

She says that the French sent a long Prick of Tobacco to every Town in the Nation and a Pipe to Old Hop and a white Flagg.

She says that French John is coming in with a Quantity of Goods to buy his Freedom and that he is to return again immediately.

She says that French John wrote a Letter to the French by the Messengers that Old Hop sent to the Northward. She says that the Price of an English Scalp (with the French) is a Heap of Goods of all Sorts, four or five Feet high which she says is the Reason the Mankiller agreed to carry some of our Scalps there.

I was resolved at any Rate to see this Woman and a young Daughter of hers that went to the French.

R. D.

LIST OF TOWNS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION

A List of the Names of the Towns in the Cherokee Nation and the Number of Men in each Town communicated by Ensign Bogges in a Letter dated 21st Febr., 1757.⁵

⁵ The covering letter to Governor Lyttelton is on pp. 343-44.

	Men			Men
Keowee	40	able Warriours	Jucksegea	90
Toxyouway and Suger	50	Do	Tomotte in the Middle	
Eastertoa	70	Do	Settlements	130
Echoe in the Middle			Nowey	60
Settlements	40	Do	Long Sar	30
Toise	20		Little Telliqua	50
Uchase	120	Do	Nottege	40
Watogea	60		Twase	80
Joree	80		Chewhea	60
Cowr	130		Watsnera	40
Tosarlay	30		Great Telliqua and Chatogea	110
Coweikee	30		Tockay	60
Elleegoes	400		Janacky and	
Tuchereche	50		Chote	140
Killaway	50		Silicea	80
Stichohea	60		Talasea	70
Watsnara	30			
			The whole Nation	1990 ⁶

JNO. WATTS TO CAPTAIN DEMERE

[89]

A Letter from Jno. Watts to Capt. Demere without Date

SIR, The Chota King came to me with a Complaint that Jno. West at Little Saludy got his Cloaths from him by giving him a Horse not worth above thirty Pounds for the whole Suit, Coat, Jacket, Breeches, Stockings, Shoes, and Buckles which he says were silver, he not knowing the Worth of them, then finds that he was greatly wronged and desires that you would send for his Cloaths and he will give the Man his Horse. From Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JNO. WATTS

MEMORANDUM OF JEROME COURTANCE

Memorandum of every [Thing] that happened whilst my Stay in the Chickesaw Nation.

September 1st. I arrived in the said Nation with their Presents with a Guard of 100 Indians, whereupon the Head Men of the Nation acquainted me that the largest Army of Chactaws that they had ever seen, had been there since I had left the Nation and that they had fought them a whole Day till at last their Ammunition was almost expended, and also that a leading Fellow with thirty-odd Warriours had been to War against the Chactaws and brought

⁶ The correct total is 2300.

in three Chactaws' Scalps and one Slave who informed them that one of the three they had killed was the greatest French Officer of any in the Chactaw Nation and also that three Chickasaws had been killed on the Cherokee River by the Cherokee themselves for which they were determined to go and take Satisfaction, but I did all in my Power to persuade them to the contrary which had an Effect. Also on [*sic*] other Gang of Chickesaws went out in order to kill French or Indians residing on the north Side of Waubash and at the Fork of the said Waubash and Cherokee River met with a Gang of Northward Indians and some French in Company with them. They attacked them, killed one on the Spot and took off his Scalp and cached one alive, wounded one French Man but he got off. They brought the said Slave three Days' Journey towards the Nation and in their March the said Slave acquainted them, as they say, that the said Indians and French were intended for the Cherokee Nation. No Doubt with no other View than to treat of a Peace with the Cherokees [90] as they had several French in Company with them.

October the 20th. Three Fellows arrived here from the Creek Nation and gave us an Account of the Creeks having had a Battle with the white People some where about Ougechy, and also that an Army of Choctaws were actually on their March in order to come against this Nation which greatly alarmed the Chickesaws. I likewise received a Letter from Mr. Jno. Brown acquainting me that the Headmen of the Chickesaws that lives at the Breed Camp in the Creek Nation had given Orders to their Warriours to hunt up the said John Brown's Horses in order to remove him and Goods, [and?] Ammunition on to the Chickesaw Nation, being determined to fight in our Behalf whilst one Man was alive, and I myself prevented the Chickesaws from going a hunting in order to save all the Ammunition I could.

October the 24th. A Chickesaw Indian was killed and scalped by the Chactaws out a hunting.

November the 6th. Pyamingo, one of the Head Men of the Chickesaw Nation, was attacked at his hunting Camp by a Body of at least one hundred Northward Indians and not above forty of the Chickesaws who defended themselves to Admiration, lost but one Man in the Battle and had five Men wounded and two Women wounded, one Man died of his Wounds after arriving in the Nation. The Northward lost one Man and carried off at least thirty Head of the Chickesaws' Horses.

November the 10th. A large Body of Northward Indians were discovered near the Chickesaw Nation. The Indians here are of a general Opinion that the French are about building a Fort at the Fork of Waubash and the Cherokee River. The back Enemy has not been known to be so brief about the Chickesaw Nation for this many Years past as they are now, for the Woods are full of them and we have Reason to fear the French have some Scheme in Agitation.

November the 21st. A Chickesaw Fellow was killed and scalped by the Choctaws.

November the 26th. Two Chickasaws were killed by a Gang of Northward Indians out a hunting.

November the 27th. I sent two Indians down to the Coosaws with a Letter to the Gun Merchant and all the English Officers in the Upper Creeks to put them in mind of the Promises made by them to the Chickesaws wherein they engaged that in case the Chactaws did not make a Peace [91] with the Chickesaws that they they was to engage in their Cause.

December the 4th. One Chickesaw was killed and scalped by the Choctaws.

December the 6th. Two Chickesaws were killed by the Choctaws at their hunting Camp.

December the 25th and 27th. Two Gangs of Chickesaws went to War against the Choctaws in order to take Satisfaction for their Warriours lately killed.

December the 28th. The two Indians I sent with Letters to the Gun Merchant returned with Letters from the Creeks and their Talks are to those People to watch the Motions of the French and Indians, and if they find that they encroach upon their Bounds more than usual that then to acquaint them with it, and then they afford them all the Assistance in their Power to drive them from thence. From the 25th of December to the 4th of January one hundred and thirty Chickasaws went to War against the Choctaws and at their Return brought in ten Scalps.

January 10th. Two Savannahs brought in a Quappaw Indian Prisoner to the Chickasaw Nation. The said Savannahs have been out at War these two Years past and have lived in the Woods and subsisted themselves with their Bows and Arrows. The Slave they brought in here was a Chockehuma who were formerly a distinct People and a Nation of themselves, but they were reduced by the Chickesaws some Time ago and since the best Part of them have resided in the Chickesaws, and at the Request of some of the said Slaves' Relations, prevailed on me to purchase the said Fellow's Freedom. After my considering the real Service it might be to the Nation to make a Peace with the Quappaws, I redeemed the said Prisoner at 60 Weight of Leather in Strouds and sent him off directly for the Quappaw Nation with a Peace Talk and the said Fellow that went promised to be back with several Headmen of his Nation by the Time the Corn was ripe, he being pretty well persuaded that his People [92] would be glad to treat of Peace giving those Reasons that at that Time the French imposed on them so much by being obliged to pay twenty Deer Skins for one Yard and half of Strouds and sixty Hides for a trading Gun and one Hide for ten Bulletts and so in Proportion for all the Goods they bought.

January the 24th. A Gang of Chactaws attacked five Chickasaw Fellows and two Women at a hunting Camp. The Fellows got off but the two Women were taken alive, but one of them made her Escape afterwards. They carried the other to their Land.

February 23. A Gang of nine Chickasaws went to War against the Choctaws.

March the 16th. A Gang of Choctaws attacked some Chickasaws at their Hunting Camp, killed one and carried off one alive.

March the 17th. The Gang that went to War the 23d of January brought in one Scalp and a Prisoner of the Chactaw Nation.

March the 29th. They burned the said Slave and a Gang of Chickesaws went to War against the Choctaws.

April the 9th. Two Chickasaw Fellows and one Woman were killed and scalped and two young Fellows carried off alive by Northward Indians who are more brief here than usual. The Chickesaws are of Opinion, that the white People to the Northward have drove them from thence and are encouraged by the French to cut off the Chickesaw Nation, their hunting Grounds being covered with them so that this Winter scarcely a Gang has been out in order to get Meat to subsist themselves, Women and Children, but, they have been attacked and some killed.

April the 19th. A Leader and five Warriours went out in order to go to War against the Choctaws and this Day I set out of the Chickesaw Nation in order to proceed on my Journey for Augusta, but was overtaken by two Runners in the Evening who came to my Camp and gave me an Account of an Army of Chactaws who had been discovered within about thirty Miles of the Chickesaw Nation. The Indians that I had with me for a Guard insisted to return back to the Nation in order to drive the Chactaws from their Nation and as my Guard consisted of at least eight Fellows I was obliged to return back with them notwithstanding I was so far on my Journey with my Leather and Horses, and not thinking it safe to proceed by my self without them.

April the 27th. The said Army finding themselves discovered declined attacking the Chickesaw Nation in a Body, but formed themselves into small Parties and spread round the Nation. One Gang of them fell on a Chickasaw hunting Camp consisting of ten Fellows and killed three of them and carried off one alive [93] together with all their Horses and Skins and every Thing they had at Camp.

April the 29th. The next Day at least a hundred Chickasaws pursued the Choctaws that fell on the Camp in order to take Satisfaction and redeem the Fellow they had carried off alive, if possible.

April the 30th. Two Chickasaws who went out of the Nation a few Days ago in order to scout round the Nation met with a Chactaw, killed him and brought in his Scalp. This Day a Gang also of Chactaws killed two Women in sight of the old Fields and took off their Scalps.

May the 6th. Five Chickasaws that went out to War some Time ago [returned?] and brought in a Chactaw's Scalp.

May the 7th. I set out of the Chickasaw Nation again in order to proceed on my Journey for Augusta with a Guard of eighty Chickasaw Indians.

May the 12th. About fifty of the Chickasaw Indians staid a hunting, the rest proceeded on with me on my Journey.

May the 16th. We came to camp within 4 Miles of the Cherokee River and there we discovered where a hundred Choctaws had way laid the Path for at least a Month, waiting for our coming on our Journey for Augusta.

May the 17th. We discovered where eighteen Northward Indians had crossed the Cherokee River from the north Side to the south, whereupon some of my Guard followed them, but had not the Success to come up with them.

May the 26th. We arrived at the Coosaws where upon my Arrivall I heard Nothing material only that there was one Town of the Creeks that expected the Stilyard Trade, but that the Rest of the Towns were willing to let the Trade stand as it was formerly, and that the Head Man of the Chickasaws that lives at the Breed Camp called Mucklesa Mingo acquainted me that Capt. Pepper had given him an Invitation to see the Governor of Charles Town and he desired to go in Company with them that came from the Nation.

JEROME COURTANCE

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

|94|

Fort Loudoun, November 24th, 1757

From Capt. Paul Demere
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

SIR, Dennis Hagen arrived here the 17th of this Month and received your Letter of the 28th of October. It is impossible for me to speak at this present Time to any of the Indians, because they are all gone in the Woods a hunting. I don't believe there are three Men in any Town, except old Men or young People, and these go a Chesnut Hunting with the Women. They told me last Sept. that they had heard, that the Savannahs and others intended to come at the Fall, and if it was so, they had not Ammunition to defend themselves, nor to assist us. I assure your Excellency I do not know what to think of them, and it is my Opinion as well as our Gentlemen's that they are gone designedly. Jugge's Friend went away three Weeks ago and told me he should come back in twenty Days, and this Day his Warriour's Wife is come in a Canoe, and said that her Husband had been sick and had killed Nothing yet, and intended to hunt a Month longer and desired me to send him _____ of Powder, and two of Bulletts which I could not refuse him. Ten Days ago the Town of Chatouge sent two young Men to acquaint me that they had seen two Savannahs about Tellico all painted in black and did not know but there were others in the Bushes, and desired me to be on my Guard. They seemed to be uneasy to be gone, eat but little and went away. I gave them two Shirts, and desired them to thank the People of the Town. I have heard Nothing of them yet, the People have been backward and forward. It is very easy for them to lay in Ambush between Demoule and our Fort, as there is no Man in that Town, and to scalp any Body that goes by. Three Nights ago one of our Centries thought he saw somebody creeping along a little Fence, challenged three Times and fired, but next Morning we could not find a Track and I believe if there had been any Body, five large Dogs that we have in the Fort and which we turn out every Night, would have been at them directly.

I have been obliged hitherto to employ a great many Men at Work, such as Sawyers, others to make Clawboards, others to cut Stones out of the Rocks for Chimneys. The Guard House is finished with a double Chimney. I intend

to build a Guard Room for the Officer of the Guard. I send your Excellency a Draught of the Guard House. I have built two Corn Houses. I hope to get 1200 Bushels if I am not disturbed, and it will save the Flower. I have got already about 600 Bushels of Corn. The Cattle is killed and salted; there is about 7000 Weight.

The Indians when they went a hunting [95] frightened nine Steers, that were in a sort of an Island about a Mile from the Fort, and they crossed the River and went in the Woods. I have heard of them since, and if I find in a little Time that every Thing is safe, I shall send after them. One of the Cows that came last died three Days ago of the Distemper. 27 Trading Guns that were quite spoiled or broke have been repaired. I am now repairing the spared Firelocks. I shall always be very glad to have in the Fort, Powder to spare. Your Excellency knows very well by the last Return the Quantity. The Little Carpenter had three Bags when he went to War, and some that came last is spoiled. I should have been very glad to have sent some white Men, if at that Time I had had more, with the Little Carpenter to go along with him, and he seemed very sensible of the Number, for he said, I have promised the Governor to carry white Men along with me, but great many are gone. Besides I shall stay four or five Moons in the Woods, and you have but one Warriour to consult with.

You may be well assured, that I shall always do my best Endeavours to hinder the Indians from going to Virginia till I hear the Contrary, but those twelve that went away last were resolved to go, and they answered to what I told them about Mr. Atkins's Letter, that they did not go there for the sake of Presents but to destroy the English's Enemies, wherever they did find them. Juge [*sic*] Friend told me some Time ago, that he was sorry to hear that Tellico People were supplied with Ammunition and Goods by Cornelius Dauherty and another, and wished it was not so. Four Days ago I was told that there was a Store at Chatouge little Distance from Tellico. I have desired of one Man that goes backward and forward to let me know if it is so. I am with the greatest Regard Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[96]

Fort Prince George, Keowee, 29 November, 1757

From Lach. Mackintosh
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Lewis Bodiner is arrived here with four quarter Casks of Rum, the Iron Chain and Ropes and a Gun and Tomihank [*sic*] for the Little Carpenter which I have sent up to him Yesterday. The other Waggon your Excellency was pleased to make mention of is not arrived, nor never been heard of upon the Path, though he left Charles Town before me. What Rum was due the Men, for sinking the Well, for making Leathers for the Platforms where the Swivels are planted and throwing of Earth out of

the Ditch between the Parapet and the Stockades, and making of Fascines For to put between them where there is too great a Currency is payed them at half a Pint a Day per Man as formerly.

There is Nothing so much wanted as Iron to make Hoops for the Swivell Stocks. For the Heat of the Sun begins to split them, and to make Spikes for the Underlining of the Port Holes, for they begin to sink for Want of being nailed.

Last Week Collaloka, Head Warriour of Qualucha, with his Warriours brought me three Scalps which they took from the back Settlements of Virginia. I gave them the usual Presents with an Addition of a Pound Powder per Scalp, as they are going out a hunting and complained of scarcity of Ammunition, and several other Trinkets for their Hatts, and as there are no Blankets here, I was obliged to give them a Match Coat for each Blanket they ought to get. I made them dine and fired the great Guns for them and they went away very well satisfied and promised as soon as they came from hunting to go out to War again.

The 24th Instant the Raven, one of the Head Warriours of Tocksway, and his Warriours brought me one Scalp from the back Settlements of Virginia. I gave them the usual Presents at which they seemed very dissatisfied, and in order to please them if possible, I doubled their Presents except the Gun. This is going beyond what is allowed by your Excellency and the Province, and am afraid is taking too much upon me, to go beyond what is allowed by the Assembly. But I do assure your Excellency, I have no other View nor Interest in acting so, but if possible to please the Indians who I find are just upon the Balance, and ready to turn either Side.

With great Submission to your Excellency's better Judgment, I should be glad to know how far I can go to please them and I'll be sure to adhere strictly to your Excellency's Orders [97] without paying the least Regard to their being pleased or displeased. However after getting their Presents, I made them dine and fired the great Guns for them, and had my Command under Arms and they went away seemingly content.

What added much to these Warriours grumbling was that O Hatchie was here and I really believe did and is capable of infusing the worst of Principles in them all. This O Hatchie is one of the greatest Villains unhanged. He had the Assurance to speak very disrespectfully of your Excellency and told me little less than that he had a great Mind to joyn the French, and when he was going away told me he should come Tomorrow and get some Ammunition. I told him his Talk did not deserve any. But that if he behaved well (like the Rest of his Neighbours) to the white People and like a Friend and a Brother and came here in a friendly Way, he should always get a little of what we had. But that he needed not expect to oblige us to come into any of his Measures by his bad Talk. Next Day he came in a very submissive Way, and begged I should let him have a little Ammunition, he wanted to go a hunting again and had none. I immediately sent for an Interpreter, and asked him if he remembered what he said Yesterday upon which he owned he had said a great many Talks to the white People, and said he would join the French, because we did

not give him Presents enough, but that in Reality he never intended to do so. But now that he sees his own Folly and heartily repents of all that ever he said or did, and begs that it may be forgiven and forgotten and desires me write your Excellency so; and that now he has taken up the Hatchet against the French, and faithfully promises never to lay it down again; and gave me his Hand and Promise that as soon as he comes from hunting, that he and hundred and fifty of his Warriours will go to Virginia against the French. We smoaked and dined together and I gave him a little Ammunition and some Trinkets for his _____ and he set out for hunting.

How far I can rely upon this Warriour's fair Promises I refer to your Excellency's great Wisdom and Judgment.

But O Hatchie has more to say than all the Rest of the Headmen beside and has the whole Management of three of their Towns. Nothing else has happened since Lieut. Shaw is gone from hence. I always am with the most profound Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

LACH. MACKINTOSH

LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[98]

Fort Augusta, Dec. 2, 1757

From Lieut. White Outerbridge
to his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, I have taken the Liberty to send your Excellency the inclosed Paper being a Copy of a Talk sent by the Catawbias to the Chickesaws near Fort Moore in order to be forwarded from thence to the Creeks by some of them (the Chickesaws).

I must also beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency that the Creeks who were last in Charles Town after their Arrival here have come to the Knowledge of one of their People being come to that Place by Way of the Northward. The Catawba who was the Bearer of the inclosed Letter, told the Chickesaws, and they told the Creeks.

Our Accounts from the Lower Creeks say that Numbers of the Chactaw Indians arrived lately in the Upper insisted upon opening a Trade with the English Traders and notwithstanding that the French used their utmost Endeavours to frustrate their Designs, that they (the Chactaws) would not be diverted from their Purpose, and accordingly bought a considerable Quantity of Goods from our Traders. When the Upper Creek Traders arrive, I can be more particular on this Head. I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

WHITE OUTERBRIDGE

THE CATAWBA HEADMEN TO THE CREEK HEADMEN

The Speech or Talk of the King and Headmen of the Catawba Nation to the Headmen, Warriors and Brethren of the Creek Nation.

LOVING BROTHERS, We expect you and the Chickesaws are our loving Friends and Brothers as we are yours and hope our Friendship will always

continue. We have now Heart in Hand taken up the Hatchet against our Enemies, the French, and make no doubt but you'll do the same. Have sent you some Days ago some Wampum by one of your People that has been here as a Token of our Friendship, but we have thought proper to send one of our own People with this Line for Fear the Messenger should forget the Creeks and us have always been Brothers. We never stole their Hair and they never stole our Hair. The Roads have always been clear and open from our Nation to the Chickesaws and there the Doors are always open to receive us and the Roads plain from there to your Town which never was blooded nor shant as long as one of us be alive. We have no more to add but remain,

Your loving Brothers,

CAPT. THOMSON

CAPT. JNO. THOMSON

CAPT. HARRIS

CAPT. JAMEY

CAPT. CARTEY

HAGLER KING

JOSEPH CHATWIN TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[99]

New Hope, Savannah River, 4th Dec., 1757

From Joseph Chatwin
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

SIR, I am sorry that I have nought but bad News. About the first of this Month we have had the Misfortune to have three Cherokee Indians killed in my District and as I apprehend by some vagabond white Persons, lately come from the Northward. I therefore thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with all that I know of the Matter and am may it please your Excellency,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

JOS. CHATWIN

JOHN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

10th Dec., 1757

From John Fairchild
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, After asking of your Excellency's Pardon for taking this Liberty, I beg the Favour to inform your Excellency that the Bearer hereof has acquainted me, that there are four Indians found murdered near the Branches of Seluda River which gives that and the adjacent Neighbourhood no small Uneasiness fearing it might be done by the Northern Indians, as also lest the Cherokees might harbour the Opinion, it might be some ill disposed white People. I look upon it a Duty incumbent upon me, that your Excellency be acquainted therewith. The Bearer has been at the Spot since the Murder was done, who can further acquaint your Excellency of the Matter. Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon the Freedom I have taken and I am

Your Excellency's most dutyfull, most obedient humble Servant,

JNO. FAIRCHILD

JEROME COURTONNE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

|100|

Augusta, 16th Dec., 1757

From Jerome Courtonne
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

SIR, In Duty to your Excellency I am to inform you of such Occurrences as have happened in Indian Affairs, since I had the Pleasure of seeing your Excellency last August in Charles Town. On my Arrival at this Place I found his Honour Gov. Ellis had determined on sending by me ten Horse Load of Ammunition and some other Goods for the Chickesaw Indians and they then being at this Place, I made them acquainted therewith, for which they were very thankful. However some Days after the Indians' Departure, a Letter came from Governor Ellis countermanding his first Orders, by which them poor People were disappointed of that Supply, the which seemed to give them a great Shock, they not knowing to what Cause to impute those Presents being recalled, and asked me what English Man they had killed or used ill to occasion such Treatment. This I say was a great Disappointment to them, as they would have had thirty Horse Load of Ammunition from your Excellency had I not informed you that some might be expected from the Governor of Georgia.

I am further to acquaint you that last Spring a Party of Chickesaws went out to make Discovery what the French was doing on the Forks of Wabash and Tannissey Rivers, and found they have there built a Fort in which from Peter Chertee's Account they have twelve hundred Men. The Chickesaws fell in with one of their Boats which they engaged and killed two Men, but finding the Enemies' Numbers superior to theirs, they retreated. That Fort is about eighty Miles from the Chickesaw Nation, and from which Chartee says the French intend sending an Army against the Chickesaws next Spring, so that in all Probability the latter will want Ammunition. Now should your Excellency think proper to grant them a further Supply, I can lend you about five or six hundred Weight Powder and Bullets answerable with thirty or forty Guns which I have at my Store in the Upper Creek Nation, and which you may replace by ordering that Quantity to be delivered me here.

When the Cherokees and Savannahs came into the Creek Nation with the Scalp of the Soldier's Wife murdered by them, the Chickesaws at the Breed Camp took a Part of it from them and buried it, at the same Time expressing their Resentment for so bad an Action, and would on the least Encouragement from us, made them Indians suffer, but did not meddle in the Affair, not being at that Time perfectly acquainted therewith. The Chickesaws desire to have your Orders whether |101| they shall go against that Town in the Cherokees which was concerned in the Murder. I have been about twenty Days from the Upper Creek and shall return as soon as Messrs. Macartan and Campbell's Servant returns from Charles Town, by whom this goes and beg Leave to subscribe myself Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

JEROME COURTONNE

LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Augusta, Dec. 26, 1757

From Lieut. White Outerbridge
to His Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

SIR, Yesterday I had the Honour of receiving your Excellency's Letter of the 19th Inst. and agreeable to your Excellency's Orders I requested of the Principal Traders now at Augusta the most exact Account of what they knew concerning the Chactaws lately in the Upper Creek Nation and I beg Leave to refer your Excellency to the inclosed Papers.

I am informed that the Wolf King of the Moccollusses has returned to his Nation, and I shall take particular Care to forward your Excellency's Letter to him by an Opportunity that will offer in three or four Days. I am with greatest Respect

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

WHITE OUTERBRIDGE

CREEK TRADERS TO LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE

Augusta, 26th Dec. 1758 [sic]

From the Traders
to the Oakfushees &c.
to Lieut. White Outerbridge

SIR, We arrived here Yesterday and agreeable to your Request of that Date regarding the Numbers of Chactaws lately come to the Alabama Towns in the Upper Creeks, we must beg Leave to inform you

That in the Beginning of October last, some Chactaws arrived at the Alabama Towns in the Upper Creeks to the Number of fifty Men or upwards, brought with them Parcels of Deer Skins, with an Intent to trade with the English Traders in that Nation, but that the French at the Alabama Fort had Influence sufficient over them (the Chactaws) to prevent their coming themselves personally to lay out their Deer Skins |102| with the English Traders, though very desirous, and persuaded the Chactaws to sell their Deer Skins to the Alabama Indians for their old Cloaths with which those Indians procured new ones of the English Traders.

We have not sufficient Authority to assert, that the Chactaws were willing or desirous to quit the French and open a Correspondence with the English, though a confused Rumour to that Purpose prevailed amongst the Creeks. It is generally believed by the Creeks, by what they could learn from the Chactaws themselves that they were in much Want and Goods of all Kinds were very scarce and for that Reason the abovesaid fifty Men came to the Creeks to buy some Necessaries for themselves and Families. We are Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

Traders to the Abscoochas,
Oakfushees,
and
Tuccebatchas

JNO. MCGILLIVRAY
JAS. MCQUNE
his
GEORGE _____ CORNALL
Mark

JEROME COURTONNE TO LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE

Augusta, 26th December, 1757

From Jerome Courtonne
to Lieut. White Outerbridge

SIR, I am not able to furnish you with any particular Accounts concerning the Chactaws as none of them were near the Place where I trade. All I can say on that Head is from Report:

Viz. That a large Number of Indians of that Nation had way laid the Path between the Coursaws and Chickersaw Nation in order to cut off my Men and Horses, but of which they missed by their happening on a different Road from that my Men travelled, and that I know not of any Likelyhood of a Peace between them People and the English. I am Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JEROME COURTONNE

RICHD. HEUGHES TO LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE

Augusta, 26 Dec., 1757

From Richd. Heughes to
Lieut. White Outerbridge

SIR, Underneath is an Account of what I know concerning the Chactaw Indians lately in the Creek Nation.

About the Beginning of last November I was informed that about thirty-five of that Nation was at the [Alabama] Fort in order to trade with the English Traders, but were persuaded by the Captain of that Garrison to purchase of the Creek Indians [103] their Blanketts, Flaps, Shirts &c. which they had then in use alledging that if they went amongst the English Traders they would be cheated and imposed upon, that accordingly those Chactaws (as also about fifteen more who arrived some Days afterwards) purchased of the Creeks such Things as above and that I received in the Way of Trade afterwards Part of the Skins from the Creeks.

That the Chactaws whilst in the Nation did not go to any English Traders Store, nor do I know of their giving them any Invitation to go to their Nation to trade. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHD. HEUGHES

P. S. I have been credibly informed that the Mortar, a Head Indian in the Creeks, has taken a French Man belonging to the Albama Fort into the Hunting Grounds along with him to carry a Talk unto the Cherokees in the French Behalf.

CAPTAIN WEST TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

From Capt. William West at
Little Saluda to
his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

without Date

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, These are to acquaint His Excellency concerning of these Indians

that were killed on the Waters of Little Saluda on the 24th or 25th Day of November last. They were known to be Friend Indians of the Cherokee Nation. It is supposed it was the Chickasaws have done the Murder for there has been some seen in them Woods about that Time. There were four of them killed and very much hagled as their Bowels cut open and their Blankets and Guns burnt in the Fire. There is no Skins to be found nor their Saddles. Their Horses was seen there some Days after the Murder was done. I have made diligent Search in them Woods and can make no Discovery of their Horses or of any of their Goods.

These from William West, Captain at Little Saluda.

N. B. These Indians were all shot and scalped. There were two Men and two Women; they were all scalped with Judgment. I would have acquainted his Excellency with the Matter before, but I would not do it till I had known the Truth.

JAMES FRANCIS TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

|104|

December 23d, 1757

From Mr. James Francis, a Justice of Peace on Saludy River, to his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton concerning the Murder of four Cherokee Indians near that Place.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, SIR, I am this Day honoured with your Excellency's Commands, in relation to the four Indians killed on Saludy Branches, and shall not fail paying a due Obedience conformable to your Excellency's Pleasure. In the Interim, I beg Leave, Sir, to acquaint you of all that I am capable of in that Affair.

As near as I can find by Account of the Time when these Indians were killed, I was at that Time, Sir, and for some Time before on the Branches of Broad River, the main Branch of Santee. Viz., Tyger River, Enoree, and in those Settlements in Company with Mr. James Nowell, Capt. Gaillard's Ensign, sent up by the Captain to be Assistant with and joyn me in raising Recruits. I was in those Settlements when Mr. Nowell came up and made but little Doubt of procuring fifty Men, in the Time I was getting five, before Mr. Nowell came to me. Since he has joined me we have added but six more and what Number we may compleat by the Christmas Holydays are expired we cannot judge as yet. Our Intention at present, God willing, is to exert our utmost Endeavours till that Time. And then hasten to Town with what Men we have. Please Sir, to excuse this Digression, it being to acquaint your Excellency of the Backwardness of these unthinking People to serve their Country though invited by the most pressing Arguments and generous Invitations imaginable.

In our journeying across from those Rivers aforementioned towards Savannah River was the first Notice we had of these murdered Indians, but in such a confused Tale that we hardly knew what Construction to put on it. But still as we journeyed we made further Enquiries. And at Length found by all Accounts that the Thing was certain, that four Indians supposed to be

Cherokees were killed and scalped on the Path which leads from the Congarees to Savannah Bluff.

I have since heard that their Camp was not immediately on the Savannah Path, but on one that makes out of that towards the Long Canes. Some little Distance from where the Paths divide they were camped and there killed, being shot and otherwise wounded and one of the Women ripped up. At the Time we heard the Certainty of these Things, we also heard, Sir, that [105] they were chiefly destroyed by Wolves, or other Vermin, and that your Excellency was also acquainted of the Murder. It is supposed the two Men were Nauchees who with others of their People went to reside among the Cherokees, a few Years ago. But by whom the Murder was committed I believe Sir it is yet a Secret. Some of the Cherokees who have been in the Settlement and heard of the Affair, allow it to be the Chickesaws. Others rather think it to be the Catawbas, both of which Nations were at that Time in those Woods though at a considerable Distance from these People's Camp.

However, Sir, there is Account of four white Men that came from the Northward at this Juncture who are accused of sundry Malpractices, in their journeying, sufficient to justify a Suspicion of their being the criminal Actors of this Tragedy. And I have heard also Hues and Cries have since followed them for their criminal Actions to the Northward, and that they are followed to Georgia, where it is supposed they at Present are. And as these four Men passed the Road towards Savannah at the Time of these People being killed it is by some supposed they committed this Fact. This, Sir, is all that I know of this Affair worthy your Excellency's Notice. And if I have the Fortune to gain a further Knowledge or by any Means detect the Offender, I shall not fail exerting my Utmost, also acquainting your Excellency of whatever may occur worthy your Excellency's Ear. In the Interim I beg Leave Sir in all dutifull Obedience to remain Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble Servant to command,
 JAMES FRANCIS

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudoun, 30th Dec., 1757

To His Excellency, W. H. Lyttelton, Esq. from Capt. Paul Demere

SIR, The other Day happened an Affair at Cornelius Daugherty's House near Highwassee, which I am afraid will be of great Consequence. On the 30th November last Mr. Goudy [106] of Ninety Six, came in the Night at Daugherty's House accompanied with two Constables, and six Men, seized four Negroes and some Goods that were in the House, and carried them away and would have carried Daugherty himself had he not Time to make his Escape, and hide himself. It happened that there were in that Time, some Indians about the House, who seeing white Men carrying away the Negroes and taking the Goods, were frighted, run to Highwassee, and Natalee Towns, alarmed the Women and those that were not gone a hunting, and said that the white People were coming to carry them away, and told them what they had seen. In a little

Time, the Women with their Children, and Men were seen crossing the River and taking the Woods to hide themselves, and it seems that some Time after they were told how it was and they came back again because Corporal Bacon whom I had sent to Charles Town to learn the new Exercise happened to come to Daugherty's House the same Morning that that Affair happened and passing through their Towns saw some Indians and Women who seemed to be not well pleased. Bacon has brought from Keowee, the Gun and Pipe Hatchett that your Excellency has sent for the Little Carpenter. The said Bacon has heard some Words when he was at Daugherty's House which he has told me, on which I have taken his Oath and his Deposition which I send to your Excellency. It appears to me that Daugherty was afraid that what he had said to Bacon should be reported to me. Therefore wrote to me four Days after in another Stile which Letter I send inclosed.

On the 4th Instant as Mr. Samll. Benn of Tannisee Town was coming from Ninety Six with a Cargo of Goods that he had been buying there, against the Time that the Indians should come back from Hunting he met Mr. Goudy with his Party, carrying away the Negroes and other Things. They had some Talk together and parted and as Samll. Benn was going away, a Negro Wench said to him, I am afraid, said she, that this Affair will be the Occasion that some Blood will be spilled between Highwassee and Natalee.

On the 8th Instant Benn came to Daugherty's House. He passed there that Night, and next Morning went away, having with him but his Son about eleven Years old, and a Negro Fellow. He passed through Highwassee very quiet and when he came near Natalee he crossed the River, and was surprised to see a great many Women on the Top of their Houses, and a little while after, as he was going up the Mountains, he perceived four Indians running after him, with [Hatchets] and Knives. He, having 17 Horses loaded with Goods, ordered his Son to go before, his Negro in the middle, and he behind. The Indians soon came to him. He asked them what they wanted. They said Rum. He said he had none. Well, said they, we want Goods. He told them they should have none, and the Goods that I have, said he, are for the Upper Towns. |107| They attempted several Times to hold fast of some Horses and cut off the Wanters, but he hindered them as much as he could. He argued a long while with them, saying I have been nineteen Years among you and we were always Friends and have passed hundred and hundred Times through your Towns and you never said any Thing to me in Anger. What is the Matter with you now? They answered, The white People have begun to be Rogues, it is high Time for us to be so now. They endeavoured several Times to seize some Horses, but he hindered them. Then they said, He won't give us Goods, let us beat him. On which they took Sticks and Stones and threw at him. He begged and prayed several Times to let him alone, but all in vain, and finding that he could hold no longer, and ready to fall down from his Horse, he took one of his Pistols and as one of the most desperate was going to knock him down with a large Stone, he shot at him and killed him. Then the others immediately left the Field and ran as fast as they could towards the Town.

The Negro Fellow seeing his Master half dead, told him to go away as fast as he could towards Tellico, saying, The Indians hearing that you have killed one of them will be here soon with their Arms, and will kill you. Perhaps finding you are gone, they won't kill us, upon which he pushed on his Horse as well as he could towards the Mountain. He had not been a great Way of that he saw the Indians coming with their Guns black painted. They soon joined the Negro Fellow and finding that Benn was gone away, they took a Horse along with them, that was loaded with Strouds and other Things, and carried away the dead Corps [*sic*]. In the same Time told the Fellow to go and encamp at a Place called Tuotee, and if he went further, he should be killed.

Saturday Night the 10th Instant, Samll. Benn came to his House at Tanissee and next Day he came to the Fort in a Canoe, not being able to sit on Horseback. The Doctor examined him, and in my Days I never saw a Man so much bruised from his Shoulders down to the Waste of his Back. He was as black as Ink; not able to go away that Night he staid in the Fort and was dressed. Next Morning I advised him to go with the Linguist and the Doctor to Chotee, and tell Old Hop how he had been used and relate to him the whole Story. Accordingly he did; and the Old Man saw him, and heard the Whole. He was very sorry for it and said if Chotee People, and Tanissee were |108| come back from hunting, they would go immediately and ask Satisfaction for using their Traders in that Manner. He said further, I am sure that some white Man was the Occasion of this Usage, and has told the Indians some Story, for otherwise they would never have done it, but said he, it will be soon known for Indians will not keep it long secret. He told Samll. Benn to not be afraid of the Consequences, for it was the Indians' Fault, and their own Seeking, and it was in his own Defence, that he did kill him.

Tuesday, the 13th, I was told that three Indians were coming with a Scalp. I received them at the new Guard House. They are of Chatougue Town. After they had warmed themselves and smoaked their Pipes, the Head Men said, We went to the Northward some Time ago, to assist our Brothers the English against their Enemies. One Day, said he, hearing that there was a Party of French, and their Indians very troublesome to the English, I went with my People and some white Men to endeavour to meet them. We were 24 Men in all. One Evening we came to encamp at a small Distance from Canistogue, and as we were going to eat some of our People came to tell us that some French with Indians to the Number of 30 were encamping at a small Distance from us. We without any Noise put our Arms in order, and went directly towards them. When we came pretty near, they perceived us, then firing on them, one of the white Men dropped down, and here is his Scalp, and began to take themselves to Flight and as the Night was coming on, we did not care to pursue them. The next Day we could not see them. One of my People, said he, is wounded and he is coming through the Settlements, and we are come through the Woods. I believe what he said was true, because he shewed me a Pass and has delivered me a Letter from Colonel Washington to Judge's Friend. I made them a Present of a Shirt, [Match] Coat, pr. Boots,

Flapp, Knife, and Pint, to each, and were very well satisfied. Now said he, I am come to see what our People are about, and what they intend to do.

The same Day, the Lame Arm, Head Man of Tellico, who had been some Time in the Woods hunting, came and hearing what had happened to Samll. Benn was willing to enquire with him of the Particulars; being told that he was in the Fort, I sent for him. We talked a long while together, and as I was going on telling him of their Barbarity and their ill Usage to the English, he desired me not to be too hard upon him, saying, I am very sensible of our Fault. The French, said he, are great Flatterers. They promise a great Deal to draw others in their Interest, and when they gain you once they perform but little. I was one of them (said he) that has hearkened to them for some Time, but at last was convinced of my Error, and that the Belt of Wampum that the Savannahs had given us in the Name of the French was Nothing else but to keep us in their Interest and never get |109| any Thing by them, and finding that we were despised by the Rest and always naked I brought to Chotee the Belt of Wampum, that we received from them to Old Hopp, that he should deliver it to you, that you might know, that as long as we had not their Talk with us, we were not obliged to stand to our Promises, and that we had done with them.

Some Time ago, said he, six Savannahs came about Tellico, and I sent you Word, that you might be upon your Guard. I consulted with Chatougue People and would have killed them, but as some of our Men are still among them, it would have been Blood for Blood. Therefore, I went to them in the Evening and told them to go away as fast as they could, for we would not suffer them among us, and as we have parted with your Talk, we have no more any Thing to say to you, that you did not care what should become of us, provided you could get your Ends, as you are paid by the French. I hope to convince you soon that Tellico Town is as much attached to the English Interest as any other Town. You have told me the Roguery of Natalee People. I am most certain that some white Man is the Occasion of this, I shall know it soon. I have now eleven Men in Tellico. I shall take them along with me and will go to the Camp, to look after Samll. Benn's Goods, and if they are there I shall take them with me, and if they have carried them to the Town, I go there and ask for them. You shall hear from me soon.

On the 24th Instant Judge's Friend came from Hunting. He stopped at the Fort to know if any Thing had happened in his Absence. I related to him the whole Story of Samll. Benn, and how he had killed the Indian. He answered that the Indian had no Business to ask for Goods, as he knew that they were coming to the Towns and that he was seeking his Death, and that Samll. Benn did right. I told him likewise that the Lame Arm, Head Man of Tellico, had been with me, and that he was gone to Natalee, to fetch Benn's Goods and had promised me to come back immediately and that I intended to send an Express to your Excellency, to acquaint you with the Particulars, on which he desired me to stay till the Tellico People should come back, and then he would talk to me. I have seen, said he, some Indians of Tellico in the Woods this

last Hunting. I have talked with them, and I am most certain that they will be good and when they return I shall come here and hear their Talk.

On the 28th Old Hop sent me Word that the Head Man of Tellico was come to Tanassee with Samll. Benn's Goods, and that as soon as he had examined what was wanting, he would send him to me. Accordingly the next Day he came to the Fort with all Tellico People and said Brother, |110| according to my Promise, I have been to Natalee, and as you thought, as well me, that Cornelius Daugherty was the Occasion of this Mischief, I have been to his House, and have enquired into every Particular and I have found that he is innocent of this and has been with me to every Town, and all the Indians have cleared him. When I came back to Natalee said he and enquired after Samll. Benn's Goods, the Cock Eye Warriour told me, that the Goods were in the Camp, and said that he was sorry such a Thing had happened, that he never saw any such Thing before, that he was always very glad to see the English pass by his Town and wished it might continue so and desired him to tell me, that I would not think any more about it. That he himself was the Head Man of the Family of the young Man that was killed, the most numerous in all the Cherokees, that he was quite forgotten, as he knew very well, that it was his own Seeking. I have, said the Headman, brought all Samll. Benn's Horses and Goods, but if any Thing is missing, I am most sure, that the white Men have stole them. For my Part, I am very glad to find that the Indians think that they are so much in the wrong, for I am very well informed, that if Samll. Benn had paid them a Bagg of Salt, as he had promised them, and if he had not been so very hasty in pulling out his Pistol, Nothing of this would have happened.

After the Tellico People had eaten their Dinner, the Headman said, that the three old Men in Company had suffered very much cold in going over the Mountains through the Snow. I, understanding his Meaning, told him, that I was very sorry for it, but that I expected Samll. Benn would satisfy them for their Trouble, as they went to serve him and recover his Goods, that for my Part it was not in my Power to make them Presents, but would acquaint your Excellency of their good Dispositions. He answered it was very well. He gave a long Talk to his People, how to behave to the English for the Future, on which he dismissed them, telling them to go to Chotee, where he would meet them at Night. After they were gone, Judge's Friend said to the Head Man, you have given a good Talk and I hope you will be as good as your Word, and if I should ever hear of the Contrary, I will come to your Town, to put you in Mind of your Promises. He answered, that what he had said, came from his Heart, and that he knew his People were of the same Opinion.

As I thought he had done speaking, I took a War Hatchett and set it before him, saying that you have promised you will never harbour the Savannahs in your Towns, nor never hearken to the French. If you will convince me, said I, that what you said is true, take up the English Hatchett and declare you will make Use of it against the French. On which he said, I take it up and promise to use it against the French and their Allies. Judge's Friend hearing this, said, he has given you a very good Talk and should be glad to hear the great Guns.

Upon such an Occasion, to oblige |III| him, I ordered five Guns to be fired. The Head Man went away very well satisfied. After they were gone, I told Judge's Friend that I should be obliged to him, if he would recommend me an Indian to carry a Letter to Keowee. He told me, he should consider of it, and would let me know it in two Days. Accordingly he came to Day, and said I have brought you a Man. He will go in three Nights to Keowee. You must give him two Match Coats. I told him I would. Then he said, when the Head Man of Tellico came to Chotee, he said that you had given him a War Hatchett and that he had promised to make use of it against the French and now said he to convince him that we are in earnest, let me see if every one of you will take it up, and all did take it up, said he.

In the Beginning of October last Mr. Peter Crim wrote me Word that he should be with us at the Fort in a Month's Time but have heard Nothing of him yet. I am afraid he won't stand to his Promise; I mean to send Cattle. I should be glad to see him soon, for there are no more than eight Barrells of salt Beef in the Store. I should be very sorry to kill any of the Cows. We have (thank God) plenty of Corn in Stores. If your Excellency sends any Thing, I beg to order some Flints. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

P. S. The Indians come back every Day from Hunting.

DEPOSITION OF HENRY BACON

Fort Loudon, Dec. 14, 1757

Henry Bacon's Oath before Capt. Paul Demeré at Fort Loudoun on the 14th Dec., 1757

Henry Bacon being at Cornelius Dougharty's House near Highwassee on the 1st Dec., 1757 declares upon Oath that he heard the said Dougharty say to his Wife that as she was a Stranger in these Parts he was very sorry for her, as she was in Danger of her Life every Step she went along the Path, and even every Moment she sat in his House. He said he was glad that the Indians were not at Home, when Goudy and his People came to take his Negroes, or none of them would have returned alive. The said Dougharty further told her, that he had been of great Help to Fort Loudoun ever since it was settled and had always kept the Path clear, but for the Future, he should take no Trouble about it. They have (said he) but five Months' Provision in the Fort, and when it is consumed they may suck their Fingers. That he had killed some Hogs which he intended for the Fort, but now he had altered his Mind, and that as he was an old Man now, one Part of the World was as good to him as another.

Dorothy, the Wife of Henry Bacon, acknowledges likewise upon Oath that Cornelius Dougharty said |112| all the above to her, at his House, in her Husband's Presence.

As Witness our Hands this 14th December, 1757.

his
HENRY _____ BACON
[Mark]
her
DOROTHY _____ BACON
[Mark]

Sworn before me

PAUL DEMERE

CORNELIUS DOUGHARTY TO CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE

Highwassey, 4th Dec., 1757

A Letter from Cornelius Dougharty to Capt. Paul Demere

SIR, I have no News to acquaint you with of those Parts, but all is peaceable as yet, but when the Indians all come in, I shall hear of the Meeting they have in the Woods with the Upper Creeks and stinking Luingoes [*sic*] which when I hear, shall acquaint you of the Whole. Here happened an Affair the other Day, which had liked to be very dismal, as the Indians were alarmed of a Body of white Men coming to cut the Fellows off and take the Women and Children Slaves.

About Break of Day the 31st of November came Mr. Goudy and nine more. They broke open my Door and took my Slaves with them, and there happened to be some Indians about my House at that Time. They run away stark naked to the Towns, alarmed the Women and in a short Time there was not one to be seen. They took to the Woods and had liked to have brought all the Indians Home from their Hunting had not I sent and stopped them. Chars. McGunigle and Corns. Cokely was in Company with Mr. Goudy, and it was as much as I could do to stop the Indians from Robbing them of their Horses and Goods and I do not know how the Affair will be yet, for they used my Woman very ill.

I am afraid this Affair will hinder me from getting any Goods this Winter, which will breed a great Confusion, and likewise I think I shall be obliged to quit this Country and let me leave it when I will I shall be missed by the Government, for I can prove by several Gentlemen, now in Charles Town, that I have been a safe Guard to the Country and what I have lost and am in Debt for, was to keep the Indians in Peace and Unity and therefore I hope the Country will look into it.

All this whole Affair was by Stories carried to Goudy by Cornelius Cokley for Spight, for letting the Tellico People have Ammunition, which had they not, I doubt whether there would have been a Passage for any Thing to your Fort. I am going to send down, God knows whether I shall get any Thing or not. I have a Parcell of Hoggs which I intend to make into Bacon; if you, or

any other Gentlemen wants, let me know by the Bearer and you shall have it. I should be for ever and entirely obliged to you if you could favour me with about £10 Sterling. It would be a great Help to me to get me a little Salt. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

CORNELIUS DOUGHARTY

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

|113|

Fort Loudoun, January 5th, 1758

A Letter from Capt. Paul Demere to his Excellency W. H. Lyttelton

SIR, I hope the Letter that I sent the 30th last Month to your Excellency is come safe.

The Affair of Samll. Benn is quite dropped now. I don't hear one single Word about it. Old Hop the other Day sent a Beloved Man to Natalee with a String of white Beads and to tell them, that as the Indian was seeking his Death, he desired them to think no more about it, but to leave the Path clear for all the white People. I have not yet heard the Answer. I hope in a few Days to hear how that Affair happened and who did steal some of the Goods. I was told that Proctor, a white Man who lives at Natalee, knew how it was, but was afraid to come. I have wrote to him to come, and that he should be safe.

On the second Instant, Sower Homine, an Indian of Chotee, with two more came from the Northward and brought a Scalp. He went away from hence about 4 Months ago. He said that on the Path he met Old Hop's Son and other Indians, and joined together. When they came to the back Parts of Virginia they found several Houses abandoned; the People had left them. One Day they saw fresh Tracks of Indians; they followed them and next Day they saw three French Indians. Old Hop's Son killed one, and he another, and the other made his Escape. That he had left Old Hop's Son at Winchester, and was going to War with a Party towards Fort duQueen [*sic*].

That for his Part, as he had been long while from Home he chused to come back. He said that he and the two young Warriours, had wore out all their Cloaths, and hoped to get new ones. As I knew that what he said was true, because Old Hop had heard of it before, I thanked him for what he had done, told him that then I had no Presents to give but would acquaint your Excellency with it. Then I ordered some Victuals to be put before them, and left him.

On the 3d Instant came the Express, Mr. Mall, in with a Letter from your Excellency dated 15th of December.

The next Day, the 4th, about eleven o'Clock in the Morning a Centry heard some Guns fired, and some Time after we heard the Dead Hoop, I ordered the Men under Arms. A few Minutes after we saw two young Indians with a Scalp. I received them at the new Guard |114| House, our State Room, and after they had set some Time, one of them said, the Little Carpenter when he parted from you, promised you that when he should come back, he would let you know some Time before; now you see he is as good as his Word. He

has sent us to acquaint you that he is coming. We have been at the French Fort. We have killed 12 French Men or Indians, and bring two Men and a Woman Prisoners. There is a Letter he sends you and inclosed I send you a Copy, for it is almost impossible to read the Original, but the Indians helped us to make Sense of it. John Brown wrote it. I asked him how long it would be before the Little Carpenter should come. He answered he could not tell, for said he, we are to carry Horses, and we must hunt for them, and we are to bring Bread, white Shirts and Paint, for he intends to come into the Fort in great Form. We shall come, said he, to the Fort the Night before we set out. Have every Thing ready. I told him I would. He further said, the Carpenter told me, said he, that he has a great many Things to tell you when he sees you. I asked them where they should meet the Carpenter. They answered, that he appointed them a Place about 40 Miles off, and told them he should stay there, till they come.

The first Time that I heard the Carpenter was coming, I thought to keep the Express some Time longer, but finding that perhaps it will be nine or ten Days before he come and could not dispatch him till five or six Days after, I thought it much better to send him away. I told him to make all the Haste he could. I hope your Excellency will be so good as to send me Instructions how to behave with them. They have been out a long Time; they bring Prisoners and Scalps. Perhaps they expect great Presents and I have but few. When they come, I shall tell the Little Carpenter, that as soon as I heard he was coming, I sent an Express to the Governor to acquaint him of his Arrival. I am sure that will please him much, for he loves to be took Notice of. One of their Warriours was shot. John Brown is with them and I hear has behaved well. I am with Respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

P. S. The Indian tells me that since the Carpenter wrote the Letter, the Great Warriour has joined him.

THE LITTLE CARPENTER TO CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERÉ

Jan. 4, 1758

[115] Copy of a Letter from the Little Carpenter to Captain Paul Demere received Jan. 4, 1758.

FRIENDS AND LOVING BROTHERS AT FORT LOUDOUN, This is to let you know of my Journey. We went down the River and could see nobody till we came opposite the Breed Nation. There we espied a white Flagg, which gave us all great Pleasure. We all stripped and painted for Battle. When we came up to the Place, we found a red Pipe and some Tobacco and three Boats marked upon a Tree. We did not meet with our Prey there, but pursued till we came to the Mouth of a small River. There we held a Council of War, The Great Warriour went off with 19 Men and I pursued towards the French Fort. About 2 Miles above the Fort, we came up with a French Lieutenant and five Soldiers.

We killed them first, and then went and way laid the Fort. We saw 4 great Guns. We took two Prisoners there and came off two Days' March of this Side.

We met a Party of the Chicasaws. We made Peace with them, gave them two Scalps, a String of Beads, and a Hatchet that my Brother gave me at Fort Loudoun. We then went on till we came opposite the Creeks. Some of them told us that the Savannahs are set out towards you. Keep your People in the Fort. I have thirty-two Men with me. I hope you will have white Shirts made ready against we come. Make them large. Our Paint is all gone. Please to send me two Pounds of Paint by the Bearer and four Bottles of Rum. I hope you have kept four Keggs of Rum.

My loving Friend Mr. Coytmore, I hope that you will meet me with the Bearer. I think it long till I see you, and two or three more. I hope all is well as I left it.

LACHN. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 7th Jan., 1758

A Letter from Lachn. Mackintosh to his Excellency, W. Henry Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I last Night received the inclosed^r by an Indian from Capt. Paul Demere wherein he desires me to send an Express with it immediately to your Excellency. I could not get a foot Person at Present for that Purpose, and therefore am obliged to send Brown, a Soldier of |116| this Command, which I hope will answer the same End as if another Express was hired, as he has a good Horse.

I was honoured by your Excellency's of the 18th Nov. by Serjeant Harrison, who was detained some Time at the Congarees, finding out the Waggon that I thought was lost, and certainly it was never designed for coming here, if it had not been by great Accident. He found out the Goods in different Places, and hired a Waggon and brought them here.

According to your Excellency's Commands, I made a Serjeant measure sixty Gallons of your Rum for the Use of Lieutenant Shaw and gave it to the Persons Lieutenant Shaw desired it might be given to, who is to dispose of it as he or they think proper to the best Advantage for his Use.

I was likewise honoured by your Excellency's of 15th December and as there are none of the principal Headmen Indians at Home, must refer what your Excellency was pleased to desire me to tell them, but as soon as any of them come from Hunting, I will be sure to intimate to them whatever your Excellency advises. Every Thing is peaceable and quiet here, and I have Nothing else to add, but that I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

LACH MACKINTOSH

^r This probably refers to the letter from Captain Paul Demere to Governor Lyttelton, January 5, 1758 on pp. 433-34.

WALTER LINDSAY TO CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE⁸

Nov. 19, 1757

A Letter from Walter Lindsay to Capt. Paul Demere

SIR, On Wednesday last Ensign Froy [*sic*] of the Virginia Regiment came to this Fort with one Mohawk Indian, who is sent on a Treaty with some Cherokees to the Head Warriours of that Nation and I have sent a few Soldiers to conduct them to the Cherokee Nation under the Command of Ensign Cogdill. The Head Warriour of the Cherokees who has the Papers of Consequence from the Six Nations and from General Johnston is not got this Length as yet, but you may be assured I will dispatch him with the greatest Expedition as soon as he arrives here. I have also sent a Copy of General Johnston's, Governor Denny's and Colonel Washington's Letters to you. I am Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

WALTER LINDSAY

To Capt. Demere

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO GOVERNOR DENNY

|117|

Albany, 25th Sept., 1757

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to the Honourable William Denny, Esq.

SIR, Four Deputies from the Cherokee Indians, who were sent by their Chief, on a Visit of Friendship to the Six Nations, with whom they have had a Meeting at my House and by whom they are charged with a Message and Invitation in Conjunction with me to their Nation and others to the Southward in our Alliance, to hold a Congress at my House, in order to renew and strengthen their mutual Alliance and Friendship. These Deputies are now setting off from hence for their own Country accompanied by some Indians of the Six Nations. They will pass through your Province and City and as their speedy delivering the Message they are charged with may be a Point of considerable Moment to his Majesty's Interest and Service, I beg Leave to recommend it to you to do what lays in your Power to forward their Journey, to prevent them and the Indians who accompany them from being delayed by any imprudent Quantity of Liquor being given them, as this may overset the Advantages hoped for from their Journey. I am Sir with the greatest Esteem,

Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq.

GOVERNOR DENNY TO COLONEL WASHINGTON

Philadelphia, 9th Oct., 1757

A Letter from Willm. Denny, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Washington

SIR, Inclosed is a Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter delivered to me by the Person who conducted the Cherokees to this City by which you will per-

⁸ This letter and its enclosures here are enclosures with the letter from Lach Mackintosh to Governor Lyttelton on pp. 437-38.

ceive that they are upon an important Errand and should not be delayed one Moment. I desire that you will be so good as to mention the Day and Hour they arrive with you. This Province cheerfully bears the Expences of their Journey to Winchester.

I make no Doubt of their receiving from you as kind Treatment as they have met with here and that they will be enabled to perform the Rest of their Journey with Satisfaction, Safety and Dispatch. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY

Colonel Washington

COLONEL WASHINGTON TO CAPTAIN WADDELL

|118|

Fort Loudoun, Oct. 23, 1757

A Copy of a Letter from Colonel Washington to Capt. Waddell

SIR, Inclosed is a Copy of a Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson to Governour Denny, and of a Letter from Governour Denny to me, relative to the Indians that this accompanies.

I herewith send Ensign Roy [*sic*] of my Regiment, to see them properly provided with Necessaries for their Journey as far as your Fort and doubt not for the Reasons specified in the inclosed, of your doing every Thing in your Power to render the Remainder of their Journey as expeditious and agreeable as Circumstances will admit of. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GO. WASHINGTON

Capt. Waddell

LACH MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 16th Jan., 1758

A Letter from Lach Mackintosh to his Excellency W. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The within Copies came to my Hands a Fortnight ago with the Officer and Party from Fort Dobbs and the Indians mentioned therein. They belong to Keowee though they are directed to the Upper Nation. They have been here at the Fort every other Day since they came. They talk of returning so soon as the Head Men come from Hunting.

I had the Honour to write your Excellency ten Days ago with Brown, a Soldier of this Command, as I could not get another foot Person to send with the Express as Capt. Demere gave me strict Orders to send one off directly.

There are a few of the Indians coming in and I'm very ill off here for Want of an Interpreter, for Mr. Hatton, the Person Lieut. Shaw recommended, has been never one Day sober since Lieut. Shaw left this, and I cannot depend one Moment upon him. He made a Promise before Lieut. Shaw came here not to drink and then behaved very well. But at the Time Lieut. Shaw left this, he broke out his Promise and never has been sober Day nor Night since, and the Indian Traders passing leave him always Rum. There is Nothing else

material every Thing is peaceable and quiet here, and I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect, may it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obedient and obliged Servant,

LACH MACKINTOSH

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

[119]

Fort Prince George, 11th February, 1758

A Letter from Loch. Macintosh to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Yesterday all the Headmen and Warriors of the Lower Cherokees had a great Meeting at Keowee concerning the Message they had received from Sir William Johnston and the Mohawk Indians. And Today they sent for me over to Keowee to see their Belts of Wampum Beads Sir William Johnston and the Mohawk Indians had sent them, and desired me write your Excellency that that was their Pen, Ink, and Paper, and after their Talk in the Town House they came over to the Fort and desired I should write their Talk and send it immediatly to your Excellency and would not leave the Fort till there was an Express got and the inclosed Talk given him and desired that he should be back in three Weeks at fartherest and if possible sooner as they will not dispatch Sir Wm. Johnston's Talk before the Answer of this arrives here.

Great Gistoie, one of the three Warriours, is just come Home from Charles Town desired me tell your Excellency that he was ashamed to ask his Brother, the Governor, for as much tinsell Lace as would lace a Match Coat and a Jacket, but begs your Excellency may send it him per first Oppertunity.

I made them all dine and drink very hearty and [your] Excellency may see from their Speech there is Nothing does with them better then that, and I have given them sum Keggs of Rum since they came from Hunting besides what I have given away within the Fort and I should be very glad to know if your Excellency or the Province is to make any Allowance for it. The two Cherokees and the Mohawk and Squaw that came [from] Sir William Johnston is here every other Day eating and drinking with me and for what I can learn they don't go to the Uper Cherokees as your Excellency made mention [120] of in your last. They talk of wanting of Ammunition to go to War with and all the Trading Bullets here fit for them is no more then 107 Wt. and Powder in Proportion. I had the Honour to receive your Excellency's Letter per Brown and since yours of the 30th of January per Express, and the Express went of immediatly to Fort Loudon. I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and obliged humble Servant,

LACH. MACKINTOSH

TALK OF THE LOWER CHEROKEES TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 11th Febr., 1758

The Talk of the Headmen and Warriours of Lower Cherokees.

Sir William Johnston hath sent five Belts of Wampum to renew of Friendship and Alliance with the Mohawk Indians, and our Brothers, the English.

The Kinikee Indians have buried the Hatchet, and never intend to take it up against the English. There is a Great Man among the Quenokees, that we call Uncle, and he says if he catches any of us he will make us beat Corn for him, but we do not give any Faith, nor mind what he says, for if we catch him or any of his People we will make them do the same. The Quenokees have offered us the Hatchet against the English but we never intend to take it against our Brothers. We have thrown away the long Flap and wear a short Flap, by which we think ourselves much swifter, and that we expect before we return again to have the Quenokees to join us for English.

As the King of the Mohawks hath sent us a Messenger, and the Belts of Wampum we intend as soon as possible to send a Message back to him. When we went [*sic*] to the Northward the Governor told us, that we must love the Officer of this Fort and live with him as Brothers, and we were told the same in Charles Town and we intend to do so. When we were down at Charles Town our Brother, the Governor, told us that the great King George desired him to tell us that we must all live as one, and eat and drink together as Brothers and we expect that when we will return from War that the Officer of this Fort, by the Governor's Desire will give us sum Keggs of Rum to refresh us as we will [be] tired and fatigued.

The French say that the English are very proud and haughty like themselves, and that they intend to dispute who are the best Men and the French say that the English ride Horses and would make themselves look very great and that they intend to build a Fort hard by this and keep it in Defiance of us all. The Intention [121] of sending this Talk to our Brother the Governor is that he may know the Message we received from the Northward, as our Intention is that whatever Message we gett, or send, our Brother, the Governor, shall be acquainted with it. And we expect our Brother, the Governor, will send us immediatly sum Ammunition, as we only wait for that to go to Warr, and likewise we desire our Brother, the Governor, may send us a painted Hatchet, to take up and carry along with us against the French. And it is our Desire that the Officer of this Fort may send an Express immediately to our Brother, the Governor, as we intend to give, nor hear any Talk but what he should know and beg that the Express may make all the Haste possible with an Answer from our Brother, the Governor.

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudoun, 7th March, 1758

A Letter from Capt. Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, The Little Carpenter and Great Warrour desired me that I would write by them to your Excellency. On the 4th Instant they two came to the Fort, and told me that sum Men were beavering, and had discovered a Party of Enemy Indians but could not tell of what Nation, and had run away. Two Days ago, said they, three of our Indians were hunting 40 Miles from hence; they discovered a Party of Tweektwees, twelve in Number. As they did not

perceive them, they escaped. They are not far from hence, said they, therefore keep your Men close to the Fort. I told them that long While before I had given Orders on that Purpose. The Reson (why I go so soon to Charles Town, said the Carpenter) is because I have many Things to say to the Governor, and I intend to be back before the Leaves are on the Trees because the French Indians know now that wee are in open War with them and I am certain they will be heere then in several Parties. We must do, said he, to drive them away.

Col. Bouquet has acquainted me that a Contractor was appointed to supply the Forts with Provisions. I shall be very glad when I see sum Body couming with Meet Kind for Corn. I have Plenty, and there is none now to be gott. I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will let me know wheather I am to give Provisions to the Woman Linguister and two Men of Capt. Postell's Company. If they have not, they can't live here, for their is no Provision to be got. The Express can't gett Nothing |122| till he comes to Keowee and the Indians when they come to the Fort to give a Talk or when I send for them they expect to be entertained as it has been so always and to tell them the Contrary now I dare not. When I came here there was not a Nail in the Store, and as I am constantly in want of them I have been obliged to order the Smith to make sum out of the Iron that was left. Concerning Samuel Ben's Affair with the Indians, it is quite droped. Inclosed I send you a Letter that the Head Man of Natolee wrote me four Days ago on that Subject. I am with greatest Regard Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

This Day I was told that the Head Man of Talico has sent a Party of young Fellows of his Town against a Gang of French Indians that were discovered in that Neighbourhood.

P. S. Just as I was sealing the Letter News came to me to acquaint me that a Gang [of] eighty Indians from Talico, Chatougee, Notalee, Highwassee and Middle Settlements were couming here to receive Powder and Bullets, Paint, Knives, and War Hatchets, and are going to War, to the French Fort. I wish I may have enough for them. As I don't know where my Brother is I take the Liberty to inclose a Letter for him. I am so busy with the Indians that I don't know what to do.

March 9th. When the Carpenter came this Morning to take his Leave, I was surprised to not see the French Prisoner. I asked him what was the Reason of it, as he had promised me that he would and that I had wrote to your Excellency that he was going with him. He answered that the young Man was not willing, that he never would force his Inclination, and that as soon he was tired to stay with him then he would dispose of him.

WARRIOUR OF THE LONG SAVVANAH TO CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE

TO MY FRIEND AND BROTHER THE WARRIOUR OF FORT LOUDOUN, MY FRIEND, This is to lett you know that thane [*sic*] has a Missfortune happened here which I was not here at the Time when it was acted for I was oute in the

Woods. But since I came Home I have considered on it, for I have true For all white Men and give Eare to all good Talks, and as you are sent here by t he Governor he writes to you his _____ of his Cousin that was killed by Samuel Ben which he says he loves all white Men. He says you may think that he may take Revenge of sum other white Man, but he has a better Thought then that. He says he likes well your Works over their of building of a Forte and |123| making a Path thereat this Nation, and as you white People is scattered up and down so is his People though he lives wide from you yet he has a great Regard for you as much as if he was living with you.

He says that Old Hop sent him Word when he was oute in the Woods that he would send him Physick to wash him self with that he might be cleansed from all bad Thoughts which he willingly excepted of from his Hand. He says his Talks and his Thoughts is all as one, not as he says one Thing and thinks another for now his Thoughts are all strait. He says Samuel Ben is living, he may for any Hurt that shall happen him though his Relation is dead, but he expects that he will make Retalliation to him and the others of his Relations which he says to send sum of saverell Sorts of Goods over to them will make Satisfaction for the Loss of the Dead. He says for what Samuel Ben lost was Nothing but a little Liquor which was as Nothing for the young Fellows drank it. The white Man was blamed for it without a Cause. He says you sent to him to come over which he would very readily do, but he being old and so much Buisnes of his own keeps him at Home. But if you thought proper when you came this Way to call on him he would be glad to see you.

THE WARRIOUR OF THE LONG SAVVANAH
his _____ Mark

JOSEPH AXSON, Interpreter

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Eastertoe in the Lower Cherokees, 25th February, 1758

From James Beamer to his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I think it is my Duty to acquaint you of the Disturbance that is very likely to be here in the Nation and more especialy in the Settlements concerning them two Men and two Women that was killed some where about Edistoe Branches. There was two Fellows came Home here two Nights ago from about Augusta and brings the News that a white Man called Samuel Tuo told them and a Negro Fellow that belonged to Patrick Brown's Estate that talks the Chickesaw Tongue that it was the white People killed the Indians and took their Skins and laid them out with Mr. Tobler at Fort Moore, and how that the People that did the Mischief was gone away for Augustine. If it is found out to be true that it was white |128|^o People and they can't be deteced [*sic*] these People I am afraid will do Mischief and that very soon. If your Excellency thinks proper to send to Augusta and Fort Moor, and to make what Inquiry posable there can to know the Truth who it was did

^o In the original, page 128 follows 123.

the Murder, it would satisfie these People very much. The sooner it is done and Word sent up here the better. I am

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

JAMES BEAMER

DEPOSITION OF JOHN CHARLES VIAN

The Deposition of John Charles Vian, born at New Orleans, taken at Fort Loudon, January 30th, 1758

He declares that the Fort L'assumption [*sic*] was built the latter End of May 1757. It is built just by the River Messissippi into which a little lower runs La [belle] Rivière. That Nothing can pass unpeceived [*sic*]. That it is a flat Country and good Ground and plenty of all Game. He reakons that it is distant from this Fort about 300 Leagues. It is built with Puntions [*sic*] a square Fort with four Bastions with five of Cannon in each. That it is garrisoned with fifty Men, viz. a Captain, a Lieutenant and 14 Private Men, the rest Militia. Having asked him what Sort of Provision they had, he replied Beef, Pork, and Flowr by Water from New Chartres, that the Fort was an equal Distance from Canada, and New Orleans, viz. 500 Leagues. That their Dispatches [*sic*] to either Place were made in a very short Time as they were forwarded from Town to Town. Willing to know what Sort of Towns they had, he told me that towards Canada there is a Village 50 Leagues from Fort L'assumption with a small Fort defended by Militia called de Cass [*sic*] Six Leagues farther is a large Town called New Chartres with a Stone Fort but vastly strong, garrisoned by a Major and 150 Soldiers. Many Inhabitants and Indians make much Wine and raise all Kind of Grain there. That the French had been three Years of repairing the Fort and made it very strong. That the Major had Power to send the Militia wherever he pleased. At a Mile distant from the Fort are two Villages, one to the right Hand, the other to the left. At 15 Leagues Distance is a Fort called Le Couahchos [*sic*] with an Officer and 21 Soldiers, many Inhabitants and Indians. 40 Leagues farther is Fort d'Epée with an Officer and 20 Men, many Inhabitants. 150 Leagues from thence is a Fort called St. Joseph where the Inhabitants do the Duty and between Forts d'Epée and St. Joseph are settled seven Nations of Indians. 150 Leagues from St. Joseph's is a Fort called St. Michæl McAnah with a Captain and 200 Soldiers, about 500 Inhabitants and Indians.

He declares he has been no farther towards Canada, but he says from St. Michæl's to New Orleans are a great many Towns and stone Forts all along the River. Having asked him how they went from Fort L'assumption to New Orleans, he answered that generally they went from thence to New Chartres from whence towards New Orleans [where?] there was a Fort 250 Leagues called L'arcasaux [*sic*] with an Officer and 30 Soldiers, and all the Inhabitants were Militia, and from thence to New Orleans, were many stone Forts, Towns, Villages and a fine Country.

Frances Duquene agrees with the other Prisoner, and further says that the Governor of New Orleans has agreed with three Towns of Indians to come

settle at Fort L'assumption. That New Chartres supplies Fort Duquene with Flower.

PAUL DEMERE

LACH. MCINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 4th March, 1758

A Letter from Lach. McIntosh to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The 2d March all the Warriours and Head Men of this Lower Town came here and made the inclosed Speech and desired me send it immediatly to your Excellency and wants an Answer as soon as possible. I told them to make themselves easy and content, that I was sure your Excellency would soon find out the Truth of the Affair and give them ample Satisfaction if it was the white People that killed their Indians, but I do really believe and it's the Opinion of some of thier Head Men that it is a faigned Storey of the Chickesaws to hide there own Villanys.

The 19th of February thirty-nine Keowe Indians went to War and 12 since. I gave the first Gang six Pound Powder and 12 Lead to kill them Meat on the Path and six Knives which they wanted very much and some Ammunition to the last, and they always must have the great Guns to fire for them which is the greatest Honor can be payed them (but at the same Time spends two [*sic*] much Ammunition which I gruge [*sic*] them very much). In four Days Great Gistoie of Keeowe goes to War and brings with him every Man that can |130| carry a Gun, and I am sure I must provide him with Ammunition for the Path. Today there is one hundred and forty of Tocksway, Qulatchie, Sugore, gone of, and in short all the Indians of these Lower Towns except the Town of Estertoe and [there] is not one of them speack of going and I must not omit leting your Excellency know the Reason of it. There is a Trader, one Mr. Beamer, tells them they are very great Fools for going to War. That it is better for them to stay at Home and hunt for their Wives and Children and that the Virginians will give them no Presents to cloath their Wives and Children, and he prevails with them for the Sake of a few Skins that I am sure it will [be] late ere they go and perhaps not at all. He was here three days ago. I told him he was much to blame for encouraging his [Town] to stay at Home. He told it was much his Interest to keep them at Home to kill Meat for their [Families] and to hunt for to [cloath] there Wives and Children, and that they were Fools for going to [War]. They wait impatiently for an Answer to their last Talk [which] I sent your Excellency 3 Weeks ago.

Col. Boquet has been pleased to let me know that the Independant Companies is to have Provisions free since 2d Feb., and I have sent him an [Acct.] of what Provision is here now counting what the Men gott since 2d Feb., and the Prices annexed to them as they cost me in the Settlements, charging the Province always with driving of Cattle and Carriage of Flower (as Lieut. Shaw [directed] me). I send your Excellency a Double of the same Account to shew [your] Excellency that I always took care to have as much a Stock of Provision in the Fort as my Circumstances culd aford in case whatever shuld happen with

the Indians, but I presume a Commissary will provide this Fort now, and I expect I will be directed to draw upon him for the inclosed [Account?] of Provision. There is Nothing else extraordinary [happened] since my last, and I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect may it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most obliged, humble Servant,

LACH. MACKINTOSH

HEAD MEN OF THE LOWER TOWNS AND WARRIOURS OF KEWEE TO
GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

|131|

Fort Prince George, 2d March, 1758

The Talk of the Warriours of Kewee and the Head Men of the Lower Towns:

Yesterday a Messenger came in from the Chickesaws. We have been making Inquiry who killed four of our Cherokee Indians in the Settlements, but have not as yet found it out. The King of the Chickesaws hath been very sorry to hear that our People have been killed and so nigh them. Therefore they have been making all the Enquiry possible to find out who it was that killed them. The King of the Chickesaws has apprehended a Negro Fellow, and told him that he need not be afraid, that the white People would whip him for telling the Truth and desired he should tell all that he knew about it. At Conkshell Creek where the Indians were killed, there lives a white Man who wrote to Fort Augusta that the four Indians were killed nigh his House. The Negro declares that two of the Indians were couming towards a Plantation upon which [*sic*] a white Man mett them and shott one of them and the other made his Escape towards the Women and told them that the White People were at War with them and desired them to make their Escape and before they could get far they were [surrounded] and killed. The White People took away their Skins and went to Fort Augusta and sold them there and the Officer of Fort Augusta took the Skins from the Merchants.

Morover, the Negro told the Chickesaw that the Cherokees were Fools and that it would never be found out, that that was the Opinion of the White People. And we desire that your Excellency may order the People that sold the Skins at Fort Augusta may be apprehended and brought to Justice. Wee send you down these Beads to shew you that the Path is not white and clear as it used to be, but full and full of Blood. Still we shall not kill any of the white People till we see wheather these People will be brought to Justice. As we have got Forts built here we expect to live all as one as you may see by the Beads black and white mixed, but now the white People incroach two [*sic*] nigh upon our Lands and kill all our Deer so that we cannot find Meat for to eat, and we desire that you may order them away, and not allow them to come so nigh again. The String of white Beads, is your own |132| Talk formerly when the Path was white and clear, but the String [of] black Beads shew that the Path is foul and bloody; still we will do Nothing to the white People till we hear whether these People are brought to Justice or not. We expect to hear soon what Resolution you intend to take about it.

LITTLE CARPENTER TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

27 March, 1758

A Letter from the Little Carpenter to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

TO MY FRIEND AND [BROTHER], I mett your Letter wherein you desired me to hear the Talk, but being on my Journey forty Miles from Keowe I thought to procede. [Then] I heard that there had been some Distemper in Charles Town, therefore I leave to your Discretion to meet me where your [Excellency] pleases. I am true and trustey Subject.

LITTLE CARPENTER

The Little Carpenter also desired that the Bearer would carry a Pattern of a Brass Plate, also one Arm Band desiring that the Governor would have 80 of each sort made, also 80 wrist Bands with Lines about the Edge. Also 30 Pipe Hatchets Pattern sent. 40 Hatchets with a Blade to cut as many [of] Blades of Arrows. Present:

LITTLE CARPENTER

OCONASTOTA CHOTE

TASSETE CHOTE

PRINCE OF CHOTE

We hope to hear from you our Beloved and true Brother or [from] any of your Beloved Men

The Little Carpenter also desired that if the Bearer's Horse [should] fail on his Journey, he hopes your Excellency will not be angry should he press a Horse. Yours as ever, I hope to see you my true Brother.

Also you may have heard that there was two white Men killed but the Truth I cannot tell as yet. But should it be true, I will vindicate the Matter.

ACCOUNT OF PRESENTS TO THE CHICKESAWS OF BREED CAMP

Account of Presents from his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton, &c. [to] us, the Chickesaws of Breed Camp, delivered by Jerome Courtonne, August 26th, 1757:

750 Lb. of Bullets	2 Pt. Strouds
5 Guns	2 Doy. Nonsopreity [<i>sic</i>]
450 [Lb.] Gun Powder	1 Doy [<i>sic</i>] red Tape
1 Pt. Duffels	1000 Flainces [<i>sic</i>]
5 Lb. Virmillion	

We, Headmen and Warriours of the Breed Camp, have received |133| the above as Witness our Hands,

Attested by us

JOHN PETTYCREW

WM. BEAN

his

RICAR _____ J. W. KOWLE

Mark

his

MOULE _____ MINGOS

Mark

his

OPOY _____ MINGO

Mark

his

PASTABE _____ MINGO

Mark

ACCOUNT OF PRESENTS TO THE CHICKESAWS

Account of Presents from his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton &c. to us, the Chickesaws, delivered by Jerome Courtonne:

2000 Lb. Bullets	16 Lb. Vermillion
1000 Lb. Gun Powder	3000 Flints
2 Doz. Looking Glasses	64 Guns
4 Doz. Shirts	6 Pieces Duffils
2 Ps. Embroler Large	6 Ps. Strouds
12 Doz. Knives	1 Ps. Do.
4 Doz. red Tape	20 Lb. Common Beads
2 Doz. Gartering	

September 20th, 1757

We, Head Men and Warriours of the Chickesaw Nation, have received the above Goods as Witness our Hands

Attested by us

JNO. BROWN

JNO. PETTYCREW

his

JNO. _____ GLOVER

Mark

his

OPOY _____ MINGO

Mark

his

OPOY _____ MEEKGEO

Mark

his

OPOYHO _____ GHO

Mark

his

PEOS _____ AMANDAHA

Mark

[JEROME COURTONNE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON?]

Eucheas, November 12, 1757

SIR, I received yours by Mr. Alshinars which I am sorry to hear that my Country People got the better of us. But I hope it will not be always so. About the Middle of last Month about 50 Indians came from the Town below me, brought 5 Spaniards and one Negro Man. They were taken about 20 Miles from Augustine. One Gang of seven Indians more of the same Town three Days ago brought one Scalp of a Spanish Indian. They made the Prisoners write to the Captain of St. Mark for ten Caggs Rum. The same Indians that took the Spaniards went for the Rum and are returned with eight Caggs this Day. The Master of the Negro is one of the Prisoners. One is the Man that brought the Cattle from Mr. Shaw; they burnt the House and kill all the Cows and Steers that were there.

LACH: MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[134]

Fort Prince George, Keowee, 17th February, 1758

A Letter from Lach. Mackintosh to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, When Lieutenant Shaw commanded here, he was acquainted by your Excellency and I believe by Collonel Bouquet that this Command should have Provisions, viz. Beef and Flower, at the same Price as it was bought in the Settlements and that the Province was to be [charged] with the Driving of the Cattle and Carriage for Flower; and upon receiving the Letter he had all the Command under Armes and acquainted them of the same. Upon which they were all very well satisfied and I dare say prevented several Disertions intended since. And one Peter Crim was [appointed] to provide this Fort and Fort Loudon with Provisions, and upon Crim's coming with Cattle (and Lieut. Shaw just going of) I gave him my Note of Hand for what the Cattle cost in the Settlements and a Certificate to Mr. Pinckney that he had drove so many Head of Cattle here for the Use of this Fort. And the same to those that brought me Flower. But Mr. Crim nott coming here with more Cattle five Weeks after the Time he appointed, I was afraid the Command should be reduced to live upon Bread and Water; and therefore sent a sure Man of the Command to the Settlements with my Note of Hand to buy Cattle wherever he could find them, and he and the Bearer hereof, William, arrived here with Cattle when we had but one Day's Provision within the Fort, and if we had depended upon Crim, we had certainly starved for Mr. Crim has been here never since though it's three Months ago.

And the Bearer hereof, Andrew Williamson, I have him my Note of Hand for thirteen Steers that he brought and according to Lieutenant Shaw's Direction charged Mr. Pinckney with the Driving of them, and upon his going to Charles Town he was payed my Bill [upon] Sight. And upon his applying to Mr. Pinckney he was desired to go to the Treasurer and the Treasurer told him he had Nothing a do with it, and upon his coming to Mr. Pinckney again, Mr. Doyle told him he was with your Excellency and desired him to go about his Buisness, and that I should pay him for the Whole; and the Man returned Home without Payment or excepting the Note. I had him engaged to bring me up four thousand Weight of Pork. He was intended not to bring it up had not that I had taken his Obligation for an hundred Pounds in case of his Non-performance. |135| He has brought me the Porck and I have charged Mr. Pinckney with the Driving of the Hoggs.

I beg your Excellency will be pleased to let me have your Directions per Williamson how to behave in the Affair. That if the Country is not to pay for Driving of Provisions for the Use of this Fort, that I may charge the Command with the Driving of the Cattle that is eaten already and the whole Cost of these Hoggs; which I assure your Excellency will cause a great Deal of Disaster to the Command as they are complaining greatly for being stopt for their field Equipage and may create a great Deal of Desirtion among them. I beg whatever Time I am to be releived your Excellency will be pleased to order the Officer that comes here to take the Provisions here from me and pay me at the same Rate they cost me as there must be allways a Stock of Provisions here or the Officer may run a Risque of starving himself and his whole Command.

I have got some Centrie Boxes made and the Fort is in very good Repare. The Indians made me send down their Talk last Week to your Excellency by Express. The Keowee Indians dreamed last Night that they must have a Cagg of Rum before they go to War or they shall have no Success. I am prety well acquainted with their Way of dreaming, for they have dreamed me out of a good many Pounds of Beef and Salt since I came here, and I am afraid they'l dream for some of this fresh Pork ere they go to War. I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and obliged humble Servant,

LACH. MACKINTOSH

RETURN OF THE AMMUNITION AT FORT LOUDON

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SIR, A Return of the Ammunition in the Magazine at Fort Loudon February 24th, 1758:

Powder 284 Lb.	Lead
820 Musquet Cartridges	392 Lb. of Muskett Balls
200 Cannon Do.	281 of Indian Do.
800 Cannon Do. not filled	420 of Musquet Balls in paper
625 Paper Baggs for Grape Shott	Baggs for Grape Shott
69 Iron Shott	150 of Swan Shott
49 Cohorn Shells	<u>1243</u>
49 Hand Granæd Shells	
50 Quier Cartridge Paper	
10 Pounds Mach	

Powder 320 Lb. that Captain Raymond Demere left August 16th, 1757
Do. 390 came by Mr. Elliott October 3d
710

Lead 1200 Lb. that Captain Raymond Demere left
405 came by Elliott
1605

31 Indian Guns that Captain Raymond Demere left
39 Ditto came by Elliott
70

Indian Guns 23 given to the Indians at sundry Times
46 now in the Store
1 that the Barrel broke and the Lock repaired the others
70

Ammunition expended from the 16th August to the 24th February, 1758

		Powder	Lead
August 18th, 1757	To the Indians for Scalps	10	30
	To saluting the Indian Warours at sundry Times	64	—
	To the Indians at sundry Times to go to War	192	234
November 10th	Fired three Volleys, it being his Majesty's Birthday	6	—
	To the Little Carpenter and Judg's Friend at sundry Times	5	12
	To the Butchers at sundry Times	3	6
	To the Miners	3	—
	In Cannon Cartridges	100	—
	In Musquet Do.	40	80
February 12th	To saluting the Indians at their Town with three Vollys small Arms	3	—
	Expended	426	362
	In the Magazine	284	1243
		710	1605

JOSEPH CALLAWAY, Gunner

WARRIOURS OF ESTERTOE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON¹⁰

|137|

Fort Prince George, March 20th, 1758

From the Warriours and Head Men of Estertoe to His Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

We were set out our Journey towards Virginia to help our Friends their, and as we were going along we were informed that some of our People, that went out before us had met two white Men upon the Path and killed them; and had a Mind to keep it a Secret from us, but we having met with some of their Gang that had forsaken them and was coming Home, we were surprizd at the Return of these People, and obliged them to tell us the Reason of their Return. As we intend to let your Excellency know whatever happens among our People, we desire likewise that you will make all the Enquiry possible, to find out who it was that killed our People down in the Settlements; that both Parties may be satisfied and no more Blood shed, as we are apprehensive that the Occation of these white Men being killed proceeded from that.

The Headman of the Gang that had killed the white People were from over the Hills, and after he had killed the two Men, he scalped them and made four Scalps of the two, and forced every one of the Gang to make a Promiss not to divulge it on Pain of being immediatly killed, and so made the best of their Way toward Winchester and there to take a Turn round, and come in as

¹⁰ This is an enclosure with the letter which follows below.

if they had taken them from the French and their to get the same Reward for them as if they had been French Scalps.

We are very sorry in not going to help our Friends, as we intended, if we had not heard of this News, for we were struck all Dumb at the hearing of the killing of our Friends and could not proceed any farther, but turned back in case any Thing should happen in the Lower Nation to prevent any farther Mischief. After we have been once more at War we intend to go down to Charles Town and pay our Respects to you.

HEAD WARRIOUR
[his] ____ [Mark]
SECOND WARRIOUR
[his] ____ [Mark]

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[138]

Fort Prince George, 20th March, 1758

A Letter from Lachlan Mackintosh to His Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Most of all the Indians of these Lower Towns is gone to War; and according to your Excellency's Orders I have given them all Ammunition to serve them on the Path and they are to be provided with fresh Amunition in Virginia. They made me likewise give each Gang of them a Pass certifying what they [were] and where they were going, and telling the People to be kind to them on the Path. Three Days ago about 30 of the Eastertoe People went of in order to go to Virginia to War but has returned, and Today they came here and made me write the inclosed Letter to your Excellency. But I find there is none of the other Gangs come back; and I am very sure they wanted but any Excuse though never so trifling to stay at Home as there Trader did all that lay in his Power to keep them from going; and told them they were Fools and better for them [to] mind there Hunting and cloath there Wifes and Children.

Two Days ago the Little Carpenter and the Rest of his Warriours came here in there Way to Charles Town; I had them here every Day and fired the great Guns for them, and gave them Meat and Drink, and was as kind to them as I posible could. They intend to sett of Tomorrow Morning.

I hope whoever is to provide this Fort with Provisions will not let us run short for I presume to think as Colonel Bouquet made me acquaint the Command they were to have free Provision from 2d February (and at the same Time gave me no Credit upon any Person) that they [*sic*] will be a Person appointed to furnish us with Provisions, and that I will be directed to be payed for the Provisions the Command got since and what is at Present in the Store as I have sent your Excellency and Colonel Bouquet an exact Account of all the Provisions and the Prices annexed to them as they cost me, and at the same Time I sent Col. Bouquet an exact Return of what Men there is upon the Command; the Fort is in very good Repair and every Thing quiete here, and the Indians seem to be sorry for the Accident that happened if I can give Faith to what they say.

The Estertoe Indians wanted me to send an Express to Virginia to acquaint them there of this Affair, but I have not as yet got any fit for going; if I can find a Person fitt for going I shall send him off as soon as possible; I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most obliged, humble Servant,

LACH MACKINTOSH

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[139]

Fort Prince George, 21st March, 1758

A Letter from Lachlan Mackintosh to his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Since writing the above the Little Carpenter came to me early this Morning and told me that it was not an over the Hills Man that headed the Gang that killed the White People but some of the Lower Towns; and acquainted me that notwithstanding the fair Talk the Ester-toe Indians made me Yesterday, that they sent to him privately last Night, and told him, not to go down to Carolina, as he intended, but to return immediately Home; and that if he went down to Carolina, that the white People would have killed him, and everyone of his Gang before they returned; and added that he did not believe them and that he should sett of Tomorrow Morning (this being a rainy Day they could not sett off).

The Little Carpenter desired that I should not send down the Estertoe's People's Talk, that he should acquaint your Excellency of the whole Affair and make every Thing easy to both Parties. But I thought it was my Duty upon all Occasions to let your Excellency know all that I can hear, or learn, especially at such a critical Juncture as this. However, if your Excellency would be pleased not to let him know I have sent it; since I gave him my Promise I would not. Having no other Oppertunity I send this by Brown, a Soldier of this Command, who was down once before. I have the Honour to be

[Your] Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

LACH MACKINTOSH

MEMORANDUM OF JAMES BEAMER

April 20th, 1758

A Memorandum, April 20th, 1758. That as I, James Beamer, was a going to Jore with Colonel Byrd and Colonel Howarth, we mett an Indian Fellow at the Clay Pitts nigh Stecowee Old Town. Colonel Howarth and I stopt. Colonel Howarth desired me to ask the Indian if those in the Middle Settlements were ready to go according to their Promise (to him) to Virginia with Colonel Byrd. He said he could not tell, they were almost all out a Hunting and that the White Man of Cowee (James May) told them not to mind the Talks of the Warriours that came from Virginia and Carolina, but to remember how many of your People has dyed going to Carolina and to the Assistance of