

The Indians after shaking hands, withdrew.

List of the Creek Warriours to whom his Excellency the Governor gave Commission, viz., to Kutheporhacho, Head Man of Dukana-Tallassée; to Justanak Emathla of the [Mueolassees]; to Ifa Tustannakee, Head Man of the Offuskees; to Ineamicco, Head Man of the Tuccobatchees; to Tuskenika Chapeo, Head Man of the Weevoakaws. |252|

Wednesday, A.M., the 13th Day of June, 1753

His Excellency took Notice to the Board that the French Indians under Collour of assisting the 6 Nations in their War against the Creeks, came through the Cherokee Country, and then into our Settlements, and committed the Ravages and Murders complained of. His Excellency therefore recommended to the Council that they would think of some further Measure for preventing the said Disorders, and for keeping those Indians out of our Settlements. His Excellency also acquainted the Board that he had been up at Dorchester with Malatchi and the Creek Indians there as to the murdering and scalping on the High Road the Son of the Red Coat King. It was conjectured all Circumstances compared with one another, that the said Murder was not committed by any Cherokee but Northern Indians.

His Excellency did also acquaint the Board that he had received last Night by Express several Letters and Dispatches from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, some whereof are of no small Consequence. That from Governor Dinwiddie is as follows, viz.,

Williamsburg, Virginia, May 23d, 1753

SIR, By this Express I inclose your Excellency a Copy of several Papers sent me Express from Philadelphia. Mr. Hamilton, the Governor's Letter to me as also a Copy of Andrew Montour's Declaration on delivering a Message from me to the 6 united Nations of Indians. As these Papers contain Affairs of great Importance to his Majesty's Collonies on this Continent, I thought it necessary to give you as early Intelligence thereof as possible.

|253| I must observe to you, that last Year I sent Commissioners to the Six Nations, and other Indian Nations in Amity with us and them, to the West of this Dominion with a handsome Present, to them from his Majesty. They accordingly met our Commissioners at Logs Town on the Ohio, where after Delivery of the Presents, [the] Sachims and Cheifs then present, confirmed, and ratified the Treaty of Lancaster, and all our former Treaties with them. The Intention of this Treaty was to deliver the Presents, and to obtain their Assent to settle the Lands on the Ohio, which granted by Patent from his Majesty to some Gentlemen in London, and in this Dominion, which the Indian Chiefs then present immediately agreed to, and further gave Leave to build two Forts on the Ohio River agreeable thereto. There are 150 Families gone out to begin the Settlement. By the within Papers you will observe that the French from Canada have marched a large Force of regular Troops, and Indians, not only to prevent our Settlement, but to take Possession of these Lands and to build Forts on that River, a Step not precidented in the Time of confirmed Peace with Britain and France to invade the British Territories, and

Lands that we have an undoubted Right to, not only as the Back of this Dominion, but also by a Concession of the Native Inhabitants. Proprietors; nay, I may say by a fair Purchase as the agreeing to our Settlement was in Consequence of the Present given them.

This Affair I conceive is of very great Consequence to all his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent. I immediately called a Council. They all agreed with me that it was absolutely necessary to send [254] an Express to you with a Copy of the Papers, as also to send to the Catawbas, Cherokees, and other Indians in Friendship with us to put them on their Gaurd [*sic*], for Fear of Surprize which I am preparing to do.

We are further of Opinion that each Colony should raise a Number of Men which with the Assistance of the Indians in Friendship with us, may be able to prevent the French settling the Lands on the Ohio, and if settled, to dispossess them, as this Affair will require some Time. We thought it proper to intimate the same to you, and the other Governments to know your, and their Thoughts therein, and if you are of Opinion with us, we shall be glad to know the Number of Men that may be supplied from your Government, for the French possessing the Lands of the Ohio which are so near our Back Settlements will in Time affect all our Colonies and indeed they are very disagreeable Neighbours, and no Doubt, in Time, will multiply fast. We are also of Opinion that it would be very agreable if you possibly could make Peace between the Creeks and Cherokees for the Assistance of the Indians will be of very essential Service. You will further please observe that it's of the last Consequence tacitly to allow the French a Settlement on the Ohio, as they will continually harass our Back Settlements, and also enhance all the Indian Trade to the great Loss and Prejudice of Great Britain. It appears to me to be an Affair that requires the serious Consideration of all the British Governments on the Continent. I have wrote to the Governor of Pensilvania to desire Mr. Clinton, Governor of New York, to send an Express to the Governor of Canada to know his Reason for this Invasion on his Majesty of Great Britain's Territories in the Time of the profoundest Peace between the two Crowns, [255] and so soon as I can have proper Account of their Transactions on the Ohio I shall transmit the same to the Ministry at Home. That if they see proper they may apply to the Crown of France, but at the same Time we should do all in our Power to prevent their Settlement. Last week I was informed that the Emperor of the Cherokees with his [Empress, Son?] and some of his Officers who were here last Fall were intercepted in their Return to their own Country, by some French Indians. They say that they scalped the Emperor, and carried the others Prisoners to Canada. This wants Confirmation but Mr. Montour, who I had sent to the Six Nations, says he had heard the same at Onondaga.

I shall be very glad by the Return of this Express that your Excellency will please to send me your Opinion [on] this emergent Occasion, and what Aid may be expected from your Government, and if it should be thought proper next Fall to endeavour to dislodge the French from the Ohio, if they should presume to settle. If you could not engage some of the Creeks and other Indian Nations contiguous to you to assist in this Attempt, to disappoint their Designs,

for I take it to be a great Insult on Great Britain, at his Time to make an Invasion on our Lands. The Number of the French Forces are uncertain, some say six thousand, but I cannot think they can exceed one thousand or twelve hundred regular Forces, besides their Indians, but I expect soon to have a more explicit Account of their Numbers and Intentions.

I have been told that for many Years they have been [256] tampering with many of the Nations of Indians to the Westward of us. The Picts and Twightwees, two powerful Nations near Lake Erie, last Fall sent me a Message of their strong Inclination to enter into a strict Friendship with Britain. I returned a suitable Answer, and desired them to send me some of their Cheifs to Winchester, a back Town in this Dominion above 200 Miles from this, when they should receive a handsome Present of small Arms, Ammunition, &c. to confirm them of our great Desire to cultivate a strict Friendship with them, which Present is now lying there for them, but I fear this Attempt of the French will prevent their coming as they must come by the Logs Town on the Ohio. However if they can pass them, there is a Commissioner with the Presents ready to receive them. I could not well abreviate this Letter as I intended to give you as clear a Detail of the Affairs as possible. Please give the Messenger all necessary Dispatch, with sincere Regard, I remain in great Truth,
Your Excellency's &c.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE

(Letter from Colonel William Johnson to Governor Clinton of New York).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Last Night I was alarmed about 12 of the Clock by two Conajorharie Indians accompanied by a great many Mohawks, who came hooping and hollowing in a frightful Manner with the inclosed String of Wampum to acquaint me by order of the Five Nations from whence it came by fresh Posts in less than 48 Hours that some of their young Men, who were hunting near a Place called Swegahatchee below Cadaraghque, having seen a great Number of French and Indians march well equipped for War to the said Place, which it seems is their Rendezvous, [257] dispatched two brisk young Men with the News to Onondago, the Rest remain to watch the French's Motion, and to see if they pass the Roads leading to their Castles, if so, then they are certain that their Design must be against the Ohio Indians, Twightwees &c., and in order to prevent the said Indians being surprized by them, they beg your Excellency would as soon as possible send them Word of the French's being on the Way thither, and that by the Way of Philadelphia as it is by much the nearest; but on the other Hand should the said Army turn towards the Five Nations as they from their Fears seem to think they may, there will be an Express with a large Belt of Wampum sent to acquaint us of it and desire our Assistance, both of Men and Amunition, which they earnestly desired. I would immediately inform your Excellency of, nay, so intent they were on it that they would not be satisfied untill I wrote this and dispatched it to Albany by one of my own Men, on Horse Back in their Presence, so that I hope your Excellency will excuse any Blunders I have made, and believe me with the greatest Esteem imaginable,

Your Excellency's &c.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

P. S. They judge their Number about 1,200 besides the Batoo Men, and say that there are a great many Officers and young Gentlemen by their Appearance.

His Excellency produced to the Board the following Letter from Governor Clinton of New York to Governor Hamilton of Philadelphia:

Fort St. George, New York

30th April, 1753

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SIR, Last Night I received Intelligence of an Army of French and Indians near a Place called Swegahatchee below Cadaraqui. I have but just time before the Post leaves us to inclose you a Copy of the Letter from Colonel Johnson with his Advice, and therefore beg you'l be pleased to forward the Intelligence to the Governors of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, that the Indians in Friendship with us may be apprized of it as early as possible and put upon their Guard.

I am with very great Regard, Sir, your Honour's most obedient, humble Servant.

GEORGE CLINTON

Declaration of Andrew Montour, viz.,

Susquehanah, May the 7th, 1753

A Paragraph of a Letter wrote by William West to the Governor of Pensilvania

Andrew Montour relates,

That some Time after he had come to Onondago there arrived there seven French Indians with a Belt of all black Wampum six Feet long and 12 Grains of Wampum in Breadth to inform the 6 Nations by order of the Governor of Canada that they intended early this Summer to be at [the] Ohio River with a large Body of Men, 250 of which were now (and has been upwards of two Months,) at a carrying Place that leads from Naigra [*sic*] to the Heads of the Ohio, building Canoes, and making other Preperations, for the Reception of the Remainder of their Army.

That about the last Week in April the said Army to the Number of six thousand French and a large Number of Indians were to set off from Montreal to join the aforesaid 250, and from thence proceed directly to |259| the Ohio. That when they arrived at Logs Town they intended to build three Forts, one at the Forks of Moningeolah about 14 Miles on this Side of the Logs Town, and on this Side of the Ohio, another below that, and the other above it but so as not to be far assunder. That if the English Traders would immediately quit the River on their commanding of them to go off, they would let them go unmolested, but if they or the Indians should make any Resistance they would take them all Prisoners, and perhaps kill some of them, and that he the Governor of Canada would not suffer any further Trade to be carried on by the English, on the Waters of Ohio. That Onondio had sent them, the Six Nations, this Belt of Wampum, as well to let them know his Intention of settling the Ohio, as to desire they would assemble a Body of their Warriors, which he would cause to be joined by a large Body of their Indians to go to fight the Catawbass, for that he, their Father, was sorry to hear the Catawbass had

killed so many of his Children, the Six Nations, and that he hoped by his Assistance they would cut them entirely off. Upon this, Coswouthyony and Assugorizera, two of the Cheifs of the Six Nations, stood up and told them they would send for some of their Cheifs not then present to whom they would communicate this Speech, and that in a few Days they would return them an Answer. Mr. Montour at the Request of the Onandago Council was present at the Delivery of this Speech and the following Answer to it.

In three Days after they assembled a Council and Cosswouthyony standing up told the French Indians to tell Onodio that he by order of the Six Nations would return the following [260] Answer to his Speech, to witt.,

That they, the Six Nations, had made Peace with the Catawbas, and that they would not break their Friendship with them. That they looked upon it that Onondio intended to deceive them for that when their Warriors were gone to fight the Catawbas, they imagined he intended to take that Opportunity to fall upon the Ohio Indians and cut them off, and upon which they returned the Belt of Wampum and further desired them to tell Onondio, that the Lands of Ohio was theirs, and that their Father had no Right to it, and therefore must not breed any Disturbance with their Friends the English, nor attempt to build any Forts, nor spill any Blood on their Lands, and that neither the French nor the English had any Right to the Ohio Lands, for that them Lands was the Cheif of their Hunting Ground, and that they would keep it to themselves, for their young to carry on a Trade upon.

That if Onondio had a Mind to make War against the English, he must do it on the Great Waters, and to tell Onondio [that what the Six Nations had said must stand firm to confirm what they said they desired them to present Onondio]²⁹ with that Belt of Wampum. Here they gave a large Belt of white Wampum.

2nd Declaration of Andrew Montour, viz.

Belvoir in Fairfax County, 15 May, 1753

Then Mr. Andrew Montour came, and expressing his Desire to have his Message to and from the Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations of united Indians set down in Paper to assist his Memory and prevent Mistakes, declared,

That about the 15th of April last, being at Onondago, a Council of the Six Nations was called, and met when the said Montour told the Council he came from the Governor of Virginia to acquaint [261] them he had kindled a Fire at the Town of Winchester in the County of Frederick, and a plain and good Road was made to Onondago that Nothing might obstruct their coming to Winchester to receive any Presents intended from Virginia to their Community, and thereupon gave them a Belt of Wampum.

After six Days Deliberation Mr. Montour received the following Answer.

That they, the said Schachims and Cheifs earnestly desired the Governor of Virginia to use his Power and Influence to prevent War, and Bloodshed with the French and their Indians, especially on the Waters of the Allegany and the Ohio, it being their best Grounds of hunting in Token whereof they gave

²⁹The words omitted here are supplied from the copy in the JC, June 13, 1753, XXI, pp. 479-81.

a Belt of Wampum. They also desired the Governor of Virginia to believe that they, the Six Nations, did very much dislike the [un]peacible Practice of the French and their dependent Indians, and will do their utmost Endeavours to prevent such Irregularities and Hostilities from taking any ill Effects among their good Friends and Brethern the English.

They like wise desired that good Faith and Credit might be given to what their Son, Andrew Montour, allso one of their Council, should say to the Governor of Virginia in their Names.

And furthermore that the two Belts might be returned to the Schachms, any of their Chiefs, at a future Meeting of Treaty or Agreement.

his
ANDREW _____ MONTOUR
Mark

In the same Pacquet was also the following Letter from Governor Hamilton of Pensilvania to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia.

[262]

Philadelphia, 6th of May, 1753

SIR, Happening to be from Home when your Letter of the 3d October came to Hand, I could not return you an Answer by the Surveyor General, as I certainly would have done had I had the Pleasure of seeing him; I concur with you in Opinion that the Indian Traders are a very licentious People, and may have been guilty of many bad Practices, nor is it to be much wondered at since although we have Laws in this Government directing them to give Bond with Security for their good Behaviour, yet they constantly neglect to do it, nor can the Grand Juries in those remote Places be prevailed on to find Bills of Indictment against them, though the Facts be ever so clearly proved. As soon as I received your Letter, I forthwith applied myself to enquire after the Persons concerned in the Facts mentioned in the Affidavit therein inclosed, but was informed they were gone to Allegheny, particularly Taff and Cullender, and I believe they are not yet returned, but as they may be soon expected, I have sent Copies of the Affidavits to the Prothonotary of Cumberland County where they reside with Directions to take their Examinations, and send them to me, and they shall be transmitted to you by first Conveyance after I shall have received them, and I heartily offer you my Assistance to bring them, and all evil Doers to Justice.

Immediately on the Receipt of the inclosed Letter from Governor Clinton, on the fourth Instant I dispatched two Messengers to Ohio, to make known to our Traders and Indian Allies the Intelligence therein contained. One of them goes the lower Way through your Government, the other by Way of Juncata, by which Means the Account will be the sooner, and more [263] generally spread, and I am in Hopes they will arrive Time enough to give the Traders an Oppertunity of securing their Persons and Effects.

I presume you must have received from Capt. Trent an Account that Hostilities have already begun by some Parties of the Ottaway Indians at Allegane, and that some of our Traders have been taken, and murdered and others plundered of their Goods, and that a large Body of the French and their Indians was expected at Ohio with Intent as it is said, to take Possession of the Country

and effect the total Expulsion of the English. In which Case the Indians in our Alliance will be no longer able to mentain [*sic*] their Independency, but all must fall into the Hands of the French; nor can the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pensilvania expect long to preserve Peace in the Parts bordering on these Indian Countries; a most unhappy Situation this, both for our Indian Allies and his Majesty's Subjects, and a Proceeding in direct Violation of Treaties, subsisting between the Crowns of England and France, by which a mutual Right to a free and open Trade is firmly and clearly stipulated.

Our Assembly being to sit on the 21st of this Month, will give me an Oppertunity of communicating, this Intelligence to them, and of expressing my own Sentiments of the Necessity of giving our Allies some immediate Assistance, and I doubt not you will think some Thing of the same Kind ought to be done on the Part of your Colony. In the mean Time I think it necessary as soon as we are able to establish clear Facts, with Regard to these Proceedings that the same being duly proved and authenticated should be transmitted to his Majesty's Ministers in order to enable them to form a true Judgement of the [264] Conduct of the French, and of its Consequences to the Independency of the Six Nations to the Right of a free and open Trade, and to the Safety of the Lives and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects residing in North America.

I should be well pleased whether it be intended by your Colony to erect any Kind of Fort on the Lands granted to the Ohio Company, [and] my Reason for my desiring this Information is that, I have received Directions from the Proprietors of Pensilvania to enter into any reasonable Measures to assist you in any Design of that Sort. Only taking your Acknowledgment that this Settlement shall not prejudice their Right to that Country, and further that I may assure the Settlers, they shall enjoy [the Lands] they bona fide Settle, on the common Quit Rent, and in all Things to endeavour to maintain a friendly and open Correspondence with you, as being a Gentlemen they have a great Regard for, and I the more readily obey their Commands in these several particulars, as they are perfectly agreable to my own Sentiments and Inclinations.

Being with all imaginable Regard, Sir, yours &c.

JAMES HAMILTON

Letter from James Francis, Esq., to his Excellency, James Glen, Esq., &c.

June 2nd, 1753

SIR, About 25 of the Head Men of Estatoe, Kewee, and Toxaway, Lower Towns in the Cherokee Nation, came to my House desiring me to write to your Excellency that they had a Runner from Savannah Town who gave them an Account of the Southern Indians passing by there way to your Excellency, and that they were affrayed if they waited for Mr. Beamer's Return from over the Hills, that they should miss meeting with the Southern People in Town, and were therefore [265] desirous to make Haste down, that they might confirm a lasting Peace with the said Southern People before your Excellency. As there was no white Man with them, I was at a Loss what to do in the Matter. I therefore advised them to send a Runner afore them to acquaint your Excellency of their coming, and also gave to the Head Man an open Writing at his

Desire to acquaint whomsoever they may shew it to, what Indians they were, their Business down, and the Reasons of their coming before Mr. Beamer, which I thought might not be improper as there were no white Man with them, and which I humbly hope may be agreeable to your Excellency's Mind and Pleasure which to perform and obey is the utmost Ambition of,

Sir, your Excellency's &c.

JAMES FRANCIS

Letter from Captain David Godin to his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c., dated 11th of June, 1753, viz.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Being informed last Tuesday Noon by Mr. John Hunt that Six Nations supposed to be Notoways were lurking about his Plantation in the Night, as he supposes to take six of our friendly Indians that were there, and Mr. Hunt coming up with them early in the Morning acquainted him they were Cherokees, and were looking for the Utchees on which he thought proper to acquaint me, therefore raised a Part of my Company and followed them, and Yesterday came up with them at the Plantation of Mr. John McFeer on the south Side Salketche River, and have them now in Custody, and shall deliver them to Capt. James Deveaux's Company who will carry them Part of the Way to Charles Town, and are in Hopes |266| your Excellency will give Orders that some of the Lower Companies convoy them to you.

Since I have had them in Custody they inform me they are Savanahs, but wherever they have been, have said they were Cherokees and looking for Utchees.

I am your Excellency &c.

DAVID GODIN

Letter from Lieut. Governor Bull to his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c. Sheldon, 14 June, 1753

Sir, Yesterday in the Evening, Capt. Godin with about 30 of his Company, brought six Indians which he had been in Pursuit of and overtook them at Mr. McFeer's in this Parish, and very prudently surrounded the House in which they were, and made them deliver up their Arms without any Vengeance, and upon questioning them, supposing them to be Nottawagoes, they answered they were Savannahs, so that I apprehend they are a Part of that Nation who live on the Back of York, a Part of which came three Years ago with Peter Sartee to live at the Upper Creeks. They have been at several Plantations, and said they were Cherokees searching for Utchee Indians, but gave no Disturbance to the Inhabitants.

They are to be conducted to your Excellency under the Care and Protection of a Party of our Militia, rather than as Prisoners of War, that they may go without Fear. As Mr. Godin intends to wait on your Excellency with them, he can give you a more particular Account of them. I have treated them kindly, for which they seem very thankful, and told them they are a going to hear your Excellency's Talk.

And am your Excellency's &c.

WILLIAM BULL

P. S. Since I wrote the above, these Indians say that there are several more Savanahs near our Settlements whom they are desirous should go to Town also, which Captain Godin consented to.

The 18th Day of June, 1753 |267|

Captain Godin attended on his Excellency in Council, and gave a full Detail of the Manner he had taken the Savanah Indians, and that four more of that Gang had been seen that very Afternoon when the six were taken. The Governor then desired that the several Weapons, and War Instruments, and other Things found on seizing those Indians be brought and laid before the Board to be examined. His Excellency acquainted the Council that there are two Men in Town who say they were Traders among the Savanah Indians, one called Anderson speaks the Language very fluently, the other called McKinnie understands it, but speaks it very indifferently as he pretends, which last being called in was asked the Reasons for coming into this Country, which he said was about some stollen or strayed Horses &c. The Governor asked him the Names of the Towns belonging to the Savanah Indians on the River Ohio to which McKinnie replied that on the Head of the River is a Town called Pachadown, then Cashwaghe, next Wilcin, then Hog Town, then Ketannia, next on the Forks is the Allequepo Town, and last of all, Log Town. The Governor then ordered the Cheif Man of the Savanah Prisoners to be brought up with a Gaurd, Skiagunsta and two more Cherokee Head Men being in the Council Chamber.

GOVERNOR to Skiagunsta (pointing to the Savanah Prisoner). Did you ever know or see this Man?

SKIAGUNSTA. No. I do not know him, but I take him to be a Savanah.

GOVERNOR to the Prisoner. What Nation are you off?

SAVANAH INDIAN. I am a Friend to all the People here. I am a Shavanah and loyal to the English.

GOVERNOR. What Town do you belong to? |268|

McKINNIE AS INTERPRETER. I do not understand the Answer he has given.

PRISONER. I came here with no Intention to hurt the English. I came out to hunt the Hallowas, viz., *Cherokees*.

GOVERNOR. How long is it since you left your Country?

PRISONER. I cannot justly tell. I have a Friend below (viz., in Gaol) who keeps a Tally about Time and Things. It was Summer before I left my Country, and after the Time of planting Corn.

The Governor then asked several other Questions of the Prisoner which McKinnie said he could not for want of the Language well interpret, and begged Exccuse if he could not any further interpret. Thereupon Anderson, the other Trader, was called in, and desired faithfully to interpret.

GOVERNOR. What is the Prisoner's Name?

ANDERSON, INTERPRETER. It is Itawachcomequa.

GOVERNOR (to the Prisoner). What Nation are you of?

ITAWACHCOMEQUA. A Shavanah.

GOVERNOR. What Town came you from?

ITAWACHCOMEQUA. I came from the Town where my Brother lives, from the white sandy River called Laiota.

GOVERNOR. What Town there?

PRISONER. Lapirchuna Town.

GOVERNOR. How long is it since you left that Country?

PRISONER. There is one below keeps a Tally. He has marked down the Number of Days.

GOVERNOR. By what Path came you into this Country?

PRISONER. We came away from our own Town drunk, and we knew not where we were going until we got sober. Then we pushed our Way to make to the Nations. We heard that the Mingos and the Notowegas had killed some white People, and that they were advised not to go into the Path [269] where the Mingoes and the Notowegas were, lest we should be taken for them, which was that we went [far] out of the Way, and by the Heads of the Rivers.

GOVERNOR. Did you come through any Indian Country?

PRISONER. After we had marched a very long Way, not knowing the Path, we found ourselves in the white People's Country. The white People told us that if we should be taken, we should be carried Prisoners to Charles Town.

GOVERNOR. Who were those white People that told you so?

PRISONER. I have forgot. (Then hesitating)

INTERPRETER (to the Governor). Let him speak easy and he will tell it.

PRISONER. I never knew of a Shavanah's doing any Mischief here. I came into this Country fair and easy.

GOVERNOR. What made you come hither into our Settlements?

PRISONER. I met with a Blacksmith called Thomas Burney at a Town not far from the Town I came from, and he borrowed two Horses of us, after which we went to Beaver Creek and Burney was gone 8 Days.

GOVERNOR. Did Burney tell you that if you came down you would be made a Prisoner, and brought down to Charles Town?

PRISONER. No. We came along between the Rivers Magach, and January River. Thomas Burney, the Black Smith, told us that at the Time of the Invasion of the French upon the Pickawillings Town, the French destroyed it, took six white Men Prisoners, and one they killed (then halted and left off abruptly).

INTERPRETER (to the Prisoner). Why don't you speak plain?

GOVERNOR. I ask you what was the Reason of your coming here, and what was you seeking here in this Country.

PRISONER. When I came into this Country, I asked a white Man the Path which led to the Nation where Shirtier lived. [270]

GOVERNOR. Where was you when the Indian was killed at Dorchester?

PRISONER. I came to find my Friend Shirtier, and I know nothing as to killing the Indian.

GOVERNOR. How do you understand that an Indian was killed there since you do not understand English?

PRISONER. I never did Anything amiss in this Country, only I heard an Indian was killed.

GOVERNOR. How long is it since you heard it?

PRISONER. I do not know, but there is a Man below that keeps a Tally and marks the Times.

GOVERNOR. Are there any among you that talks English?

PRISONER. There is one or two that understands a Word here and there.

GOVERNOR. Call him up and tell him to bring his Tally with him.

PRISONER. He has not any Tally, only keeps Account of the Days in his Memory. His Father is below.

GOVERNOR. Call him up. (The Father of the Boy brought in guarded). Ask him why he came into this Country.

2ND PRISONER INDIAN. We came away from the Shavannah Nation to a Place called the Blue River, and then we lost the Path for there were so many Paths, that we did not know which to take and so we took the Path that led to the white People.

GOVERNOR. Was you not in any House besides that where you was taken?

PRISONER. We did not sleep in any white Man's House until we came to the 2 Houses in one of which we were taken.

GOVERNOR. Why did you keep in the Woods and among the Swamps? If you came not here upon some ill Design, why did you hide yourselves?

PRISONER. We only kept a little Way from the Paths in the Woods and Swamps for Fear of the Enemy of whom we were affrayed.

GOVERNOR. Who were your Enemies?

PRISONER. Made no Answer—seemed in great Confusion. |271|

GOVERNOR. It is impossible if you had been on the Roads where we have People always going and coming, but we must have heard of you there, so that it's plain that you have always kept among the Woods and Swamps in order to do us Meschief.

PRISONER. We came here in a brotherly Manner and in Love.

GOVERNOR. Why then did you call yourselves Cherokees? If you were going to the Halbamas, why did you ask where the Utchees [were] to be found?

PRISONER. We did not ask about the Utchees, nor where they lived.

GOVERNOR. Where did you get your Powder?

PRISONER. We got it at the Town we came from.

GOVERNOR. What was the Name of the Trader you bought it from?

PRISONER. We do not know his Name.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask if this Feather belongs to him?

PRISONER. We wear it as an Ornament on our Heads. All our Indians dress the same Way.

GOVERNOR. Who gave you this Belt of Wampum?

PRISONER. This Belt I had it made for myself, and bought it that if I took any Prisoners and tied him, I might put it round his Neck.

GOVERNOR (taking up a Ligament of a black Colour made up of Buffalo's Wool). What is the Use of this?

PRISONER. It is to tie my Prisoners with.

GOVERNOR. How does this agree? When you said that on your setting out you had resolved to go among the Muscows (viz., the Creeks) where Sartier lived, why then did you bring this with you to tie Prisoners with? And to return with them to your own Country. How does this tally?

PRISONER. We came to meet Shirtier.

GOVERNOR. When you set out you pretended it was to make War, but when you heard Shirtier was gone, then you wanted to return to your own Country and to carry away Prisoners with you. |272|

PRISONER. We set out with Design to War against the Catawbas, but hearing that a Peace was made, we wanted to return to our own Country.

GOVERNOR. You are very false Men and contradict yourselves in every Thing, for you say in coming here you past by the Catawba Country?

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask if he did not tell the Boy that keeps the Tally the Time when he heard the Creek Indian was killed.

PRISONER. We know Nothing about that, but what we heard from white People.

GOVERNOR (to the Council). I perceive in speaking to the Interpreter he makes a Motion like that of scalping one.

INTERPRETER. I did not perceive him make that Motion, my Face being turned from the Indian.

GOVERNOR (to the Prisoner). You said a little while ago that you knew Nothing about a Creek being killed, but only heard it from the old Man who gave you Victuals, and now you say you never heard of it till you came to Charles Town. How long is it since you saw him?

PRISONER. Seven Days.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask this old Man if the Boy that keeps the Tally is marked in one Eie?

PRISONER. I have said all I have to say.

GOVERNOR. They have said that 13 Days ago they heard the Creek was killed. (To the Interpreter) Where were they then?

PRISONER. I know not.

GOVERNOR (to the Boy that keeps the Tally). What came of the Scalp you had among you?

BOY. I know Nothing about it.

GOVERNOR. Where was [*sic*] you when you heard the Creek was murdered?

BOY. I remember Nothing about it.

GOVERNOR. Was you not there when you killed the Man? Tell him it would be better for him to speak the Truth, for |273| denying it or telling Lies will do him no good. (Ask him) how many Moons is it since he came out of his own Country.

BOY. A Moon and a Half.

GOVERNOR. How many Men came out with you?

BOY. Only six.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Bid him tell the Truth for, as we have examined the Others, if we find he makes any Contradictions it will be the worse for him. (To the Interpreter) Ask how many Shavanahs returned back.

BOY. Two turned back, but there were a good many that came out together.

GOVERNOR. Let him shew by his Fingers how many turned back.

BOY (reckoning by his Fingers). Seven turned back.

GOVERNOR. What did the come out for?

BOY. I know not why they came out. I am but a Boy, the old Men do not let their Boys know their Designs.

GOVERNOR. Is it to be imagined as you bore a Gun that you did not know what you was coming about? How many Shavanahs came out with you from Sandy Creek?

BOY. There came out thirteen.

GOVERNOR. How many went back again?

BOY (counting on his Fingers). Seven went back a little Time before we were all taken.

GOVERNOR. Did they all return at once?

BOY. No. There were only two.

GOVERNOR. He says that 13 came out of his Country, and 9 went Home. Yet there are 6 here at present. How can that be? How many Nights were there since the Others went away before you were taken?

BOY. Eight Nights.

GOVERNOR (pointing to one of the Indians). That Man said 20 Nights. Where were they when the Others went away? |274|

BOY. When they went away we were not among white People.

GOVERNOR. How many Days since you saw [a] white Man's House?

BOY. I can not tell, if I should, perhaps I might tell a Lie.

GOVERNOR. Did you come through the Catawbas or Cherokee Country?

BOY. I can't tell.

GOVERNOR. Had you any Slaves along with you?

BOY. We came out to try if we could ketch some. We had a Scalp with us, but I cannot tell where we got it.

GOVERNOR. How many Moons is it since they had that Scalp?

BOY. About one Moon and a Half.

GOVERNOR. He said it was but one Moon and a Half since they left their own Nation. Tell him not to make Lies, and it will be better for him.

BOY. I know no more about it. I have said all I have to say.

GOVERNOR. Who gave you this Belt of Wampum?

BOY. I cannot say any Thing about it.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell him to say the Truth, and it will be better for him.

BOY. At another Time I will tell every Thing.

On this the other Indians were sent back into Custody.

GOVERNOR. Tell him as his Countrymen are now not here, if he will declare the Truth, as he is a young Man, his Life shall not be touched.

BOY. When I came away I was but a Boy and the old People don't tell Boys their Designs. We left our Country after a Pipe Dance. We came against the Catawbas.

GOVERNOR. Why did you pass by the Catawbias if you came out against them?

BOY. When we came from our Country to the River here, the other Shavanahs told us to return back for there was no Plunder for us here.

GOVERNOR. Instead of returning to your own Country, [you?] were going further South in the Way to Georgia. |275| (To the Interpreter) Tell him that a little while ago this Boy said he would tell us all, why does he not tell it now?

BOY. I own I did say so, but I meant that I was to say all that my Father had said.

GOVERNOR. What is the Tally you keep?

BOY. I have none. It was 15 Nights since our People went back.

GOVERNOR. Name the River and the Place where they turned back at.

INDIAN. I cannot tell.

GOVERNOR (to the tall pockfretted Indian). How long is it since you left the Nation?

INDIAN. The Grass was then beginning to spring up.

GOVERNOR. How many left the Nation with you?

INDIAN. Six came out of our Nation. I am a Shavanah, and Head of a Town. We are distributed by different Names, the Cow, the Bear, the Buffaloe. There are also the Wolf Shavanahs and other Names given us.

GOVERNOR. We have heard that there are some more of the Shavanahs in our Settlements, but our People are gone out after them. If they take them and you be found a Liar you will be made to suffer, therefore tell us how many came out of your Nation with you.

INDIAN. None more than six. The Grass was then beginning to spring up, but we found when we came into this southerly Country that the Leaves were on the Trees.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask the Boy how many came out of the Nation with him, and how many Days since the Others returned back, and the Name of the River where they turned back.

BOY. It was 20 Days since they returned back.

GOVERNOR. What River was it at?

TALL INDIAN. It was upon the Cherokee Path. |276|

GOVERNOR. How many went back do you say?

TALL INDIAN. Two that were lame went back, two Others that carried them.

GOVERNOR. You said six only came from your Nation, and four are gone Home, yet there are six still here. How can this be?

INDIAN. (Made no Answer)

GOVERNOR. Did any of Shirtier's Party come along with you?

INDIAN. None of them came with us.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask them on what Design did they [come] out of the Nation.

TALL INDIAN. When we left our Nation we were all drunk, and came out with Intention to go to War, but when they grew sober and heard that the

several Nations had made Peace with one another, then we began to think of returning Home.

GOVERNOR. How many white Men's Houses did you pass before you slept at the white Man's House?

INDIAN. We cannot tell. There were a good many.

GOVERNOR. How often did you sleep at any white Man's House before you were taken?

INDIAN. We slept at two white Man's Houses.

GOVERNOR. What Time of the Day was it that you came to the old Man's House?

INDIAN. It was about Noon, after that we were taken.

GOVERNOR. Did you come by the Cherokees or Catawbas?

INDIAN. We came on the Path between the Cherokees and Catawbas.

GOVERNOR. What became of the Scalp you had? Have you got it still?

INDIAN. I know Nothing about any Scalp, only we came to a Gentleman's House like this, and heard that a Creek was killed.

GOVERNOR. Let us hear what he says.

ITAWACHCOMECO. We heard the Creek Indian that was killed had two Shots found in him, and that [his] Scull was intirely cut off and further we know not. |277|

GOVERNOR. How long was it before or after they were taken that they heard that?

INDIAN. It is nine Nights since we heard it.

GOVERNOR (pointing to the Boy with the squint Eye). What was this Boy to be sent out for after he was taken?

BOY. I took my Gun up, and was to go out for Nothing.

GOVERNOR. Was not he the Person pitched upon to go, and seek for his other Country Men to come into them?

BOY. Makes no Answer. Stands mute.

GOVERNOR. How long was it, do you say, since the Rest left you?

BOY. Twenty Days.

GOVERNOR. How many where there that did leave you?

BOY. There were seven that went back.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask the Man on the Ground why he dared to say such a Lie that only 4 went back?

INDIAN. All the 4 went together.

GOVERNOR. He now has made but one Man lame, before, he said 2, and one he says had the Negro Distemper, and yet 2 of them were sound, and carried off the 2 lame. Do you know of any Scalps that you have among you?

BOY. I know Nothing about it.

GOVERNOR. What made you keep among the Woods and Swamps since you came into our Country?

BOY. We heard the white People were in Arms, and that made us keep from the Path, till we should find an Oppertunity to go Home, but the white People told us that if we should go down to the Governor, we should be set at Liberty.

GOVERNOR. Was it before you were taken that they told you so?

INDIAN. After we were taken.

GOVERNOR. What Indians did you come out against?

INDIAN. We know Nothing about it. We were all drunk when we came out of our Nation, and till this Time we do not know for what we came. [278]

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask the Man on the Floor what the Belt of Wampum is for.

INDIAN. My Brother bought it for my wearing.

GOVERNOR. Was not this String to tie your Prisoners?

INDIAN. We intended to have gone to the Muscos or Creeks.

GOVERNOR. Why were you to go to the Creeks? Was this String to tie them?

INDIAN. If you will allow me a Guard to go with me to the Muscows, I shall shew that I am no Liar.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them they have come among us as Enemies. Tell them that two of their Nation came into a white Man's on Saludy River who spoke the Shavanah Language. They came in seemingly in the Evening in a peaceable Manner, and were hospitably entertained, but after all the House were fast Asleep, one of the Shavanahs shot the Landlord dead in his Bed, and miserably with a Tomohawk, struck the Woman over all her Body. She, however, did not die immediately, but before she expired told that the Shavanahs had murdered her husband, and not contented with that, the other Shavanah murdered a young Man that was sleeping on the Floor; then with the most horrible Barbarity took two innocent Children out of their Beds, and dashed out their Brains, then robbed the House of every Thing and carried off every Thing. The Woman lay among the dead 2 Days, then [crawled] to a Neighbour's, and told the whole of the dreadful and bloody Scene. Finis.

The Prisoners were ordered back to Gaol.

28th Day of June, 1753 [279]

His Excellency acquainted the Council that the Cherokee Indians were now arrived, and that he expected them in the Council Chamber, and had given Orders to a Detachment of the Independent Company to conduct them to the Council Chamber, and soon afterwards Commissary Dart introduced them, and after shaking Hands and being seated as usual, the Governor ordered James Beamer, Trader, to interpret all that his Excellency should say to the Indians, and what they should say to him, and he being sworn faithfully to do so, his Excellency acquainted them, that many of the Gentlemen of the Council who had waited a considerable Time in Town in Expectation of their Arrival, were now gone to the Country, but that he had sent for them, and did not doubt of their returning in a Day or two, and therefore he would defer any Thing he had to say to them till their Arrival. But in the meantime took this Opportunity of bidding them Welcome to Charles Town, that it was true he needed no Time to convince them of his Majesty's paternal Affection, and hoped his own past Behaviour was a sufficient Proof of the Regard he had for them. But

as some of the Matters he intended to talk to them of required to be well weighed, he would defer entering upon them till the Rest of the Gentlemen of the Council should come to Town. In the mean Time he will take care that lodgings should be provided for them, and that they should be provided with Provisions or whatever they wanted but was sorry to hear that their Nation had not a sufficient Supply of Goods, but for the Future he would endeavour that there should be no Complaints of that kind.

LITTLE CARPENTER. I have taken great Notice of every Thing the Governor has said, and shall faithfully report every Thing I shall hear when I return Home. |280|

GOVERNOR. Their whole Nation are very ready to listen to whatever I say, for they are sensible from Experience that I never recommend any Thing but what is for their Good.

His Excellency the Governor acquainted the Council July the 3d, 1753 that the Cherokee Head Man called the Little Carpinter who arrived the other Day in Charles Town acquainted him that he lately had been out at War against the French Indians who have so long infested this Province, and committed so many Outrages and Murders in their, as well as in this Country, that he with a Party of Cherokees found an Opportunity of attacking them and killed eight among whom were some French Men, and had taken two Prisoners.

His Excellency also acquainted the Board that the Master of a Vessel from Virginia who stayed here but two or three Days before he said, informed him that when he left Virginia a great Number of French Indians from the Ohio had made an Incursion on Part of that Dominion, and killed about 50 white People.

Letter from his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c. to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, viz.,

South Carolina, 21st June, 1753

SIR, On the 12[th] of this Instant your Express brought me your Letter dated the 23d of May last inclosing the Copy of a Letter from Gov. Clinton, and of another from Gov. Hamilton with several other Copies of Papers referred to, and as they contain Matters of great Importance, I without Loss of Time communicated them to the Council, who considered them with that Attention that is due to every Thing that so greatly concerns his Majesty's Service, and the British Interest, that may so nearly effect the present Peace of a neighbouring Province, or by the Consequences, may disturb |281| the Tranquility of all the Colonies upon the Continent, in short, that may involve us in Trouble, or have what the French call *des Suites facheuse*.

The Gentlemen of the Council were of Opinion that it would not be adviseable for me to promise any great Assistance from this Province in its present Situation, more especially as the very Person from whom you have the Accounts of the Numbers of the French Army, gives you also Information that a Part of them is designed for the utter Destruction of the Catawbias, and as the sole Dependence of that little Nation is upon this Government, it is proper we should endeavour to protect and defend them. Indeed it is our Interest, and absolutely necessary for us to do so, for they form a Part of our Barrier, and

if they are cut off, a Door will be left open to the French Indians to harass our new Settlements in these out Parts. I am sensible how greatly it concerns the Peace of all his Majesty's Colonies upon this Continent, to keep the French at a Distance. It not only concerns the Peace, but the very being of this Province, for compared with Virginia and some other Northern Governments, it is but thinly peopled. Our great Security is the Friendship of the Indian People, which I therefore study to cultivate with the greatest Care, and as I find the French spare no Pains in stirring up Strife, that by constant Wars they may weaken one another, I endeavour to heal and reconcile all their Differences.

I have for some Time past taken a good Deal of Pains to make a firm Peace between the Creeks and Cherokees, and am not without a Prospect of Success. I am equally desirous that there should be a Peace between all our Indians, and the Six Nations, and I sent Proposals |282| to the Northwards some Time ago to that Purpose, and I hope you and Governor Clinton will strengthen my Hands in this good Work. If it could be brought about, I could venture to promise a considerable Number of Indians to be employed in defeating any Designs of the French for the Future, but in their present Attempt, they have either succeeded or failed. If they have succeeded, and made a Settlement with such an Army as you have Advice of, I can not be of Opinion that it will be safe for me without special Directions from his Majesty to take any Steps to dislodge them, or in other Words, to distroy them, and therefore with great Defference to you and the Council of Virginia, I offer it as my Opinion that a full Representation should be laid before his Majesty of the several Steps to be taken by you to settle that Country, and a particular Detail of the Measures the French are pursuing to dispossess you of it, and to settle it themselves, and that we should wait till his Majesty's Pleasure be signified before we can warrantably proceed any further.

But I think you very justly doubt the Information you have received as to the Number of Troops. Indians never see, and seldom speak, of thousands, and from a long and pretty intimate Knowledge of them, I have learned to mistrust their Accounts upon such Subjects. Their Fears often magnify Appearances, and they are not very scrupulas or exact in Numbers.

I hope all his Majesty's Collonies upon the Continent will make a common Cause of it when any Part of them is invaded, but in the present Case, this Province is very nearly concerned, *Proximus ardet*, for which Reason, and from the earnest Desire that I know they have of expressing that Zeal for his Majesty's Service, they will according to their small Ability exert themselves like loyal and grateful Subjects in executing his Majesty's Commands.

I am, Sir, yours &c.

JAMES GLEN

3rd Day of July, 1753 |283|

Morgan Sabb, Planter, attended at the Board according to Desire, and gave his Excellency the following Account, viz.,

That about two Years ago when he was at his own Plantation, his Servants acquainted him that some Northern Indians had past his House on the Sal-ketchee River in a Boat. He immediately thereupon armed, and went in

another Boat in search of them. That about two Miles from his Dwelling House he found the said Indians in their Boat, lying on their Oars, or rather Paddles, of which they had about 12 or 14. That he haled their Boat, and asked what Business they had there. They made Answer that I had no Concern with what they had to do there, their Business was with red and not white People. Mr. Sabb further declared that one of the Savanah Fellows confined below was the Person that he had seen in the Boat on the Salketchee River.

The Governor did thereupon order that two of the said Prisoners be brought up with a Gaurd into the Council Chamber. On coming up Mr. Sabb pointing to the youngest of them (called Itawachcomequa) said that is the Man I saw in the Boat, to which if required, I am willing to give my Affidavit that I saw them there.

The Cherokee Indian, called the Little Carpenter, was sent for, by his Excellency, and also the Utchee Indian called King Tom, who lives with his Family and Others [of] his Country Men in our Settlements, and who had been twice taken Prisoner near his own living Place, by the Savanah Indians, now Prisoners, and carried up to the Cherokee Country, who told the Governor that the first Time he was carried up he found an Oppertunity of making his Escape when the Watch put to gaurd him were asleep. |284|

GOVERNOR TO KING TOM (pointing to the two Savanah Prisoners). Do you know them? And if they were any of those who took him Prisoner.

KING TOM (pointing to the youngest of the two Prisoners). That is the Man, who with a Hatchet, threatned to knock me in the Head. (Then pointing to the tal[est] of the two, said) This other Fellow is he that tied me, and carried me up to the Cherokee Country.

LITTLE CARPENTER. No! It was I that tied him the second Time.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask them if ever they had seen Mr. Sabb.

INDIAN PRISONER. No. We never saw him.

GOVERNOR (to the Prisoner). How long have you been in this Province?

SAVANAH. I have been six Times out at War, but I cannot tell how long it is since.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask if he ever carried off any Prisoners from this Province.

PRISONER. I do not know.

GOVERNOR. How long is it since you were here last?

PRISONER. I can not remember.

GOVERNOR. What Part of the Country did you come from last?

INDIAN. (Makes no Answer).

GOVERNOR (to King Tom). You was, you say, taken Prisoner?

KING TOM. Yes, the Marks of my being tied still appears on my Flesh (shews his Body).

GOVERNOR (to K[ing] T[om]). What Number of Northern Indians were there that took you Prisoner?

KING TOM. There were 16 in Number.

GOVERNOR (speaking to the youngest Prisoner, and pointing to King Tom) Know you this Man?

PRISONER. No, I never saw him.

KING TOM. You say you never saw me (pointing to the tallest). That Man took me and carried me up to the Cherokees. I was eight Days in travelling up, but on the 9th finding |285| my Keepers.

PRISONER. I never was in the Cherokees.

INTERPRETER. Never?

KING TOM. I saw that Indian (pointing to the Prisoner) at Chote.

GOVERNOR. In coming hither did you leave the Cherokees' Country to the right or left Hand?

PRISONER. It lay in my left Hand as I came along.

GOVERNOR. There are People here that saw you in the Cherokees, and that but very lately.

GOVERNOR. How many Persons set out with you in coming from your own Country?

PRISONER. Nine Persons out of 13 returned back. I left my own Country to follow Shirtee.

GOVERNOR (to Mr. Beamer, Indian Trader). Did you ever see any of these Savannahs in the Cherokee Country?

BEAMER. I think I saw that Man there. (Pointing to the tallest of the two Prisoners).

MORGAN SABB. I could safely give my Oath that one of these Savannahs I did see in the Boat on the Salketchee River about two Years ago, that is about the Time that King Tom was carried away to the Cherokees.

LITTLE CARPINTER. The Shavanahs are in the French Interest. If your Excellency will not put them to Death we will carry them back to their own Country, and acquaint the Head Men of their Town how Matters are, and if the Governor will not put them to Death, we shall take care that they shall no more come into your Settlements.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them this is the second Time that they have been examined, and find that they do continually contradict themselves, [nay], contradict what they declared the last Time they were |286| examined, for it is plain this Man (pointing to the Little Carpenter) says he saw them in his Country, so that since they make such manifest Contradictions, I find there is not believing one Word they say. But let me tell them they had better make a plain Confession.

PRISONER. I have nothing more to say. Finis.

Prisoners were both remanded to Confinement.

Wednesday, A.M., the 4th Day of July, 1753

LITTLE CARPINTER. I remember when I was in England we were told by the great King George to vindicate ourselves against all our enemies Indians, and that we should have Amunition to fight against the Southern Indians, and I want to know if you have any Orders from the great King George to make Peace between us and the Creeks.

GOVERNOR. You was very young at that Time, and must have forgot the Talk. I have the great King's Talk, and the Paper in my Custody, where the

great King desires that all the Indians who are Friends with the English should be at Peace with one another.

LITTLE CARPENTER. The Great King, when I was in England, desired us to revenge the Lives of his white People, whose Bones lay white upon the Ground. The Creeks [killed?] the white People, but our Nation did not, for we aided and assisted them.

GOVERNOR. What I say is the great King's Talk. You are not to mind anybody else.

LITTLE CARPENTER. I shall be glad if you will let me go to England in the Spring. I want to talk with the great King George myself.

GOVERNOR. It may be that in two or three Years hence, when all Things are made easy, you may have leave to go, but your Nation is at present so engaged with [287] your Enemies that it would be wrong [that] so useful a Warriour as you are should be taken away from assisting your Country.

LITTLE CARPENTER. There are other Countries and Places to go to England from besides this.

GOVERNOR. The great King will not see any from this Country, but when I send them.

LITTLE CARPENTER. I should be glad to hear your Excellency's Talk about your white People, and our Trade, but as to the making Peace, we have no Directions about that. We can not do any Thing without the Consent of Old Hop.

GOVERNOR. You knew what you were sent for before you came down, and I am surprized you did not bring full Powers with you to conclude a Peace to which you had agreed above two Months ago.

GOVERNOR (looking on the Little Carpenter). I have been 10 Years here and never saw this Man before. (To the Interpreter) Tell him I have heard great Complaints about him, and that he is a Disturber of the Peace, but as he is now come down, I doubt not but that he will clear himself of these Reports, and will deserve my good Opinion of him.

LITTLE CARPENTER (taking a lighted Tobacco Pipe in his Hand). This Pipe was sent by Old Hop at Chote, and desired that it might be delivered to your Excellency and your beloved Men, that you may all smoke of it. (Another Indian Fellow who had a Cross of Brass hanging at his Ear, gives the Pipe to the Governor. He and all the Council and Others smoke out of it, then the Indians all of them.) [288]

GOVERNOR. We have now smoaked out of one Pipe; this is a Token of Peace, and that we are all Friends with your Nation. The last Time I smoked in this Room, the Cherokees, and Creeks smoked in this Room, and the Catawbas also. I like such smoking as that. I should be glad to see the like again, when they may be all Friends, and treat one another like Friends and Brothers. The Business you were sent for was to conclude a Peace with the Creeks, and for no other Purpose.

LONG JACK. I came hither from my Town and the Place where Old Hop, and our Council meet. I came to see the Governor at the Edge of the Great Water. I have not seen you of a long Time. There are many Enemies on

the Path, and I could not tell if ever I should get here alive, but we are come safe where we find all bright and clear and we are very thankful for it. As I am now with you now I have seen the Smoak arise, but I shall return Home, and if I git safe to my Nation, I intend to go directly out to War. Every Thing I have heard and seen here is clear and bright, but reckon at Home they are dark, but I shall only go out to War against my Enemies, but never against my Friends and Brothers. I shall go Home as soon as I go Down Stairs. This Room looks to me like a great Tree, but the same Tree may fall and I be caught in it, and so shall make all the Haste I can to get out of it.

When we left my Town we came away with our Arms, and Old Hope desired us to make Haste down with our People, to your Excellency, and to attend to what you should say about Matters of white People and our Trade, but to give no Answer as to Peace with the Creeks, but to leave that Matter to him for he would give an Answer himself.

Old Hope said he would be impatient for our [289] Return, and keep his Face this Way, and he hoped he should see the Smoak from this Place rise, and that I should bring a good Talk from your Excellency. (Pointing to the Tobacco Pipe) This Pipe is Old Hope's. He is as much Governor of his Towns, as your Excellency is of your People here for we are only sent as Messengers of Peace to your Excellency to smoak with you, and your beloved Men, and then to return Home. Did your Excellency receive the Letter that Old Hope wrote you?

GOVERNOR. I believe I did. (To the Interpreter) Is he done?

LONG JONNY. I have done.

GOVERNOR. If Old Hope was hear himself I should only hear him speak, but if there are any Others of the Head Men that have any Thing to say I shall hear them.

INDIANS. We did not come down to give any Talk; we were ordered by Old Hop to hear what your Excellency says, but not to say any Thing else.

GOVERNOR. If you was ordered to leave that Pipe of Peace I shall keep it carefully, and smoak out of it with our Friends when they come down, for which in Return I shall send him a Present.

INDIANS. We are not going away yet before we leave the Town.

GOVERNOR. Your Comparison of this Government to a great Tree was very just, but you was mistaken if you think it may fall. Its Branches are large and deep rooted, and happy is that Nation of Indians who shall take Shelter under it.

INDIAN. I did not mean that. Your Excellency mistook my Meaning. The large Tree, I mean we are so much exposed to many Enemies, and the French Indians, that we want a large Tree to be planted in our Nation, a Place to protect us from all our Enemies. [290]

GOVERNOR. The English are very careful to provide for their Friends' Protection, and you may depend on having all the Assistance that is requisite from this Province against those who are your as well our Enemies. I shall not detain you any longer at present. You may go to Dinner, and as it has been a Custom here to make some Presents to such Indians as come to Charles

Town, and as you have many Enemies at present, the best Presents I can make is that of Ammunition, of which I shall order you a good Supply.

LONG JONNY. We are in Haste to be dispatched and shall be thankful for your supplying us with Arms and Amunition. The Day here is bright and clear, but not so on the Path, which is full of Enemies, that we know not if ever we shall return to our Nation alive, nor when we lay down in the Woods if ever we shall live to the Morning, nor in passing by Thickets and Bushes, but that the Enemy may be lying in Wate to destroy us. When we came down, we were safer than what we are in going back because the white Men were in our Company.

GOVERNOR. Tell them what I intend to give to themselves they shall have it Tomorrow, and shall take care that their Powder and other Amunition be carried Part of the Way upon a Cart.

LONG JONNY. We are obliged to your Excellency, and beg we may be dispatched, and go away the Day after the Morrow, but we will not hurry your Excellency. It shall be when you please, and hopes you will order the Cart to go up with us. We want some [Pipes], Hatchets, and Pins to streach our Skins with. We had these Things in Virginia, and |291| we want to carry them up with us to shew that we can have as good Things from this Place as from Virginia.

GOVERNOR (to the Commissary General). See to get some of those Things for them.

After shaking Hands they all withdrew.

Thursday, A.M., the 5th Day of July, 1753

The Cheifs of the Upper and Lower Cherokee Nation attending with out, were admitted to a Conference or Talk with his Excellency in Council, at which Time James Beamer and John Hatton, two Cherokee Traders, being duly sworn to interpret truely every Thing which was to be said by his Excellency to the said Indians, and what they should say to the Governor, when after the Ceremony of shaking Hands and every one seated, his Excellency addressing himself to the Indians, spoke as follows, viz.,

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, Yesterday you heard my Talk when I told you that the cheif Thing for which I sent for you was to conclude a Peace with the Creeks. There are other Things proper to be mentioned, but as you have not fully answered that Point, if you have any Thing else to say I am ready to hear you.

I have now in my Hand a Letter from Old Hop of Chote attested by Hatton and Beamer, about a Peace with the Creeks, and who says that before now every Thing was cloudy, but since hearing from the Governor, every Thing is now clear and bright. I perceive at the writting of this (looking on the Letter) Ustineca and Tasitte of Hywassee were present. I suppose they remember it, and as probably this is the last Time we shall talk together before you leave the Town, I desire you will disburthen yourselves freely to me and conceal Nothing. (Pointing to an Indian) |292| I perceive you have the Pipe in your Hand which Hop sent me down as a Token of Friendship, and desired

that I, and my beloved Men would smoak out of it. I accept of it as a Token of Friendship, and as he desires, in order to shew how willing I am to comply with what he does desire, I and my beloved Men will smoak out of it, and I hope he will be as ready on his Part to do what I recommend to him.

(A Candle is by the Governor ordered to be lighted.)

INDIAN. Canachta of Chote sent that Pipe and these Eagles' Wings as a Token of Friendship with the English, that when you see it, you may remember him.

GOVERNOR. I do receive it as a Token of Peace and Friendship, and as long as it remains whole, we shall when your People come down smoak with them out of it. He tells me he has sent me some Tobacco.

INDIAN (gives the Governor the Pipe lighted, and also the Pair of Eagle's Wings. The Governor, and all the Council, and others Present, and all the Indians smoak out of the Pipe).

GOVERNOR. I [perceive] the Tabacco is gone, but I shall call for more. (More is brought.) (To the Interpreter) Tell them that as sure as I fill this Pipe with Tabacco, I publicly do promise that the Cherokee Nation shall be from hence forward plentifully supplied with Goods. [This I desire you to tell Hold Hop, for if ever they want Goods,]³⁰ it is the Fault of the Traders who do not acquaint me therewith, when this happens, you must send a Messenger to the Captain of the Fort.

LONG JACK. We thank your Excellency, and are much obliged to you. Whilst Bob Kelly and Hains traded to our Nation, we were well supplied, and wanted not for any Thing, but since they are no more, we are not so well supplied. Only now, we rely on your Excellency's Promise that we shall be supplied with Goods of all Kinds. [293] We are now in the Governor's House with your Excellency and beloved Men, our Brothers, and with our Traders, also several of whom we know have lost their Lives in coming to our Country, for whose Blood we shall have Satisfaction of the French. Last Winter when you sent up the Talk not to go on in the War, against the Creeks, I did observe it, and told our Warriours not to go out any more against them, for there were Enemies enough to go out against besides them; on the second Message that came, it was to meet your Excellency at the Congrees, but that not happening, Old Hop desired us to come down and hear what your Excellency had to say to us. When we return and tell him that he then will give your Excellency a more full Answer about the Peace, I am now before your Excellency and in a beloved House where all is clear and bright. For my Part I never began the War, but when they began with me, nor do I ever for the Loss of one single Man killed make War until they repeat these Killings, and then, before I enter into War, I send Messengers to acquaint them of the Injuries I had received.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). I hear very well what he says. Has he any more to say?

³⁰The words omitted here are supplied from the copy in the JC, July 5, 1753, XXI, pp. 521-22.

LONG JACK. We are at Present not desirous to continue the War against the Creeks. We have other People to go to War against, but the making Peace with the Creeks is really not making any Peace at all in our Opinion, for if you make a Peace with them Today, they will be sure they will brake it the next. |294|

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Is he done? I shall make an Answer to what he had said.

LONG JACK. After the Letter sent you by Old Hop, we followed, and he hopes you will take Compassion on them, and not let them want for any Thing.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell him I shall Answer what he has said for I have given great Attention to what he has spoke. I am sensible Kelly was a very good Man and supplied them well with Goods, but as he is gone we shall take care that they be well supplied by Others, and send up Traders that will make up his Loss, and you have Goods as plentyfully and cheap as if he was alive.

The Mention of Mr. Kelly brings a second Thing to my Remembrance, and that is the Barbarity of the French in encouraging their Indians to kill our white People, and giving them a Reward for their Scalps, brought to them. Mr. Kelly was murdered by them, but if in Time to come if any white Man shall be killed they may depend upon it Satisfaction will be had.

I am glad they heard I had sent up a Talk advising them to be at Peace with the Creeks. I approve of their observing it. Since Old Hop has sent you down only to hear which I have to say, and not to give any Answer, I can not expect you should answer for him, as he is the Head Man over the Hills, and since he expresses himself so desirous of a Peace with the Creeks, I am hopeful the Creeks will be as ready to keep the Peace on their Part. I am glad to hear they think about observing a Peace, when it is concluded between the one Nation and the Other, and that he thinks also that the Loss of one Man or two does not give Provocation sufficient to renew the War, that reasoning with those who commit such Infractions should be used, and that |295| if the Man be punished who commits the Crime, it prevents further Mischief. You Cherokees are much more beloved by us than the Savanahs, but if any of your People come down to kill any of my People, we should insist upon Satisfaction, and yet not make War with your Nation. It is our constant Practice so to do. There is an Instance of it amongst the Creeks. They came down and killed you Cherokees, our Friends, near this Town. I sent up and demanded Satisfaction, and they complied with my Desire, and took away the Life of one of their greatest Men in order to give us the Satisfaction we demanded.

As to the last Thing you said, you may depend upon it that you shall have a constant Supply of Goods, and I am grieved when I hear you go from one Country to another seeking for Goods. I had indeed a Talk sent me from over the Hills, when they mention that they had really a great Scarcity of Goods, and that it was the Reason that obliged you to go elsewhere for Goods, all which I never knew nor had any Notice of till I read that Talk, but I shall take care it shall be no more so, and shall prevent the like for the Future.

LITTLE CARPINTER. When I was in England two papers were given by the great King George, one, for the Cherokees, the other, I suppose came to this Province of South Carolina. I have not seen these Papers and I suppose they are lost.

GOVERNOR. That Paper, though it cannot at present be so readily come at, being among a great Heap of other Papers, it is not lost. I shewed you it in Print the other Day in a Book. [296]

LITTLE CARPINTER. This is the third Time I have been here, and I remember the great King's Talk. He promised we should never want Goods, notwithstanding that, we have been put to great Difficulties for Goods and obliged to go to other Countries for them, but now that your Excellency has given your Promise that we shall be supplied, our Hearts are streight, and we will not go any where else for Goods but here.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell him I am glad that that was the only Reason for his going to Virginia.

LITTLE CARPINTER. I heard your Excellency sent several Times for me. I was sorry I was from Home, for perhaps your Excellency may have thought I had done Something which made me affrayed to come hither, but I was then in Virginia where the Governor there shewed us his Commission, and said it was the same as that of the Governor of Carolina. It was not for Fear of any Thing that I had done that I did not come here. It was owing to the Tennessee People who are poor and want Goods, and had been very ill supplied, there having been only a Pack horse Man with some Goods there, and so they were obliged to seek for more. There are now but only two Traders in our Nation, Mr. Beamer and Doharty. There are others who have no Goods at all, but what they get from other People, but now that I have seen your Excellency, and that we have talked with one another freely and trully, I hope all the Traders may receive good Supplies for which we shall be very thankful. We want also some small Articles for our Women. When I was in England I remember the great King George's Talk, for the Paper said the Governor of Carolina was to supply us with all Kinds of Goods, but if he did not, we might [297] have them in Virginia, that you both were our People, all under the great King George.

LONG JACK. We are now almost ready to go Home, and should be glad to have an Answer from your Excellency to Old Hop's Letter which mentions that he was not able to come down with us. We should be glad that your Excellency would go as far as he mentioned where Old Hop said he would meet you even if he should be carried on a Man's Back.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell the Little Carpinter I will first answer him. I am very sorry he was obliged to go through Briars and Thickets to get Goods, but for the Future they shall be abundantly supplied, and Goods be brought him instead of going else where to seek for them. To the Interpreter) Tell him I am glad to hear that he has been in those Parts for in his Absence some of his Enemies gave out, that he was gone to the French, but now as I hear what he has said, from his own Mouth, I will not give any more Ear to what they say. 'Tis very true what he says, they have at present very few

Traders among them, Doharty and Beamer, but indeed there is no Encouragement for them. The Price of Goods is so very low, that the Traders can not live among them. But he knows I very lately have sent up another, with Goods enough. I don't mention this to raise the Price of Goods. They shall always have Goods as usual, but they must pay for them. They must be very sensible of the Lowness of the Prices among them in comparison of the Creeks. I shall mention one Article only. The Creeks have 40 Bullets for one Pound of Leather, the Cherokees, 60. (To the Interpreter) Tell him I have frequently [298] read over the Paper he speaks of from the great King George, but there is not any Word about the Government of Virginia in it, and their supplying you with Goods. 'Tis true, he is under the great King George, but if at any Time I should send to the Governor of Virginia not to supply you with Goods of Account of some Misdemanner [*sic*], he durst not do it; it is true that Governor's Commission is from the same great King as mine is.

LITTLE CARPINTER. What I mention about that is only Talk. I do not say such a Thing is to be or likely to be, but if it should so happen we should not be at a Loss for Goods, for there are many great Waters and Rivers to go down, where Goods are to be had, but we hope it never will be so, the Failure shall never be on our Side.

GOVERNOR. You would be at a great Loss if you did so, and would be as naked as the French themselves are, but as it never will happen, we shall always be good Friends to the Cherokees.

LITTLE CARPINTER. I have no Intention to go but Hold [*sic*] Hop is a wise Man, and could give all Manner of Satisfaction to your Excellency as to these Things were you to talk together, but as we only are Warriors, we have no great Knowledge in many Things where the Good of our Nation lyes, nor can we express ourselves or argue upon such Things, therefore must refer you to the good wise old Man, who knows such Affairs better than we. Formerly we had four Traders, when we had more Men amongst us than at present. Mr. Elliot has brought us a great Deal of Goods, but we are affrayed he will not be able to supply all our Wants.

GOVERNOR. Then I will send more; you have pressed me very much to see Old Hop, but there are many Affairs that require my being here, but if at any Time I should go to the Congress, I shall send a Letter to Old Hop to meet me there. (To the Interpreter) Tell them if any other of the Warriours, or People, have [299] any Thing else to say to me, I am ready to hear them. Here is Oustneca (pointing to an Indian) he is come over the Hills. If he has any Thing to say I shall be glad to hear him. I am glad to see him. He is always the Messenger of good News, and of Peace. He came in a good Time to this Town, to see that what had been suggested against this Government were all Falsehoods, and Lies, and his Behaviour since he went Home has been perfectly good. He always gives good Talks to his People, and I hope he will continue to do so, for we allways have looked upon him as our good Friend. (To the Interpreter) If the Small Pox Conjuror or Skiagunsta has any Thing to say, I shall hear them.

SKIAGUNSTA. I am listening to hear if any of the Upper Towns has any Thing more to say, and have been listning to these two Head Men. Suppose they have not done, when they have, I have something to say, for it is not our Custom like the white People to talk altogether, but when one is done another begins. When they are all quiet, I shall begin to speak.

GOVERNOR. It is a very good Way, and indeed we observe the same.

LONG JACK. We were talking about the Trade. I believe both your Excellency and we are imposed on by some Traders. When we tell them of it, they say they have the Governor's Orders for it, and when we complain, we are ill-treated by them. The Price of a white Shirt is at 5 lb. of Leather, a How at 5 lb., a small Shirt at 3 lb. If we complain of this, they answer they have come a great Way, and that their Horses brake their Bones in coming over the Hills. Some of them make us pay 6 lb. of Leather for a Fathom of Calicoe and 4 lbs. Weight for one Year. |300|

GOVERNOR. What the Traders say is very true. They often sustain great Losses in bringing in their Goods to your Nation, and often have them spoiled in the carriage, and indeed the Price is so low, that many of them cannot live. Sometimes they cannot be paid for the Goods that they do sell, and many other Disadvantages there are that they labour under, so that you must not expect to have Goods at too low a Price, for by the last Treaty, you were to have Goods at the same Price, as was usual before the making that Treaty.

LONG JACK. Many of us are often killed in War, and Others by Sickness, and if we do owe the Traders any Thing they must not seize upon our Horses, for the Debt, though it be little, when what is left would be of Service to the Living.

GOVERNOR. I am very sorry to hear it. If you will mention but any one of the Traders that do such Things, they shall be punished. But you yourselves ought to keep Accompts to compare with their Accompts. These are the Words in the last Treaty. (His Excellency reads the Article relating to trade in the last Treaty, and reads the Names of every one of the Head Men that signed it, being the Act of the whole Nation). It was stipulated that Goods should stand at the usual Prices, and that if any Trader should impose on them they should be punished. Let me know the Person that does it.

LITTLE CARPENTER. A Flap to be one Pound of Leather, and 6 Flaps to be the Measure of a Match Coat.

GOVERNOR. A Match Coat is settled at 6 Weight of Leather. The Creeks pay 8 Weight, and that Weight is really 10. (To the Interpreter) Tell them they may have an iron Yard up with them, and the Trader cannot cheat them.

SKIAGUNSTA. When I and my People were here before now, we agreed as to the Price of Goods, a Flap, a Shirt, &c., but before it was settled, something intervned that stopt it. |301|

LITTLE CARPINTER. It was on account of the Trade that we went to Virginia. When I was in England I was told that I might go any Way for Goods when I could get them the cheapest. The Price of Shirting is dearer now than formerly.

GOVERNOR. It was agreed that the Price should be as had been usual.

LITTLE CARPINTER. The Traders are very cross with us Indians. We dare not speak to them. If we do, they take our Skins, and throw them on the Ground, and deny us Goods. If we do not give them their Prices we must go without any.

GOVERNOR. You have already got Measures and Weights, and therefore they cannot cheat you, and the Prices of Goods are so very low that the Traders cannot live, and pay for their Goods, but I desire you will tell me any one that ever got a Farthing among you. One of the greatest Traders who used to supply the others in your Country with Goods, because our Traders among you were not able to pay for the Goods, they bought of him, is gone off to another Country and broke. There is James Beamer here who went very young into your Country to settle as a Trader. He is now grey headed and yet in Debt, and indeed the Traders among the Creeks make but a Shift to live. This is all they can do, and even Mr. Kelly who was a long Time among you, he left Nothing, for his Wife and Children are poor. (To the Interpreter) Tell them the Day now wears away, and is near spent. If any of them have any more to say, I shall nevertheless hear them.

LITTLE CARPINTER. Do what we can, the white People will cheat us in our Weights and Measures, and make them less. What is it a Trader can not do? They cheat us in the Measure of our Powder. Some of the white Men borrowed my Yeard and cut it, and then gave it back for which I was blamed. |302|

GOVERNOR. Let the Yeard Measure be kept by one of your beloved Men, and if then any Trader cut it, send to me.

LITTLE CARPINTER. We are satisfied.

LONG JACK. I want to know what is to be done with the Prisoners below.

GOVERNOR. Does he know what Nation they are of?

LONG JACK. Yes. They are Savanahs.

GOVERNOR. Was you ever in their Country?

LONG JACK. Yes.

GOVERNOR. How did they behave when you was last in their Country?

LONG JACK. They behaved very kindly to the white People.

GOVERNOR. Did you not hear that they killed a white Man in their Country?

LONG JACK. Yes, but he was killed by a Party of French Indians.

GOVERNOR. I was informed that one of your Nation was in the Savanah Town at that Time, and saw the Savanah stick a Knife in the white Man's Belly. Did you never hear of that?

LONG JACK. Yes, I did, but it was not a Savanah, but one of the Five Nations who was very much in Debt to his Trader. They got drunk together, quarreled, and he killed the white Man.

GOVERNOR. Did you see it?

LONG JACK. I heard of it.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask if he has not heard that they have killed several white Men since that Time? Did you not hear of it in your Nation?

LONG JACK. Yes.

GOVERNOR. Were such People to be looked upon as Friends?

LONG JACK. These seven Men were Savanah Traders, who in returning Home were killed by French Indians. [303]

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask if ever he heard of two Savanah Fellows going into the House of a white Man in our Settlements, were hospitably received, and the Master of the House spoke the Savanah Language, and gave them a Supper, and kind Usage, but who, when the Master of the House was in Bed and asleep, shot him dead, killed another young Man sleeping on the Ground, and two poor Children, they also murdered in their Beds. And wounded the Mother in such a Manner that they left her for dead, then plundered the House and took every Thing away with them. The Women recovered a little so much as to be brought here and have her Wounds dressed, but died a little Time after of those Wounds; only before she died she declared that they were Savanah Fellows that committed the Murder for her Husband who was murdered, before his [Death] told her so for he spoke the Savanah Language.

LONG JACK. I was at Kewee when these two Fellows came there, and I sent Notice immediately to the Raven to come and talk with them about it. He reprimanded them bitterly for what they had done, one of them was a Tawaw, the other, a Savanah who had when young been kept Prisoner among the Senecas.

GOVERNOR. As to the Savanahs below, when we took them we found Strings to bind Prisoners with. We asked what the Use of these Strings was. They owned it was to bind the Prisoners they could ketch, of our friendly Indians, a People who make War with nobody (pointing to King Jonney, the Notchee [*sic*] Indian). There is one of the said Settlement Indians who was taken Prisoner by them and carried to Kewee, but made his Escape from them. [304]

LITTLE CARPENTER. It was I that tied him the 2d Time he was taken.

GOVERNOR. As a further Proof one of our white People saw 14 Indians in a Boat with 14 Paddles. They went upon an Island to the Southward, carried off 14 of our Settlement Indians and killed two. Are these the Actions of Friends? But I shall not quarrel with a whole Nation for the Sake of a few, only shall punish the Offenders, though as to that we are not come to any determined Resolution, though we can not think them innocent, for they had no Business down in our Settlements. We have heard a good many Things about their Nation, and shall keep them till we hear further, but this is an Affair that does not concern you. (To the Interpreter) Tell them that there is a strong Presumption of their Guilt since they had no Business here, but if they had been Cherokees who had done the like, we should have served them in the same Manner as we do these Savanah Prisoners, but for all that should not have broke with the Cherokee Nation.

LONG JACK. I should not speak in their Favour, only we look on them as on our own People, as they always come with Peace Talks, to our Nation, and we desire they may be given to us.

GOVERNOR. I have heard so much of the Irregularities of their Nation, and that we shall keep them Prisoners till we hear further of their Behaviour (To the Interpreter) Tell them this is no Buisness of theirs.

SKIAGUNSTA. I hope the Discourse will be dropped as I have a few Words to say.

GOVERNOR. Go on.

SKIAGUNSTA. I look towards the Southwest, and it looks bright. I am heartily glad of the Peace, and we are obliged to your Excellency for it, and I am ready to confirm it. I have shaken Hands with the Creeks, and like the Talk, but I should [305] be better satisfied to see them here; we are but two Towns at present in the Lower Cherokees, but we are Men and Warriours as well as the others, and we have a War Hatchet as well as they, but as soon as I heard the Peace Talk, we buried the bloody Hatchet under Ground, and it never shall appear any more. My Heart was glad to hear of Peace. I had no Opportunity myself to go to the Creeks, but I sent a Message by a white Man that I was willing and ready to be at Peace with them. Some Time after I and one of the Creeks came down and met as Friends, the Creek Fellow told them that some of the Towns were willing to be at Peace, but that other Towns were not. The Man offered to go into the Nation with them. But whether they took them for Friends or not, some of our People were killed just by our Towns. A young Man that escaped brought Word to our Nation that the Upper Towns were for a Peace, but the Lower were not. You then sent your Agent to propose a Peace, and you have obtained it, and I am glad of it for all since that have been quiet. After the Agent went to the Nation, we lost men last Year in the Fall, but we did not seek Revenge for them, perhaps they were out and did not hear of the Peace. Therefore what ever Injury was done we resolved to bear it patiently, till we heard your Excellency's Talk, and then appeal to you for Redress. Last Winter one came to Estatoe and told us, that all was Peace. That made our Hearts glad, and we then hunted without Fear. When I went Home I told my People that all was Peace, and charged them not to spoil it, and that in case a Creek should kill a Cherokee, not to revenge it, but to complain thereof to your Excellency, and to have all Differences and Disputes between the two Nations, to be determined by you, by which Means [306] the Peace might be lasting.

For myself I have always been obedient in every Shape, to the Governor's Command, and followed him Step by Step. I have none other now to assist me but your Excellency, but what follows is the last Speech I am going to make. Your Excellency must remember that you promised to build a Fort at Kewee, which has not been done, though I earnestly desire it may be, otherwise we in the Lower Cherokees will not be able to keep our Towns.

GOVERNOR. I have heard what you have said, and the long Account how the Peace was brought about. I shall always continue my good Offices, to preserve it. I hope the Peace will be lasting, and then there will be no Occasion for a Fort. I remember I promised a Fort. Whenever I promise, I will always perform it. It is the Practice of the English allways to perform what they promise, but many Things happened, and some bad Talks among the

Cherokees prevailed, but now every Thing seems to be settled. I shall endeavour to have a Fort there, though there is not so great Occasion as it is Peace.

SKIAGUNSTA. I shall be very glad to be dispatched, but I do not know when I shall get Home as I have lost my Horse. Perhaps some Rogue of a white Man has taken him.

GOVERNOR. Diligent Search shall be made for the Horse, and if he cannot be found, you shall have another to carry you Home and to keep him.

LONG JACK. I shall be glad to know what is to be done with the six Savanahs? For the old Man at Home will be very anxious to know what will become of them. They always have behaved like Messengers of Peace.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them that these Savanahs have not behaved so well as they ought, we have not resolved as yet what to do with them.

LONG JACK. They come to us with Talks of Peace. |307|

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them they may have Business at Chote by bringing Talks of Peace there, but they have no Business at all here in our Settlements. It will take a pritty long Time to deliberate on what we shall do with them.

LONG JACK. If they brought Strings to tie Prisoners it was not for white but red People. If they had a Mind to kill white People they might have done it before they came here.

GOVERNOR. It is for that Reason for seizing red People, that we punish them. If any Indian come into our Settlements, and tell us they will not hurt white People, for all that, if they should kill the Creeks or Cherokees whom they might find in our Settlements, we should punish them for it, though at the same Time we should not differ with the Nation to whom they belong.

LONG JACK. If you will not take our Talks about the Indians, we will not take your Talk about a Peace with the Creeks and us.

GOVERNOR. You have no Buisness with our Affairs.

LITTLE CARPINTER. We will not make Peace with the Creeks whilst these Prisoners are here.

GOVERNOR. I am sorry to repeat my Words again. It is the last Time I shall do so. (To the Interpreter) Tell him if any Cherokee had done the same we would punish him, and yet remain Friends with the Cherokee Nation. We never suffer Indians to meddle in our Affairs. You say you came from Old Hop, but that you would say Nothing yourselves till you heard and should tell him all that I did say. Therefore I do not mind what you say about the Savanahs. |308|

LITTLE CARPINTER. It's true Old Hop sent us with a Talk, but what shall we say were we to go Home and not bring him a Talk about those Indians? The old Man would be very cross and will not listen to any Peace with the Creeks. I do not vindicate the Savanahs, but it is for the Sake of the white People that come among us, for if these Indians are punished the Path will be made bloody, and no white Man be able to come to us. As for you, and those

about you (pointing to the Governor) you are safe, but many straggling white Man [*sic*] will lose their Lives.

GOVERNOR. What Indian dare do so?

LITTLE CARPINTER. There are many of the 5 Nations will join these People, and some of the Cherokees also will do the same, which we cannot prevent. It is true the Savanahs are not of the 5 Nations, but the Five Nations will join them.

GOVERNOR. The Savanahs never go into the Councils of the Five Nations, but if the Savanahs did so themselves, we would soon rout them out.

LITTLE CARPINTER. There are three Towns of them.

GOVERNOR. If they were thirty we have Men enough to destroy them all.

LITTLE CARPINTER. It is not for the Quantity. We know you may cut them off, but in the mean Time they may do a great Deal of Mischief.

GOVERNOR. We are not affrayed of the French Indians. We are determined to defend our friendly Indians. Old Hop says he has sent down his Boys, and I am sorry to find they behave like Boys. If these People are guilty we shall punish them. If not, they will be acquitted. It is not for our own Sakes that we desire Peace. It is at your own earnest Desire for which I have been pressed and solicited by your own Nation by Letters from the Lower and Middle Settlements, and the other Towns, but if you covet War rather than Peace, you shall have it, and I shall write to the Creeks about it, that you may have enough of War. Finis. [309]

Friday, A.M. the 6th Day of July, 1753

The Cherokee Traders were called before the Governor and Council, and several Questions asked them about the Affairs in the Cherokee Nation and the present State thereof. The Governor asked James Beamer if at Present there was any Disatisfaction or Disorder among the Cherokees.

BEAMER. No, I know of None. All seem to desire a Peace when I left them, and Old Hop assured me that he would agree to whatever the Governor should desire of him.

GOVERNOR. Do you believe that by the People of Virginia supplying the Cherokees with Goods that that is any Prejudice to his Majesty's Service?

BEAMER. It makes the Cherokees the more indifferent about Carolina.

GOVERNOR. Do you think the Cherokees have any Correspondence with the French?

BEAMER. I do not know, I think not, only I know L'antignac has a French Man in his Service, by Way of Pack Horse Man, and Anthony Dean has a Spaniard that came from the Havana whom he employs by Way of Pack Horse Man also, and speaks both Spanish and French. He came from the Havana.

GOVERNOR. From the Havana?

BEAMER. Yes. I was told so.

GOVERNOR. I have been informed lately that Anthony Dean is a violent Roman Catholic.

BEAMER. There is another French Man that speaks broken English, and also the Cherokee Language. He seems to be a very dangerous Man, and does not by any Means seem inclinable to come to Charles Town.

GOVERNOR. Is he a Prisoner? |310|

BEAMER. A Prisoner, no. It is a long Time since he has been under any Kind of Confinement. He has been frequently at Hywassee, and lives at Chote.

GOVERNOR. Have the seen the Cherokees this Day?

BEAMER. No. I have not seen them since Yesterday's Talk.

GOVERNOR. Did you ever hear any of the Over Hills say that if they could not have Goods here, they could have them else where. What did you apprehend they meant when they said by crossing great Rivers and Waters they could there get Goods?

BEAMER. I imagined that it was either they could have Goods by going to the Northern Colonies, or from the French.

GOVERNOR. What do you think as to the Inclination of the Cherokees toward the English?

BEAMER. There never will be a throw [*sic*] Peace and Quietness in that Nation till you build Forts among them. I am certain both the Upper and Lower Cherokees want them very much. On the Road, I heard the Little Carpenter and the Upper Cherokees speak very much about Forts, as if they desired them among them.

GOVERNOR. What did the Lower Cherokees mean about their giving us Assistance in building a Fort among them?

BEAMER. They meant they would carry the Wood for building it, and supply the People that went to build it, with Corn, though indeed their Crop has greatly failed this Year. Forts, I am sure, would be a great Security to the Traders, and would prevent the Towns in the Lower Cherokees from braking up and going over the Hills to live. At the same Time it would draw back those Lower Cherokees from over the Hills to their former Habitations and Towns. I must tell your Excellency that there are a Number of sole desolute People, white Men, who under the Notion of Traders, live a debauched and wicked Life, and have Nothing to do, and for Want of Subsistance become a Burthen |311| to the Cherokee Indians, but neither this Evil nor the Trade in general will be well regulated unless you had Forts. They would make a thorow Regulation both among white Men and read [*sic*].

GOVERNOR. Did the Cherokees know any Thing about our having the Savannah Indians in Custody?

BEAMER. No. They knew Nothing about it till they came to Town. I heard of it at Floods, but told them Nothing about it.

GOVERNOR (to Buttler). How long have you been a Residentir among the Cherokees?

BUTTLER. About 18 Years.

GOVERNOR. What Town do you live at?

BUTTLER. At Chivie.

GOVERNOR. [Were] the Cherokees well pleased when you left the Nation? Did you hear Tacitte of Hywasse say any Thing when you left the Valley?

BUTTLER. No.

GOVERNOR. What do you think would be the best Method to keep the Cherokees in Awe?

BUTTLER. To build Forts among them, in which case I am sure such Forts would keep them in Awe, and protect the Traders.

GOVERNOR. Do you not think if a Fort was built in the Lower Cherokees it would humble the Upper Cherokees a little? Would it not have the Effect to draw back the Lower Cherokees from over the Hills to their former Habitations?

BUTTLER. The Upper Cherokees want to draw the Lower to live among them over the Hills.

GOVERNOR. If the Lower Towns People should be all brought over the Hills, do you think that we could then depend on them?

BUTTLER. No, I do not think we could. |312|

GOVERNOR. You surely observed in what an impertinent Manner they spoke to me in their last Talk.

BUTTLER. I did, but some of them gave me Notice that it would not be safe for me to go up the Path on account of the Savanahs being Prisoners.

GOVERNOR. Do you think their getting Goods from Virginia to be any Detriment to Carolina?

BUTTLER. Do I think so? Surely, and I think they would be more humble than what they are at present had they but one only Place to go for Goods.

GOVERNOR. Do you know Anthony Dean? What kind of Man is he? Do you take him to be a Jesuite?

BUTTLER. He is reckoned a very learned Man.

GOVERNOR. Do you think him a Jesuite?

BUTTLER. They say he is a very learned Man, but he has a Spaniard that is his Pack Horse Man that speaks French. There is also one L'antignac; he has a French Man under him, and has brought lately 10 Cags of Rum from Georgia into the Nation.

GOVERNOR. Have you heard of any other Trader that brought in Rum?

ELLIOT. Mr. Gandy carried up two Hogsheads of Rum with him, but for what Use I cannot say; it may be for what I know for his Store at Ninety-Six.

GOVERNOR (speaks to Mr. McDaniel and Mr. McDowel). Were any of you in the Nation when the Little Carpenter brought in the French Prisoners?

TRADERS. We hear there were 6 French Scalps, one Woman, and one Man. There were also some Scalps of Indians and one Man escaped. There were Nothing found in the Boat but French Pipes, white Shirts, &c. going up the River to New Orleans. They were 40 Days in coming from where they met these, and 12 Days of that upon the Water.

GOVERNOR. What Temper were the Cherokees in when you left the Nation?

TRADERS. In very good Temper. |313|

GOVERNOR. Did you, Mr. McDaniel, attend to the Talks we have given?

McDANIEL. Yes, I was present at them.

GOVERNOR. What do you think was the Meaning of such high Speeches that they made the other Day?

TRADERS. We think they speak so haughtily because they think they are independent on Carolina, and can get Goods from Virginia, but it would be

much better for this Province if there was but one only Place from which they could be supplied with Goods. There is one Watts, that does all he can to advise the Cherokees to get their Goods from Virginia.

GOVERNOR. Did you hear any Hint of their thinking of going to the French?

ELLIOT. No, I heard the Little Carpenter say he was going out against the French.

GOVERNOR (to McDowel). What do you think would be the best Means to keep the Cherokees under the Awe of this Government?

McDOWEL. If a Fort was built, it would have that Effect. I am sorry to tell your Excellency that the Indians have dissuaded us at present from traveling up the Path with them on account of the Savannah Fellows, now made Prisoners.

GOVERNOR. You may very safely go. If any one should dare to touch you, they may be sure we should have a great Revenge on them.

TRADERS. We cannot by any Means think of going up at present. That Revenge, if our Lives were lost, would be but a small Recompence to us.

GOVERNOR. I shall write to Old Hop and Mr. Dorothy [*sic*] about Matters. Dorothy is always a willing Composer of Differences.

They all withdrew. |314|

Saturday, A.M., the 7th Day of July, 1753

The Headmen and the Rest of the Upper and Lower Cherokees Indians had an Audience of the Governor when the following Talk ensued. James Beamer, sworn Interpreter, (at which time Part of the Presents were on this Occasion brought to the Council Chamber, and laid before the Indians; also a Present prepared for Old Hop of Chote, besides a Quantity of Amunition was ordered for each Indian to use on the Road, viz., 1 Pound of Powder, and 2 Pounds of Bullets to each Man, and it was ordered that 200 Pounds of Powder, and 400 Weight of Bullets should be left for the Upper Cherokee Towns, and 100 Pound Weight of Powder and 200 Weight of Lead Bullets be left for the Lower Cherokee Towns.)

When every one was seated, his Excellency the Governor said to the Interpreter: Tell them when they are in want of more Ammunition they may rely on it, and send it them by the Traders, and whatever other Thing they shall want, but I am sure none of you ever carried up so much with you as now.

GOVERNOR (to the Indians). I have read over this Morning your Treaty with the great King George in England, and also that with this Government. In these Treaties you engaged to keep the Path free from Blood, and to protect our Traders in your Nation, and that they should travel in Safety. You also promised that whenever his Majesty should at any Time be at War with any Nation of Indians, you should go out to War against such Indians, and that his Enemies should be your Enemies. I observed in your Speech a Day or two ago that you thought yourselves safer in coming down because you had the Traders in your Company. (To the Interpreter) You may tell them if they apprehend themselves in any |315| Danger in going up, I shall order 10 Sol-

diers to go up as far with them as the Congrees. Ask if this will be agreeable to them.

LONG JACK. We are very much obliged to your Excellency, and we should be glad to have their Company with us.

GOVERNOR. From this Time forward, when this Government shall have any Thing to say to your Nation, we shall order some Person to accompany you from the Congree Fort to this Town, and some of the Traders may come out of the Nation, as far as that Fort, for which they shall be payed. By this Means every one will know that you are our Friends, and that you are come on the Affairs of this Province and this Government, so that you will not be molested by anybody. I intend to write a Letter on this Occasion to Old Hop, and to your Emperor, and Tasitte of Hywassee, and I hope you will take care to deliver them safe.

(To the Interpreter) Tell them all I had to say I said before, and did not intend to see them any more because their Behaviour was such that I have not met with the like from any Indians, and quite different from what I expected. However, as the Traders gave me to understand that they had something further to impart to me, I am come to hear what they have to say.

LONG JACK. This is the last Talk we shall have together at this Time. We have listned carefully to every Thing your Excellency had to say to us, and shall keep the same in our Hearts, and the Chain of Friendship between us and the English shall never be broke. Your Excellency has hold of one End of it, and we of the other. It never shall be rusted or broken. When we came from home Old Hop [316] told us that when we should see your Excellency and talk and smoak with you, we then should become like one People, never to be seperated from one another. Now we have been down with your Excellency and hear every Thing you have said to us. We have been well received and kindly treated by you, and we never shall forget it and we shall go off with joyful Hearts. We came down with the Traders, and we hope they will go back with us, to assist us on the Path. If any Thing should happen, as we would in the like Case assist them, and that they may be Witness of it.

Two Days ago when we had the last Talk with your Excellency we acknowledge that we were very faulty in speaking what we did about the Prisoners below, and we beg your Excellency would forgive it, but as it was for the Good of the white People for Fear they should take Revenge upon them, we hope your Excellency will pardon it. For our Parts we have entirely forgot it, and confess our Faults, in Token whereof we present you with this Piece of Tabacco to smoak (lays before the Governor some Tobacco) with Old Hop. Keep it safe as a Proof that we are very sorry for what we have said, and that we ask Pardon.

As I have heard all you have said, I shall on my Return Home tell it to all our People, nor shall there ever be any more bad Talks among us.

We have observed what your Excellency said about a Peace with the Creeks, and Old Hop desired us to bring your Excellency's Talk to him on that Matter for he knows a Peace is in General agreed to, so that as soon as we return the same will be considered, and no War heard of any more. As to the

white People, your Excellency may depend upon it, they shall be safe and unmolested in our Country as if they were here, and your Excellency may not be affrayed that ever any Hurt shall come to them. |317| This is the last Day of our Meeting. When we return we shall acquaint Old Hop of every Thing that has been said and done before your Excellency, and have now Nothing further to add but to return you hearty Thanks for all Favours, and shall keep in our Minds every Thing you have recommended to us.

USTENECA (rises and delivers a Commission to the Governor).

GOVERNOR (to Usteneca). Your Behaviour has always been good, but particularly since you have been in this Place. I therefore return you your Commission, and hope you will continue still good to the English. (Delivers back the Commission) If there be any more good Men here that desire a Commission under this Government, let them now speak.

LONG JACK. I have said all I have to say (giving a Hint that a Commission would not be displeasing to the Little Carpenter).

LITTLE CARPENTER. What we had to say, we have allready, and it is right to give these Commissions.

GOVERNOR. I have heard all they had to say, and shall say Something to them before they go away. (Pointing to the Little Carpenter) It has been a long Time since he has been here. I shall give him a new Commission.

LITTLE CARPENTER. When I was taken by the Northern Indians I lost my Commission, and thought I should have lost my Life. If I get a Commission we shall be alive together.

GOVERNOR (pointing to another Head Man). I have heard a great Character of that Warriour, and though as yet he has not spoke, yet I have very good Proof of his Friendship to the English. (To the Interpreter) Tell him I shall give him a Commission. |318|

GOVERNOR (to Long Jack). As for you, you are a great Man in your Nation, and without any Commission, but in order to add more Weight and Sanction to your Power, and to procure you Respect among the white People, I intend to renew your Commission also. You have desired that the Traders go up with you. They had some Scruples whether they should go or not, but these Doubts are now removed, and I expect they shall be safe not only from your own People, but from all Indians whatever. But it is impossible for all of them at Present to go along with you. Some of their Horses as yet for carrying up their Goods not being come, but when they do arrive, they shall immediately follow you.

OUSTENECA. I have a Word or two to say. I have sat still and have listned to every Thing that has been spoke. The first Talk I had with your Excellency is still as fresh in my Mind as is this at this moment, and shall never forget it, but keep it in my Heart and not throw it away, and if I can be of any Service to you, send for me, or if any Thing is to be done in the Nation, let me know it and I shall always obey, what you desire. You told me if any Thing should happen you would desire me to come down. Now every Thing is streight, and there has been no Occasion to send to me, or of my coming down to you. When I was last here, you gave me a good Talk and desired

me to send down our Head Men and Warriours, and I did it, and I remember every Thing that was said and done then, and I carried up a good Talk among our People, and shall continue so to do. You told us to love the Traders, and to look upon them as Brothers, which I and my People have ever since done. Now most of the Headmen of the Upper and Lower Nation are here present. What can they say more? Every Thing is now made streight and easey, [319] nor can the Rest of our Nation contradict what we say, so that our Talk will be ratified, every Thing now is done and ended, nor do we want any Thing but a new Supply of Goods. If any of the Traders shall be Rogues, I shall not hide it as Others do, but acquaint you of it, and if I hear any Thing wrong of a Trade in any other Town, if Others are affrayed to complain, I shall tell it. I hope there will not be any but that we shall like, like Brothers; I am now a middle aged Man, and I never had any Difference with the white People and hopes I never shall.

GOVERNOR. The longer you live you will have the more Occasion to love them.

OUSTENECA. There are a great many young Traders among us. If they do any Thing amiss, I shall not conceal it from you. I hope the Traders will now go up, and carry plenty of Goods with them, and we shall make good Hunts to purchase them.

GOVERNOR. I hope he will remember what he has said. It is right you should let me know when they do amiss, that they may be punished for it. I am sorry to hear that some of your Towns have not been well supplied with Goods. I have said it already, and now shall say it again, that I shall send them a great Quantity of Goods, that they shall never any more have Occasion to complain, but it is upon this express Condition that our Traders be safe and Care taken of them. (To the Interpreter) Tell them Mr. Buttler will go up with them. If you make good Hunts, that is the way always to have Plenty of Goods, and not to induce more Traders to come in among you. [320] As Hold [*sic*] Hop is not able to travel I am going to shew him other Countries in a Glass that he may shew them to your People. I shall give it as a present to Old Hop to be kept at Cote.

The Governor orders a Box with perspective Prints to be laid on the Table, the Prints illumened to be laid one after another to be seen through a Glass at the Top. After the Cannon were fired at Fort Johnson.

SKIAGUNSTA. I have a few Words to say to the Governor. This is the last Time we have to meet; the other Day the Warriours over the Hills, who are but Boys, talked madly. My Heart was grieved to hear them, and it would have been very disagreeable to your Excellency, but as they are now sensible of their Folly, I hope all is over, and all is streight, and I have now heard them give a good Talk, and also your Excellency, which has given me much Delight. As for my own Part I am now an old Man, and the People of my Towns have always looked upon ourselves and the white People as one. I have been a Warriour long before them (pointing to Long Jack and the Little Carpenter) and still could go to War if Occasion required. I have always told my People to be regardful as to the white People, which I hope they now will observe,

and all will be right. I live in the town of Keowee. I call it a Town, but there are so few People in it that it scarce deserves the Name, and therefore must once more put your Excellency in mind of your Promise to build a Fort that our People and Wives might pass and repass safely as if on your Streets. (Then turning round and pointing to the Southwest) I desire that your Excellency will write to Malatchi to let him know that we very earnestly agree to a Peace, that a white Man be immediately sent with it, [321] and when I go Home I will send some of my People with Peace Tokens directly to Chigilli among the Creeks, and hopes the Governor's Letter will be there before them, and I desire your Agent will be there to see them delivered to Chigilli. I also desire that you will take in writting the three Messengers' Names whom I shall send among the Creeks, viz., Shonguttam, (Interpreter) that signifies the round O, 2d, Dichiti, 3d, Skiawechei, who talks English. And I desire that your Excellency will send a Letter to Malatchi with their Names.

GOVERNOR. I can not send an Agent, the Expence is too great, but I shall send the Letter by a Trader, but the best Way is to send the Letter to Malatchi, and some of your People to carry it.

SKIAGUNSTA. I am but one Head Man, it is true, the other is sick. I am an old Man, and have been a Warriour, and am a Warriour still, and have always told my People to be well with the English for they cannot expect any Supply from any where else, nor can they live independent of the English. What are we red People? The Cloaths we wear, we cannot make ourselves, they are made to us. We use their Amunition with which we kill Dear [*sic*]. We cannot make our Guns, they are made to us. Every necessary Thing in Life we must have from the white People. We can talk, it is true, but we cannot write as they do, for they are talking to themselves, though we do not hear them. I shall again renew my Request that your Excellency would send an Express over to Malatchi. I have nothing more to say. I want to withdraw and am hungrey. [322]

GOVERNOR. I have considered every Thing he has said, and shall weigh every Particular. As to the Fort I have promised it, and you shall see it built. I also shall send to Malatchi the Letter as he mentions. (To the Interpreter) Tell them there shall be no more Time lost in sending the Letter to Malatchi. Tell the People of the Upper Towns that as they desire a Drum and Collours, they shall be sent up to them when we send up the other Things to Old Hop.

The Indians shake Hands with the Governor, and all of them carrying away their Presents, withdrew. Finis.

List of Presents given to the Cherokee Indians now in Charles Town, viz.,

To the 7 Head Men, the Little Carpenter, the Warriour of Chote, the Head Man of Setticowee, Long Jack, and Oustenaco of the Upper, and the Good Warriour, and Skiagunsta of the Lower Towns, each a Suit of scarlet Cloaths, a ruffled Shirt, laced Hat, a fine Gun, stroud Blanket, Shoes, Stockings, Garters, Buckles, silk [Handkerchiefs], Ribbon, Buttons, Saddle and Bridle, the same to be sent to the Nation for Old Hop.

To three Head Men of inferiour Rank, each a cloth Coat, white Shirt, Hat, Gun, Stroud, Blanket, Pair of Boots, and Flaps.

To the (30)⁸¹ common Men, each a white Shirt, Hat, Gun, Stroud Blanket, Pair of Boots and Flap.

To each of the (4) Women, 6 Yards of Calico, 3 Yards embossed Searge, 3 Yards of Ribbond, a Shift, Pair of Ear Bobs, Stroud Blanket, a gilt leather Trunk, and a quart Decanter.

[323] To be distributed among the whole, 250 Pounds Powder, 500 Pounds Bullets, a Drum, 500 Flints, 4 Pounds Vermillion, 6 Pounds of Thread, 1,000 Needles, 3 Bundles of Beads, 3 brass Kettles, 24 tin Kettles, 24 tin Pots, 3 Dozen of Hatchets, 24 Pairs of Scissors, 12 looking Glasses, 12 ivery Combs, 41 Knives, 1 Gross of Gartering, 1 Union Flag, and a Horse to Skiagunsta, his own being stol[e]n, or strayed from the Pasture.

To be given to the Upper Cherokees, 1 Dozen of Baisons, 5 Pairs of red Ribbond, 5 Blankets, 5 Pair Boots, 5 Flaps, 5 Ozinbrig Shirts, 32 Pounds of Powder, 77 Pounds of Bullets.

Letter from Robert Steel, Esq., to his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c., dated the 23d of July, 1753.

SIR, I met Mr. Mathew Tool and two Catawba Indians coming down to my House with this Scalp and Express from the Honorable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq. He has likewise sent an Express to the Emperor of the Cherokees, in which he informs him that the 5 Nations have sent to the Governor of Canada to demand Satisfaction of the French Indians, for killing some of the Cherokees on their Return from Williamsburgh, and this they positively [insisted] on.

The Catawbas have lately lost fourteen of their People, besides one who is scalped who is yet alive in the Nation. They have frequently gone out after them, they never could come up with any of them but eight, four of whom they killed, and have sent your Excellency down one of their Scalps. The other three they will also send if it is agreeable to you. They are now a Party of about 28 gone to look for the French Fort on the Ohio River.

[324] They have been in a very parishable Condition all this Summer. They could not hunt, for the Enemy, and were obliged to give away what Cloathing they had for Corn, and since that was gone, they have lived entirely upon Blackberries, which brought a Flux on them that has cut off a great many of them, and are still dying of it dayly. They want Amunition very much and a little Clothing would be very acceptable to them. If your Excellency thinks proper to order what few Goods there are at the Congree Fort, this is what they expect as they are our steady Friends and a good Gaurd to our Back Settlements.

I met this Express in the Woods in my Way to the Catawba Nation and hope you will excuse this Paper. I am with due Respect &c.

ROBERT STEILL

On considering the said Letter, it was resolved that an Order be sent to the Commanding Officer at the Congree Fort to deliver to Mr. Steill 100 Weight of Gun Powder and 200 Weight of Bullets for the Use of the Catawba Indians.

⁸¹The numbers in parentheses here are in the margin of the original, and are inserted in the text at the appropriate place.

The Petition of James Beamer, John Elliot, William McDowel, and Richard Smith, Traders for themselves, and in the Name and Behalf of the other Traders of the Cherokee Nation, humbly shewing,

That the Petitioners have for some considerable Time been resident and licensed Traders in the said Nation, and have sustained many and grievous Losses by the frequent Incursions of the neighbouring Nations, and the Warrs and Quarrels that have long subsisted betwixt them and the Cherokees.

That by Reason thereof, your Petitioners have not only endangered in their Lives, but by the Loss of their Goods and Substance have been almost rendered incapable of supporting and carrying on the Trade, and consequently exposed to the Mercy of their Creditors when not able to [325] make sufficient Returns for their Merchandize. That your Petitioners veryly believe that their Misfortunes might have been prevented by erecting a small Fort at Keowee, the lowest Town in the said Nation, which would not only have been a Barrier against the other Indians, but have also been a safe Retreat for all the Traders of the several Towns of the Nation, as therein they might secure their Goods if the Cherokees should at any Time be invaded or overpowered by a superior Force. Besides the Advantage that would accrue to the back Settlers who are often harassed in their Possessions during the Continuance of such Wars. That your Petitioners can easily make it appear that the building of such Fort which would only be attended with a small Expence would not only tend to the Peace and Tranquility of the neighbouring Nations, as thereby they would be deterred from invading the Property of the Cherokees, but have also a happy Tendency to the Augmentation of the Trade and Commerce of this Province in general.

That your Petitioners are so well acquainted with the Temper and Disposition of the Indians, that they are fully convinced if such Fort is not built this Fall, they of the Lower Towns will desert the same, and move over the Hills. Then it will not be in the Power of the Province ever to settle a Fort in that Place, or bring back the Indians from beyond the Hills, by which Means, Trade will be entirely ruined and the Petitioners drove to the greatest Extremity.

May it therefore please your Excellency and Honors to consider the Premises and grant such speedy Redress [326] to the above Grievances for the Reasons and Causes aforesaid as to your Excellency and Honors shall seem most proper, and the Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

JAMES BEAMER
JOHN ELLIOT
RICHARD SMITH
WILLIAM McDOWEL

Upon reading the said Petition of the Cherokee Traders this Day concerning the Utility of a Fort in the Lower Cherokees, and the Expediency of it this Fall, the Council also taking under Consideration the several Messages which past between the Governor and the Assembly on that Subject, the Examination of the Indian Traders when last in Town, and the several Applications made by the Indians to this Government for such a Fort, and the same having

been frequently under Consideration of the Council formerly they thought it unnecessary to add any Reasons at Present to enforce what they had first said to evince the Utility of such a Fort, but they were unanimously of Opinion that it would be greatly for his Majesty's Service, Safety of the Traders, and the Quiet of the Back Settlements, that such a Fort were built. The Council therefore advise the Governor to give Directions for building it this Fall in case the Expence thereof do not exceed the Sum of three thousand Pounds current Money, and the Land on which it is to be placed as near Kewee as possible, and be purchased of the Indians.

The Matter of the Savanahs, Indian Prisoners, was taken into Consideration, and it was the Opinion of the Council that his Excellency would be pleased to write [327] Letters to the Governors of Virginia and Philadelphia to acquaint them of the Outrages which have been committed by some Indians of that Nation, and the other French Indians within our Settlements, and of the Necessity this Government was under to publish a Proclamation for the killing or apprehending the said Savanah and French Indians in consequence whereof six Savanah Indians had been taken in this Province, and are now in Custody, but as there are not any positive Proof that they had actually killed any of our People, that if the Savanah Nation will send any of their Head Men hither and give Security for the good Behaviour of their People for the Future, that then the Savanahs now in Custody will be released.

At the same Time it was proposed that two of the said Savanah Indians, Prisoners, be dispatched by Sea to Virginia or Philidelphia with the above mentioned Letters, and with a Letter to the Heads of the Savanah Nation.

Friday, the 10th of August, 1753

His Excellency the Governor acquainted the Board that Captain Jack, a Catawba Warriour, with 20 Men and two Women are come to Charles Town, but had not any Permission for so doing, nor [were] they accompanied by any white Man on the Road thither. His Excellency was, however, informed that they have a Skirmish with some of the French and Northern Indians, and some Days ago had sent a Scalp to his Excellency, and now have brought with them four more Sculps of the Indians they had killed.

The Catawbas [328] being without in the Lobby were called in before the Board, when after shaking Hands and being seated, the Governor asked Captain Jack several Questions relating to the Skermish they had with the French Indians, of which they gave an Account. His Excellency also asked if they had heard of a second Encounter between his Country and the French Indians. Captain Jack said he had not. Then his Excellency acquainted them that he had got Intelligence that a second Encounter had ensued where six Catawbas, and two Boys, had out of 20, killed 18 French Indians as they were crossing a River. The Governor said he only told them this by Way of News for he was not to give them any Talk at Present.

Captain Jack thanked the Governor and said his Nation was highly indebted to his Excellency for the Pains he had taken in concluding a Peace between them and the Northern Indians of the Six Nations, but it was to no

Purpose, for the Northern Indians have already broke it, and killed their People, and therefore when he came here to Charles Town it was with great Pleasure if he perceived the Government had made Prisoners of the Northern Indians, and saw them look very pale in the Confinement.

His Excellency told them they did not look pale for Want of Provisions, only because of their Confinement, but he hoped that the Northern Indians, who as he said, had done them Mischief, were not of the Six Nations, but French Indians. The Governor then asked what Nation of Indians were these four Sculptures they had brought with them. Captain Jack made Answer, Conowages and French Indians. The Interpreter acquainted the Board that Captain Jack and the others in the Room had [out] of nine of those Indians, killed five.

His Excellency by the Advice of Council ordered that the following Presents be given to the said Catawbas |329| viz.,

To Captain Jack, a blue cloth Coat; to each Man, a Shirt, Flap, Boots, and 1 Pound Powder, and 2 Pounds Bullets, and 10 Guns to be distributed by Captain Jack among them.

His Excellency told those Indians, that he would order the Captain of the Congree Fort to deliver them more Powder and Ammunition there, whereupon after shaking Hands the said Indians withdrew.

23rd Day of August, 1753

Message from his Excellency to the Commons House about the Savannah Indians, Prisoners.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN, There are six Northern Indians at Present in Custody. They were apprehended by Capt. David Godin at the Head of a Party of the Militia, and have been several Times examined by me in [Council], and though there is Reason to think they have been guilty of Offences, yet as there is no positive Proof, I have hitherto detained them in Prison only. They call themselves Savannah Indians, and say their Nation is in Alliance with the English, and that many of their Countrymen being settled among the Creeks, they alledge that they were going to joyn them. That they did not know that it was any Transgression to come into this Country, and as they had committed no Offence in it, they kept on the open Path, and did not conceal themselves in Swamps. That they went to the Planters' Houses as looking upon them as Brothers. As I should be sorry that any of them should die in Prison, I think the sooner we get rid of them, the better.

The Method that the Council has advised is to send two of their Number back to their Nation by Way of Virginia |330| or Pensilvania, by Sea, to whom I presume they will give Credit, and at the same Time to write to these Governors that they may acquaint their Head Men that four of their People are here, and that we will return them to their Nation provided they will promise to permit none of their People to come into any Part of this Province for the Future, and that this is intended out of Friendship, because as several of the French Indians have committed great Disorders, we have been obliged to give Directions to kill any of the said Indians as may be found in our Settlements, but as this, and the sending them off this Province by Sea will be attended with

an Expence, I must desire that your House will make Provision for defraying the same.

PETITION OF THE CHICKESAW HEAD MEN

Read in the Council Chamber the Petition of the Head Men of the Chickesaw Nation humbly shewing,

That we have for many Years past been surrounded by our Enemies, in particular, the Chactaws who are very numerous, and so well acquainted with our Situation, that it's scarcely possible for us much longer to deffend ourselves in this Place without some Assistance from your Excellency and Honours. All our Hunting Ground is always full of Enemies so that we are not able to kill Deer half sufficient to purchase Necessaries for our Families, no Amunition, and Guns to preserve our Wives and Children from becoming Slaves to our Enemies. The Paths that the English Traders come to us is often covered with our Enemies, whereby their Goods is often lost, as also the Lives of the white Men, and we by endeavouring to gaurd them, and their Goods into this Nation is often cut off, which was the Case in June, 1752 when 6 of our People were killed and several wounded, and the whole Camp of Goods belonging to Messrs. Courtonne and Pettycrew and Company carried away in September following.

An Army of Chocktaws came upon our Towns. There were some |331| French with them. They continued firing upon us the whole Day, whereby we lost five of our Men, several Others wounded, and one of our Women they scalped alive. Some Days after a Party of our People went to meet our Traders to gaurd them into our Nation with their Goods and Horses. When our Men had got about eighty Miles they were attacked by 50 Chacktaws, six of our Men were killed and several wounded, and in two Days after the Traders came to the Place where our People were killed.

All these Things we humbly pray may be taken into Consideration which we hope will induce your Excellency and Honours to grant us a small Supply.

We have now sent one of our Warriours with a Talk to your Excellency and Honours, which we hope will be received, as if we were all present with you. Several more would have gone, could we have spared them, but we are now reduced to so small a Number that we could not suffer any more to go. All these Things we desired Time after Time the Traders to acquaint your Excellency with, which we hope they have done, and that it will induce you to send us a small Supply of Goods and Amunition, whereby we shall be in some Measure enabled to deffend our selves, our Wives and Children.

It is now a long Time since we made any Request of this Kind to your Excellency &c. nor is it any Thing else than real Necessity that is the Cause of this, which if complied with, we shall never give up this Land but with the Loss of our Lives. Our Enemies, the Chactaws, has had many large Supplies of Ammunition, Guns &c. carried throw our Towns by your beloved Men to them which we never attempted hindering, and not long since a large Quantity was delivered them in our Towns, and soon after they came to |332| war with us with the Guns and Amuniton you were pleased to give them. What we

now request of your Excellency is to renew the Friendship between the English and us, for our Hearts are streight and good, and shall ever be so towards our Friends the English. Therefore hope that your Excellency will assist us in keeping our Lands from the French, and ourselves from being Slaves to the Chactaws and our other Enemies.

We whose Names are here subscribed beg Leave to assure your Excellency and the honorable Council that what is set forth in the Petition of the Head Men of the Chickesaws' Nation is real Fact, and to our Knowledge they have lost their People by War. That eighteen Months last past, 31 were killed, and several carried away alive, and many wounded, and that the Warriour mentioned came down in Company with us to Augusta in order to have gone to Charles Town to have waited on your Excellency, but was diswaded therefrom by the Chickesaws who inhabit at Augusta by their telling him of Numbers of the Norward Indians being frequently in the Settlements, and on the Road thither &c., and that they had at Times killed several of the Settlement Indians, which has prevented his proceeding any further, and intends soon to return to his own Land.

We are your Excellency's &c.

JOHN BROWN
JOHN BUCKLES
JOHN TANNER

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE COMMONS HOUSE

Message from his Excellency to the Commons House.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN, I have lately received a Petition from the Head Men of the Chickesaw Nation praying a small Supply of Arms and Amunition, to enable them to stand their Ground against the numerous Enemies that surround them. [333] Their constant Attachment to this Government, justly entitles them to our Protection and Assistance, and the good Use they have hitherto put such Presents to, will make you of Opinion that they will not be ill disposed of.

I therefore recommend it to your House, to agree with the Council what Presents may be proper to be given them in their present distressed Condition, and I must further acquaint you that the Time is critical, for I have Information that some of their Enemies intend their utter Destruction.

The 24th of August, 1753

JAMES GLEN

PETITION OF STEPHEN HOLSTEN

South Carolina

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor in Cheif and Captain General in and over the Province aforesaid, and to the honorable Members of his Majesty's Council

The Petition of Stephen Holston humbly setting forth that your Petitioner lives and resides with his Family on Little Salludy River, and being about the beginning of August last absent from his House about some private Affairs,

[about] 40 Cherokee Indians who had come from Charles Town and confirmed a Peace with the Creeks on there [*sic*] Return to their Nation, they surrounded the Petitioner's House and demanded Provision. The Petitioner's Wife did accordingly give them Victuals and whatever else she could afford that they wanted, but not contented with that, two of them came in and desired to sleep upon the Floor, for which Permission was given them. At the same Time, it now being dark, the Petitioner's Wife retired to |334| her Bed Chamber, and two other white Men Servants to their Room, but no sooner had they been asleep till the said Cherokee Indians surrounded the House, at the same Time firing a great many Guns, and as on each Side of the House there was a Door, the Indians broke open both the Doors, and came forseably into the Petitioner's House, and one of them armed with a Gun endeavoured to forse open the Door of the Room where the Petitioner's Wife lay. She, looking throu a Hole, asked him what he wanted and seeing all of them armed, to save her Life jumped out of the Window with a young Infant in her Arms, and went throu the Woods three Miles to a Neighbour's House where she took Shelter that Night, and in the Morning returning to her House she found that the said Cherokee Indians had robbed her of the cheif Part of her pewther Plates, and dishes, and also her tea Cups and Kettle, and took about 30 Bushels of Corn along with them, and likewise a Mare belonging to the Petitioner, and also another Mare, the Property of his Mother in Law which they took with them, and carried away.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly begs your Excellency and Honours to procure Restitution of the Damage sustained by these Cherokees, and at the same Time Punishment for the Violence and Outrage committed as to your Excellency and Honours known Wisdom shall seem meet, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

STEPHEN HOLSTEN

Charles Town the 4th Day of September, 1753

LUD. GRANT, CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY, AND JAMES BEAMER
TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|335| Letter from Lud. Grant, Cornelious Doharty and Jas. Beamer to his Excellency

Cherokees, June the 2d, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, With most humble Submission we the undermentioned Persons by the Request of Gilbert Turner now in the Cherokees residing, have made bold to lay before your Excellency his whole Case of the said Turner, for which he is accused and humbly intreats a Tryal in this Province to wherein his now belongs, knowing he will have a just and impartial Hearing, and not his Enemies to be his Judges nor his Accusers, Persons more guilty of erroneous Crimes then what he is now accused. And is willing to surrender himself to the Law, but to be confined he accounts worse then Death, and declares he in no Shape fled from the Fact of Justice but confinement. It's true, he does allow, that the Name of Turner is spread to be vile, but for those Crimes he is accused to the best of our Approbations, not guilty, for since his

Residence here we have not known nor heard of any clandestine Actions but farr to the Reverse. His Behaviour is oblidging, willing and redey to serve every one, or we should not presume to have so much Assurance to speak in the Behalf of the said Turner. If otherwise and further he is willing to throw himself at your Excellency's Feet, hoping you will take into your wise Consideration and grant his Request that he may be redeemed out of his Bondage, for it seems as bad as Death itself, and is weary of this Course of Life, and is no Shape affraid of a Tryall here, but he will soon be delivered or suffer if his Deserts deserved it or the Law directs the Circumstance of what he is accused of which we at sundrey Times examined and inquired into, and always find him in one Storey which is as followeth:

In the first he served a Writt on one Samuel Goodman at the Request of Mr. Roche. After the Writt was served upon him, he gave the said Gilbert Turner a Bill of Sale for two Negroes, he paying the Debt, and had the two Negroes in his Possession two Years. This said Goodman went into [336] North Carolina to the Cheif Justice, and there made Oath that he had robbed him, and gott out a Cheef Justice's Warrant to take him, and sent a Constable to serve it, nor did not acquaint him of it. The next Morning after the Constable was with him, this same Goodman sent four strange Men neither Constable nor Officer with them to take him without any Power, and they coming to the House where he lived violantly breaking open the Door, and the said Turner had just got up and was cutting a Pipe of Tobacco when they came in with drawn Swords and Pistols, and fell a cutting and slaping of the said Turner in a barberous Manner and were going to kill him, it not being thouroughly light in the House, and in the Fray there was a Man killed, and several People says the Blame on him for which he is willing to answer if your Excellency will be so good to admitt him to a Tryall in this Province as the Evidences as was there is living in this Government. He is willing to advertize himself in the public Newspapers that all Persons that has any Thing to lay to his Charge or to charge him with any Appeal at the next Session in Charles Town they bringing good Proof against him, he is willing to suffer what the Law afflicts on him. If your Excellency will be so good to grant him a few Lines from under your Hand, that the Tryall may be in this Province and be not removed into another, he will immediately go down and advertize himself and will if possible have all his Adversaries acquainted of it.

Your Excellency in granting this Request will greatly add to the many Favours received by them who is your Excellency's very humble, and most obedient, and most humble Servants.

LUD. GRANT

his

CORNELIUS _____ DAUGHERTY

Mark

JAMES BEAMER

JOHN SKEEN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[337] Letter from Capt. John Skeen to the Governor.

12 o'Clock, Thursday Night

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Immediately on the Accident that happened, I fired an Alarm, and [got] as many People together as possible, and went to Mr. Dow's where Malatchi and his People was, which I thought was necessary as it showed our Readiness to protect them. They are determined not to move from Hence till they see your Excellency which hope will be soon, as they seem very uneasy.

Please dispatch the Bearer with some Orders which shall be faithfully obeyed by your Excellency's most humble Servant.

JOHN SKEEN

GEORGE GOLPHIN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Letter from George Golphin to the Governor.

[The letter here is a repetition of the one above on page 378, except for the substitution of "Families" for "Gangs" in the first paragraph, and slight differences in punctuation and spelling.]

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE MAGISTRATES OF GEORGIA

[338] Letter from his Excellency to the Majistrates of Georgia.

Dated October the 2d, 1753

GENTLEMEN, About the beginning of June last, Malatchi, King of the Cowetas, the Red Coat King of Oakfuskees, the Wolf King, the Otasee King, Devall's Landlord, and many other Head Men and Warriours, both of the Upper and Lower Creek Nation to the Number of one hundred being in Charles Town complained loudly and publickley of the late Behaviour and Conduct of the Collony of Georgia. Whether their Complaints were really true or entirely groundless, I shall not take upon me to determine, but this much I think it my Duty to say, that if they are well founded, some Remedy must be applied. Their Greivences, as they call them, must be redressed, otherwise the Peace of this Province as well as of Georgia will be very precarious. The severall Conferences betwixt them and me were all printed, but I thought it improper to permit any Part of what they said with Regard to Georgia to be published, but by the Advice of his Majesty's Council I send it for your Information.

Yours &c.

JAMES GLEN

GOVERNOR GLEN TO GOVERNOR HAMILTON

Letter from his Excellency to Governor Hamilton of Philidelphia, the 3rd of October, 1753

SIR, While the Six Nations continued at War with the Catawbias, the French Indians, who no Doubt are well pleased to see our Indians destroying one another, frequently accompanied them in their Expedition under Pretence

of assisting them against their Enemies, but I have Reason to be of Opinion that their Views did not terminate in the Destruction of the Catawbas, though that be a favourite [339] Point, but that they were in Hopes by repeated Injuries done to this Province to prevoke us to revenge ourselves of the Six Nations.

They therefore under cover of the Name of Senecas, Nittewegas, frequently come into our Settlements sculking in the Woods and Swamps at first killing a few Cattle only, but afterwards shewing themselves more openly, forcing Provisions from the Inhabitants, killing their Cattle out of Wantonness and carrying off some of our Settlement Indians, People born among us, and who are not at War with any Nation whatever, and such of our Slaves as had the least Tincture of Indian Blood in them. These Provocations made me write circular Letters to all the Officers of the Militia to raise their respective Companies in any Part of the Province [where] any Damage had been done by Indians, and to endeavour to bring such Indians to Charles Town, but if they resisted to use military Force.

At the same Time I laboured to reconcile the Differences that had so long subsisted betwixt our Friends, the Catawbas, and 6 Nations, and this I did as thinking it for the British Interest in general to preserve and protect such Indians as are Friends to the English. But I was also hopeful that if Peace could be brought about that we should be less troubled with Northern Indians in our Settlements since they could have no Pretence of coming this Way.

At length Peace was concluded and we have had fewer Incursions than before, but still some Parties continue to come, and some Months ago one of these Parties murdered one Felix Smith, not far from Charles Town, and ravished a Woman at the same Time upon which I, by the Advice of the Council, issued a Proclamation promising a Reward to any Person who should take alive or kill any of the Gang of Indians who had been guilty of the above Actions, or to any Person who should kill or take alive any Northern Indians in the Settlements.

After the Expiration of three Months I knew there were some of the Six Nations at that Time in the Catawbas, and as I knew that they were very scarce of Provisions, [340] I concluded that they might be hunting with the Catawbas for Provisions round that Nation, and I was apprehensive if any of our Inhabitants for the Reward should fall upon them without Notice and destroy them, it might have the Effect to involve this Province in an Indian War. Within the said Period of three Months six Northern Indians were discovered in our Settlements, and brought Prisoners to Town by the Militia. They call themselves Savanahs, and say they live upon the Ohio, and that they are in Friendship with the English Governors to the Northward. There is too good Reason to think from the Examination of several Persons that some of them have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our friendly Indians, and as these Indians are upon many Accounts very servicable to us, we are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent two of the six Prisoners to you to be sent, or detained by you as you may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to

us, and I hope that you will either send for some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with these two Men to their Nation who will let them know the Care that we have taken of the other four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from us, and upon their engaging to you in the most solemn Manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the Future, the Expence attending this Matter I make no Doubt will be chearfully defrayed by this Government.

Yours &c.

JAMES GLEN

GEORGE JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Augusta, the 2nd December, 1753

SIR, I do myself the Honour to acquaint you that I arrived the seventh of October last at the Oakfuskees with your Excellency's Letter to the Red Coat King which when read gave the Indians a great Deal of Pleasure and Satisfaction, and on the eighth the Peace Talk arrived from the Cherokees |342|⁸² which confirmed every Thing to be true which your Excellency wrote, and in regard as to what you wrote concerning the Savannahs, they say they have lately had great Suspicions of them themselves, finding just Grounds of Suspicion for a few Days before my Arrivall two of them were found in a thick Swamp by some of the Creek Indians in a warlike Manner, and it was thought that they did design to kill some of the Creeks in order to lay it on the Cherokees to prevent the Peace between the Creeks and them. All the Head Men of the Oakfuskees desires to return to your Excellency their most hearty Thanks for your great Trouble and Care in procureing a Peace with them and their Neighbours the Cherokees.

And I conclude myself to be your Excellency's most humble Servant,

GEORGE JOHNSTON

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE HEADS OF THE CREEK NATION

MY GOOD FRIENDS AND LOVING BROTHERS, I acquainted you some Time ago that some of the Northern Indians had been taken up in this Province, and were suspected to have been the Murderers of the Red Coat King's Son, but they absolutely denied it. They said they were Savannah Indians, and were going to see their Friends that live in your Nation with Chertier, and that they came from the Ohio River, but as there was Reason to believe that some of these six had been in this Province about two Years ago, and had committed great Crimes by murdering some of our Settlement Indians, and some of our Slaves, and by carrying of others into Slavery, they were detained in custody till the Matter was cleared up. At length I sent two of them Home to their own Nation to let them know that if they would return such of these Indians or Slaves as they had stollen from us and had in their Country, we would send back the other four also, but I have not yet heard from them. In the mean Time the four who were still detained were well used; they had good Beef and

⁸²In the original, there is no page number 341.

Corn or Bread every Day, and very often they had [343] Rum, but not contented to wait the Return of their Countrymen, or till we should hear from their Nation, three of the four made their Escape. The other said he thought it dishonourable to go and still continues here. One of these three died in the Woods soon after they went away, and the other two went into a House where they seized upon a Gun, and the Master of the House endeavouring to take it from them, they shot him dead and fled, and afterwards in the Night they called at another House, and there being no Man in it, they murdered the Mistress of the House, and barbarously beat out the Brains of her two young Children. They took from thence an iron Pot, a frying Pan, some Shirts, some Sheets, and a blue Cloth Pettycoat. These may perhaps help to discover them. One is a remarkably tall Fellow, the other a well made Man. From the strict Friendship that subsists betwixt the English and the Creek Nation, I cannot doubt but you will take all possible Care and Pains to discover if the Murderers come into your Nation, and that you will have them apprehended wherever they can be found, and deliver them either at Fort Augusta or Fort Moore for which you shall be well rewarded. They may probably come to Chertier and their Country Men for Protection, but I hope such cruel Murderers will never find a Sanctuary in any Part of your Nation, but that you will oblige their Countrymen to deliver them to you bound, or that you will take them by Force.

Dated the 14th of December, 1753 from his Excellency to the Heads of the Creek Nation.

LACHLAND McINTOSH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Dated Ockfeskees, the 2d of November, 1753

SIR, I thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency of Things past in this Upper Creek Nation. [344] Nothing could give the Gun Merchant greater Pleasure after receiving your Letter to hear from Malatchi that a firm Peace was agreed on between the Creeks and the Muntins [*sic*], which they say was intirely owing to your Excellency's Goodness in taking so much Trouble and Care to have every Thing made up of any Difference that was between them, and the old Red Coat King says the same and he returns your Excellency many Thanks for your great Friendship and Care of them all, and the Peace is strong between them now, and expects it will hold so for ever. Further the Red Coat King says that all your Commands shall be always observed by him, and Nothing in his Power shall be wanting to the great King of the English as long as he lives in the Ockfuskees.

I have seen Devall's Land Lord ten Days ago who told me that he and the Wolf King was going up in the Spring to the Flats to make Peace between them and the English, and they would endeavour to do it. I wish your Excellency's good Health and I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

LACHLAND McINTOSH

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Williamsburgh, October the 25th, 1753

SIR, I received your Letter by my former Express. I then thought proper to write the Board of Trade the Situation of our Affairs, and the marching of some French Regulars with a Number of their Indians from Canada, with Intention to settle on his Majesty's Lands on the Ohio. The Representations from this Continent from the several Governors was laid before his Majesty. He thereupon directed a Man of War Sloop to be immediately dispatched to me, with several Instructions how to conduct myself in the present Situation of our Affairs in regard to [345] the Designs of the French, and their Indians attempting to settle the Lands belonging to the Crown of Great Britain. I also had Letters to the several Governors on this Continent with Orders to dispatch them as directed which is the Occasion of this Express to you and must refer you to the Contents of the inclosed Letter.

I lately sent a Commission to meet some of the Kings and Warriours of several Tribes of Indians, at the Town of Winchester, and there to deliver them a Present of Guns, Powder, &c., from this Government. They [met] accordingly, and then professed an invariable Friendship for the King of Great Britain, and all his Colonies settled on this Continent. I directed the Commissioners to ask them to meet me the full Moon next May when I had another considerable Present from his Majesty, and if they would agree that some of the Southern Indians should meet at same Time. They said they would certainly meet there themselves, and would be glad if the Cheifs [*sic*] of the Southern Nations of Indians would meet them at the same Time, and that they would then enter into a strict Peace and Alliance among themselves on this warlike Invasion of their Lands by the French, and I am determined, if I have my Health, to meet them in Person to deliver the Present.

Now, Sir, I should be glad if you could prevail with four of the Creek Nation to come to Winchester the full Moon of next May. I shall send a Messenger to the Catawbias and Cherokees to the same Purpose, as I propose this general Meeting to be for the national Service, and for the Service of all his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent. I hope all particular Attachments must subside, and was willing by this to acquaint you of my Intentions. The Man of War Sloop is to wait my Orders, and as I think my Dispatches will not be ready till the Return of this Express, if you give him all possible Dispatch, in that Case if you have any Command for Great Britain, I shall take proper care of them, and am with great Respect your Excellency's most humble Servant.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[346]

26[th] of October, 1753

SIR, In my Letter of Yesterday's Date, I forgot to acquaint you that at the Meeting of the Cheifs [*sic*] at Winchester, the Cheif of one of their Tribes called Beaver complained that some of his Brothers, the Shawnesse were taken up, and detained in your Government. Their Desire was that I would write

you on the Head, and to have the Reason for their [Detainment?] which please to inform me by this Express. I have the Pleasure of subscribing myself

Your Excellency's most humble Servant,

ROBERT DINWIDDIE

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq.

THE COUNCIL TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE

Charles Town, November the 12th, 1753

SIR, In the Absence of his Excellency the Governor, I had the Honour of receiving your Letters of the 25th and 26th of October together with one that was inclosed from the Right Honorable the Earle of Holderness, in consequence of which I desired a Meeting of the other Gentlemen of the Council now in Town, and with their Concurrence am to impart to you the Satisfaction we have in finding that your good Offices have proved so effectual as to dispose the several Tribes of Indians in your Neighbourhood, and Friendship to a Treaty of Peace and strict Alliance with the Creeks and other Southern Indians. It would have been extreamly agreeable to have been informed of the Names, Numbers, Situation and Consequence of the several Tribes which would have enabled this Government to make use of the strongest Arguments to induce the Indians within their District to enter into the Alliance you propose. Such a Treaty with the Northern Indians has been upon several Occasions recommended to the Creeks by this Government, and more particularly at the last Conference that was had with them here, in June last, and you will perceive by their Answer to that Part of the Governor's Talk, [347] (the Copy of which is transcribed for your Perusal) how great a Willingness they expressed to comply with it, but as they are a powerful Nation, and in Common with all other Indians, jealous of their Honours, and very attentive to all Punctilios of Form, we apprehend they will decline sending any of their Head Men to the Meeting at Winchester, unless they previously receive some Token from the several Tribes you speak of to serve as an Invitation to them, as well as for a Security to those who are deputed by them. We look upon this not to be a mere conjectural Opinion, but are induced to form it from the Behaviour of the Catawbias, who insisted on such a Preliminary from the Six Nations, before they would send Deputies thither, and yet their Number does not exceed a sixth Part of the Creeks. The Intention you are pleased to express of sending a Messenger to the Catawbias and Cherokees for the same Purpose, however kind in itself, we are apprehensive may be attended with some Inconvenience. As they have always been under the Direction and Influence of this Province, would naturally expect to have that Overture communicated to them by us, and as we look upon an Alliance of this kind amongst the several Indians in the Interest of Great Britain to be highly serviceable and beneficial to all the Collonies, you may be assured that when the Tokens for the several Nations arrive here we shall loose no Time in forwarding them for the Purpose intended.

We observe that the Secretary of State's Letter relates principally to the Intelligence you gave of the Expedition upon the Ohio last Spring, but as we

have received no further Account of any Prosecution of that Design we hope we may congratulate you upon its being laid aside.

In regard to the Enquiry that was made by one of the Cheifs about his Brothers the Shawanese, it is necessary to acquaint you that two of the six |348| have been sent by Sea to the Governor of Pensylvania above a Month ago, and that you may be fully apprized of the Reasons of their Confinement originally, and the Detention of the Rest, we beg Leave to inclose a Copy of the Governor's Letter to Mr. Hamilton, and cannot doubt of the Interposition of your good Offices upon that Head if necessary whenever you have an Intercourse with their Nation, though we presume they will be by this Time perfectly informed of, and thoroughly satisfied with our Conduct in Relation to them. They have been treated with great Tenderness and Humanity ever since they were first taken, notwithstanding which three of the four that remained behind through the Negligence of the Centinel escaped out of Prison, and as they have not been retaken, have as we suppose, bent their Course to their own Country.

I shall acquaint the Governor upon his Return with the Steps taken by the Council upon the Subject of your Express, and flatter myself that they will meet with his Approbation; however, I have at least the Pleasure to inform you that this Province has the Interest of his Majesty, and the Good of his Subjects so much at Heart that they will readily embrace every Opportunity to promote both to the utmost of their Power.

I am with Respect,

EDWARD FENWICKE