

I am to be hanged to which he, this Deponent replied, Indeed Wm. if what the Indians say of you be true, you deserve to be severly chastised for you have bred great Disturbances. That he also met James Adair as he came down at the House of Mr. Seawright at Beaver Creek, who desired to see the Letters which he was carrying to the Government, and when he, this Examinant, shewed him them and told him that there were no white Men killed, Adair swore that if he had these Letters, he would put them in the Fire. And said that he, this Examinant, should do so. He also says that Numbers of Norward Indians came into the Cherokee Nation chiefly at Tucussagee and there[a]bout Towns, and that before he came away 22 came into the Town where he lives and he saw in the Begining of Winter 73 at one Place |61| in the Nation, and that they are sometimes supplied with a small Matter of Ammunition by the Cherokees but that they generally come supplied with Ammunition. He himself has sometimes sold them a little Paint, but they seldom bring Skins to buy Anything, but the Beeds and Wampon, which are valued by the Indians.

In the Council Chamber, May 23rd, 1751. Sworn in the Presence of his Excellency the Governor, and his Majesty's honorable Council.

ALEXR. GORDON, C. C.

JOHN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Yesterday I received your Commission with Instructions to command a Troop of Rangers, where your Excellency was pleased to direct, that I should go to the Catawbas &c., and from thence to 96 &c., which shall be done with the greatest Expedition, and I do return your Excellency my hearty Thanks for favouring me with said Command, and I hope to give your Excellency and my Country a general Satisfaction.

As your Excellency is pleased to favour Capt. Gibson with another Command, if your Excellency will be pleased hereafter to direct Capt. Gibson to range between Broad and the Wateree Rivers, and that I may towards Saludy be more frequent, it being more in the Way of the Indians, and as that Settlement is a'diserting and several Families are now down at the Congrees, and actually at my House, and what's left are now gathered into Garrissons. And in order to quiet the Minds of those People, I am ready and willing to be as much with them as possible, it being a frontier Place and mostly exposed. Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon the Freedom I have taken. And I am your Excellency's most dutifull and obedient Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

P. S. As many Families who are deserted their Habitations, and drove from their Homes, which are not able to subsist without some Relief from the Publick or other good minded People, they have desired of me to acquaint your Excellency therewith, praying some Directions on that Occasion, till they think that they can return to their Homes in Safety.

As possibly 5 Indians are not to be gott, your Excellency will be pleased to let me know if I shall inlist white Men in their Room if to be had at Indian Wages.

JOHN GRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[62]

Fort Moore, 22nd May, 1751

SIR, Last Sunday Morning by 7 o'Clock the Party and I arrived at this Fort all in very good Health. We would compleat our March sooner had our Horses held out. I was obliged to hire (another Horse) by the Way to help us along. I have not seen an Indian on the Road nor yet here, save one Creek Fellow that attempted to cut his Throat, by giving himself a Cut in the Neck with a Knife (this startled the People that seed it very much. Various was their Conjectures upon this Occasion, not worth your Excellency's Reading). The Indian is arecovering; we find by him that his Reasons for so doing proceeded from Fear of loosing his Ears or some other Punishment if he returned to his Nation, or being killed by the Enemy Indians that haunts round this Place.

I see Nothing at Present that appears like a War. All the People that took Shelter in both Forts are returned to their different Habitations. Capt. Cadogan sends your Excellency by this Opportunity the Affidavit of one Williams, a Cherokee Trader, that offers from some sent before by other Traders of that Nation. The inclosed is a Return of all the publick Stores belonging to this Fort. This the last, is this two of the Curtain Lines in a falling Condition, which may be repaired with little Expence if taken in Time of the four Flankers finished. The Barracks are in a pretty good Order, but wants some little Repairs. The few great Guns have no Carriges. No spared Arms for the Inhabitants, if they should be obliged to come in. I enquired for John Vann. I am told by his Wife that he is at Ninety Six and expected here daily. I would be glad to know from your Excellency whether I am to be at any Expence in entertaining Indians here as they reckon Nothing of Civility without the former. Also what Indians to shew that Civility to, and at what Rate.

I am your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN GRAY

BROWN, RAE & CO. TO WILLIAM PINCKNEY, ESQ.

Augusta, May 15th, 1751

SIR, Yesterday John Downing arrived here from the Cherokees and brings us the agreeable News that not one white Man was killed. There was a little Disturbance at the Place where Barnard Hughs lived and there was only five Fellows that had a Hand in it. They took [63] his Goods and Leather, upon which Downing had the Head Men of 7 Towns to a Place called Tomasse, and told them that he understood that they had taken Hughs's Goods. They consulted among themselves and imediately sent away to those People that had bred the Riot, and made them return the Goods again, by which we can learn it was owing to some of the white People's differing with the Indians, and it always will be the Case as long as such a Pack of unruly Fellows is suffered to go to the Indian Country.

We are, Sir, your most humble Servants.

BROWN, RAE & Co.

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. FAIRCHILD'S TROOP OF RANGERS

	<i>Inlisted</i>	¹⁷⁵¹ <i>Wages per Month</i>
John Fairchild	15 May	at £25 per Month
Lieut. Philip Raiford	17 Do.	at £18 per Month
1. Cristis Colwell	15 Do.	at £14 per Month
2. Thos. Capeland	15 Do.	at £14 per Month
3. Ebenezer Howard	15 Do.	at £14 per Month
4. James Fletcher	15 Do.	at £14 per Month
5. William Low	15 Do.	at £14 per Month
6. John Evans	16 Do.	at £14 per Month
7. Richd. Jones	16 Do.	at £14 per Month
8. James Myrick	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
9. Danl. Johnson	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
10. Solo. McGrow	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
11. David Jackson	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
12. Edward Bush	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
13. Isaac Rhoads	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
14. Nathaniel Patridge	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
15. William Shether	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
16. James Weston	17 Do.	at £14 per Month
17. William Hart	18 Do.	at £14 per Month
18. Wm. Raiford	18 Do.	at £14 per Month
19. Wm. Moore	18 Do.	at £14 per Month
20. Thos. Choreous	19 Do.	at £14 per Month

CAPT. FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[64]

May 20th, 17[51]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, According to your Excellency's Orders, I here sends a List of the Men inlisted in the Troop of Rangers with me. As by all Accounts there is a great Number of strange Indians now within our Settlements, which I have a particular Desire of meeting with, I do humbly desire that your Excellency will be pleased to admit of me to inlist 5 white Men in the Room of the five Indians which your Excellency was pleased to add at £10 per Month, as I can get white Men at that Price, upon my find them Horses &c., which I am willing to do for the Service of my Country. Upon this or any or extraordinary Occasion, your Excellency will be pleased to favour me with an Answer and pardon the Freedom I have taken.

And I am your Excellency's most dutifull and most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

N. B. I shall be ready in 24 Hours to set out for the Catawbias and I hope to give your Excellency great Deal of Satisfaction.

J. RANDELL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Scorpien Sloop in Charles Town Harbour
the 17 May, 1751

HONORABLE SIR, Having received a Letter from your Excellency of this Day's Date signifying your Desire for me to carry your Commissioners with the King and some of the Head Men of the Catawbas Nation to New York, I beg Leave to ac[qu]aint you that I have already been five Months off my proper Station at Cape [Fear] being sent from thence by Request of the Governor and Council of North Carolin[a] (to Cadiz) whose Commands I am to obey, so far as shall be thought by them and myself for the Good of His Majesty's Service or Interest of that Provin[c]e. And my Instructions direct me to return to my Station as soon as such Servi[c]e shall be done. My coming to this Place was Necessity to careen and clea[n] the Sloop under my Command, but while I remain in this Port, beg Leave to acquaint you I am immediately under the Command of Capt. Reynolds, and [wi]thout an Order from under his Hand, cannot go upon any other Service.

No one would be more ready to comply with the Request of your Excellency and the General Assembly of this Province, where His Majesty's Servi[ce] and the Interest of this Province is concerned, so far as I can with Saf[et]y answer, than, honorable Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant.

J. RANDELL

AFFIDAVIT OF ALEXANDER RATTRAY

|65|

May 24th, 1751

Captain Alexr. Rattray on his Examination before his Excellency the Governor in Council,

Declares that he has lived for ten Years past near the Wateeree River, and is at present Captain of the Company there, in which there is one hundred Men, that the Country thereabouts was pretty well settled, and there would have been many more Inhabitants, had it not been for the constant Alarms from the Cherokees almost every Year since he has been there.

That at present the Fear of the People in these out Parts is so great that all the Families have left their Habitations, and betake themselves to Forts with their Wives and Children, and their most valuable Effects. That Numbers of them must loose their Crops notwithstanding he takes all Manner of Care to preserve them by sending Parties of Men from Plantation to Plantation, and so while one Party works the other Party guards them. That he is also at great Pains to keep the People together that they may not desert the Province using both Persuasion and Threats, but notwithstanding all his Care ten Families are got off to the Northern Governments, and other Families were coming down lower in the Settlements. That he apprehends if some other Method be not taken with the Cherokees the making them Presents and paying them Tribute, instead of their being tributary to us, there will be no living in these out Parts.

That a Day or two before he sett of from Home he saw a Letter from Mr. Maxwell directed to Mr. Bacot, which he desired might be shewn to the People in their Parts, and that Notice might be given to them all that they may secure themselves and Families, for Nothing was to be expected but an open War, and the Person who carried the Letter from Mr. Maxwell had Directions from him to inform the People, that there was three hundred Notewegas in the Lower Cherokees.

(JOHN)⁷ A. RATTRAY

Sworn before His Excellency this 24th Day of May, 1751

JAMES GLEN

THE HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS OF THE LOWER CHEROKEES
TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[66]

May 10th, 1751

FATHER THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, We met this Day and the Head Men and Warriours of the Lower Towns of our Nation, that is, Keowee and Tomasse and Cheowee and Ustustee and Estutoe, and the Sugar Town of Toxso', and are all heartily sorrow for what has happened in our Nation which was occassioned by lieing People, which appears now to be Lies. There was four Fellows in Stecoe that had one Bernard Hughes's Goods away, and some white People run away, and we have had all the said Hughes Goods returned. And the white People shall all come safe out with their Leather, and we all heartily begg you'll not stop the Trade from us, on Account of what has happened. And we do promise and assure you, there shall never be any such ill Usage again, as has been, though we acknowledge there has been bad Talks amongst us, for some Years past, and had now like to been brought to a Head, but we now see our Folly, and says the chief Reason of these bad Notions was by lying People that carry Lies backward and forward.

But for the Time to come, we will never give Ear to any such People nor hope you won't, as we know you did, when I, the Warriour of Keowee was in Charles Town last. And I was slighted on Account of bad Letters, but I having a good Love always for white People never would agree to do [any] Hurt to any white Man, but still stand true to the English, and keep the Commission and the English Colours the Government bestowed on me and hope the Government will accept of my Talk, and excuse all that's past, and help us now in our Necessity. Know that's to not stop the Trade, but to let Ammunition come amongst us, for our Enemy are daily upon us, and if the Trade is stop't from us, we don't know what to do.

We wrote to you before concerning some white Man that was shot in his House through Mistake, and we assure you we did not know there was a white Man in the House. But as soon as wee saw white People come out of the House, we all called out, let go, and not hurt them, so hope you'll excuse all that's past. And you may assure yourself there shall be no more such Doings.

⁷In the original, the name in parentheses is crossed out.

All other News we refer to the Bearer, who we beleive will tell you the Truth.
And are your assured Friends and Brothers.

CUARTETO CHESKIEWEE	HOWRUFTO of Keowee	CHURNROKEKE of Ustustee
SKIOGUNSTA of Keowee	SKIOGUNSTA of Cheowee	SUCKCORUFTEKE of
LITTLE CONGEROR of Do.	ALL BONES of Do.	Tomasse
		OCONACO of Sugar

[67] This was concluded in Presence of all the white People in the Lower Nation and interpreted by us,

JAMES BEAMER
RICHARD SMITH

JAMES FRANCIS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Seludy, May 14th, 1751

SIR, This Settlement &c. hath made bold to lay before your Excellency and Honorable Council a Petition requesting a Redress against the Insults of the Indians. Wm. Thomson who came from the Cherokee Nation, and Edwd. Turner of this Neighbourhood, were the Bearers, Jno. Bryan's Oath in Relation to the Disturbance of the Cherokees when he left them, did also make bold to send down. And the Circumstances of Affairs at that Time seemed to us necessary to fortify ourselves in Case of an Invasion, which seemed to threaten us. We therefore met (the Generality of the Neighbourhood) at the most convenient Place, and fortified ourselves, so as to defend us against any Quantity of Indians, as we imagined could come against us. Mr. Gowd'y and Mr. Dowey coming from the Cherokees gives us Encouragement to return to our Plantations, but not without Apprehension of Danger from these Norward Indians, who certainly go in large Companies and openly threaten white as well as red People.

We have an Account of a Family being cut off, being on Seludy Branches, being a Man, his Wife and four Children, but it seems the Woman's Life is saved. The Multitude of strange Indians that are often seen in these Parts are realy surprising. And by all Accounts several are the French wholly in their Interest. And it is to be doubted some Mischief will be done in these and other out Settlements, unless some Method is taken to prevent it, which is the humble Prayers and Request of this Settlement, in General, that your Excellency would please to take into Consideration, who desired this Opportunity per Mr. Gowdey should not be missed in acquainting your Excellency of their Fears in Relation to the French Indians.

From, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant to command,

JAMES FRANCIS

TALK OF THE OVER HILL CHEROKEES

[68]

The Talk of the Over Hill Cherokees, given out in their Town House of Great Telliquo, April 9th, 1751. Directed to his Excellency James Glen Esq., and the Honorable Gentlemen of the Assembly and Council.

That we are lately come in from War with the Chactaws and are very sorrow to hear of the white Man being killed on the Creek Path by the Keewohee People, however, that we hear it was his own Fault, for that he joined and assisted their Enemies and encouraged them in the Creek Tongue against them. That he was in a House at this Time, and they could not see him to distinguish him, though they could hear him well enough. That another white Man that was there and a Negro they seen run off from the House, whom they never ran after nor hurted, though they had six of their People at the same Time wounded, as they, the Keewohee People, have sent to relate it to us.

That for our Parts we love the English and the white People amongst us, according to the Talk you gave us below which we remember as well as if it was spoke to us Yesterday, and though a great many of the old People that were at the Talk are dead, yet we the Survivors and young People since grown up, have it still imprinted in our Memories, and shall have it always so amongst us from Father to Son, since we know no white People but you the English, nor any strange Path or Way but to you, nor never desire to know any other, but always to live as Friends and Brothers with you, and to go to War against your and our Enemies together. A great many of our head Men being now at War against the French Indians, and more daily fitting out against them, it being our Misfortune as well as your white Peoples here to have some killed by them at Times, which we believe the French encourage them to do, for which Reason we never intend to make any Peace with them, while we have any Ammunition to go to War with, which we are at present very short of.

That our young King is now out in the Woods, and a great many of our Head Men at War as mentioned already. However, that this is the Talk of all the seven Towns over the Hills, which we think proper to send you for Fear the Creeks or others might send you any Lies, since we are now at War with the Covetas, and Cussitas, and the Lower Creeks, who since they cut off the Town of Tugolo and the Rest of the Towns on that River are daily doing us some Mischief, and value themselves very much upon it, but that the Upper Creeks and Cursaws we look upon as Friends, [69] according to the Peace you made between us.

Wherefore we hope you will send us a good Talk, and won't be angry with us, for the white Man killed, since our Hearts are all intirely for the English and no other Nation of white People whatever.

his

TASSITTE or JOHN'Y _____ of Tanassee
M[ark]

his

ANAKANO _____ of Tellico, formerly commissioned as one
M[ark]
of the Council for the young King

his

SKIAGUSTA _____ of Tellico
M[ark]

KEELEENAKASTA	_____	
COLINNA	_____	
ULOFTA	_____	their
UNANIKALLAHEE	_____	Marks
ANAKANOE	_____	

PRESENT: Saml. Benn, Robert Gaudey, David Doway, William Shorie, Antho. Deane, Antho. Delautaquen.

JAMES BEAMER TO RICHARD LAMBTON

May the 10th, 1751

SIR, I have just Time to let you know there is nobody killed among us, but we had like to all to been killed, if it had not been for the Good Wayer and his Town, and the Old Warier of Kewohe, and the Warier of Chewehe and some other head Men in these Lower Towns, and the greatest Part of the Disturbances rose from lien. A Person in the out Settlements which I shall inform the Government how that was, and the Disorders that has happened if I can get Liberty to see him [*sic*]. I beg you will do your Endeavour to get a Pasport for us, that I may acquaint the Governor of the whole Disorder of their Reason.

I beg to hear from you before I come past the out Settlements and from Mr. Maxwell if possible. I am afraid I shan't be able to bring down all what Leather I have for the Want of Horses, the Southerds having stole all the best of my Horses, which is all till I see you.

From, Sir, your most humble Servant to command.

JAS. BEAMER

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPT. JOHN RANDELL

[70]

SIR, I have lately received Orders from His Majesty to do Everything in my Power to promote a Peace betwixt the Catawbias and the Six Nations of Indians lying near New York. And the Governor of New York who has probably received the same Directions, having notified to me that he has appointed a general Meeting of the Head Men of these Nations about the Begining of June, and having desired all the Governors on the Continent to be present at that Meeting or to send Commissioners to consult what may be most for his Majesty's Service, and the common Safety.

And as I intend to send Commissioners from Home, and along with them, the King and some of the Head Men, of the Catawba Nation, I hope you will be of Opinion that his Majesty's Sloop under your Command, will be well employed in transporting thither the said Commissioners and Indians more especially as there is not any other proper Vessell in this Port that can be ready Time enough to carry them. I shall write very fully to the Secretary of State, and also to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, what Service this will be of to His Majesty, and I desire it of you as a Favour in the Name of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Province.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVERNOR GLEN TO MR. BUNYON

MR. BUNYON, As you have represented to me the Danger that you apprehend should you go into the Cherokee Nation, by the Lower Towns, I think it will be upon many Accounts most adviseable to keep a more southerly Course, that you may get first into the Nation at Hyowassee in the Valley and as your Dispatches are of great Importance, and as you have represented many Accidents to which you may be liable upon this Occassion by going so far out of the Way entirely alone, you may therefore for greater Safety carry with you some proper Person acquainted with the Woods, and of Resolution enough for such an Enterprize.

Upon your Arrival in the Valey you are to read and explain my Letter to Tasite, and also verbaly to assure him, as from yourself, in what a friendly and affectionate Manner you have always heard me and the beloved Men below talk of him, and of the Cherokee Nation in General, but that there are some bad Men in all |71| Countries and that it is for the Interest of the Good that they should be punished. And therefore I have sent up Letters to demand some of those People, and that if they are refused I am determined to send a Force sufficient to take them if their Towns refuse to deliver them. That I have sent Letters to these Towns to that Effect, and I leave it to him and the Emperor to send them in the Manner that they may think most proper. And you may read and explain these several Letters to Tasitte and the Emperor.

But as some of the Indians whom I have demanded to be delivered up are considerable Men in the Nation, and as the several Towns to which they belong may not be so willing to surrender them as I think it their Interest to be, and as there are at Present many of his Majesty's Subjects in that Nation and some of them even those particular Towns of which I have demanded Satisfaction, whose Lives may be endangered if they stay any longer in the Nation, you are therefore to take the first Opportunity of acquainting them all that I, by the Ad[vi]ce of his Majesty's honorable Council, in his Majesty's Name, order and require them forthwith to leave that Nation with all their Effects, and at their highest Peril not to return thither without my Leave and Permission. And I have delivered you a general Order to that Purpose.

You are to send me by all convenient Opportunities an Account of your Proceedings, and of the Probability of our receiving Satisfaction from the several faulty Towns upon my Letters only, or whether it will be necessary to send a Force to take that Satisfaction, that we have [no]w demanded.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE TRADERS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION

GENTLEMEN, As this Government has thought proper to send to the Cherokees to demand Satisfaction for the insolent and outdacious Behavior of some of their People, and as it will very much conduce to the Security and Welf[ar]e of this Province, as well as to the Safety of his Majesty's Subjects, the Traders in that Nation, that all trade and commerce with them be stoped till such Time as they come to a better Way of thinking. And to comply with the Terms that we have required of them, I therefore by the Advice of his Majesty's honorable Council, and in his Majesty's Name and Authority,

order you and each of you forthwith to leave the Cherokee Nation with all your Effects as you will answer the Contrary at your Peril.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO TACITE OF HYWASSE

[72]

FRIEND AND BROTHER, Some Days agoe I received by the Hands of Robert B[un]yon your Talk dated Enforsee May 17th, 1751, and it is with great Pleasure I observe that your Behaviour upon the present Occassion, has been such as I had Reason to expect from your past Conduct. You make an immediate Enquiry into the Matter; you contradict all bad Reports, and will not suffer them to spread any further or to gather Strength or Credit amongst your People. You prevent your own Towns from being infected with the Madness of others, and you endeavour to cure and correct the Disorders of others, and this you can the more readily do as you are greatly beloved by your own Towns, and as you are greatly regarded by the whole Nation. But believe me, their Love and Regard for you does not surpass what the Governor, beloved Men and all the People of Carolina have for you, which never can be lost or lessned whilst you continue to preserve such wise and prudent Courses.

It is surprizing that such groundless Reports as have been spread abroad by the Lower Towns sh[ou]ld have obtained any Credit from Others. It has been given out by them that we were raising an Army under Pretence of correcting the Northward Indians, but that our real Design was to fall upon the Cherokee Nation themselves. Could Anything be more consistent [*sic*] with our past Actions? Have we not always treated you as Friends and Brothers? And what People were ever so weak or so wicked, as without Reason to destroy themselves, and we consider you as Part of ourselves. Have we not always recommended it both to you and the Creeks to put an End to your Wars by which you weaken one another and to live in Freindship t[o]gether, and have we not often been the happy Instruments of procuring Peace for you both? Could they who desire your Destruction be at such Pains to adjust your Differences and preserve your Lives?

But I consider to whom I write, not to Men void of Understanding, not to those who suffer themselves to be seduced by French Counsels, but to the wise and valiant Raven of Hyowassee, and his beloved Men of the Valey, Men who know the Sincerity of the English, and who know how to put a just Value upon their Friendship, and wh[ich] we will expect to join us if at any Time we should be under a Necessity of sending Forces to that Nation to punish any other Towns who have behaved ill and as Enemies and as we shall always distinguish our Friends from our Foes. You and your People may assure yourselves that you can never have Anything to apprehend from us, but may promise yourselves the greatest Security.

[73] It is true the insolent Behaviour of some few particular Persons, and of two or three Towns has given us a very just Offence, and if passed over without shewing a proper Resentment, might encourage them to go greater Lengths, and the Impunity they meet with might induce others to follow their pernicious Example. We are therefore determined for the Good of the whole Cherokee Nation to punish those few who have misbehaved. We were

at first informed that these Lower Cherokees who killed the white Men at the Occonees protested that they were inovent of the Offence, and pretended Ignorance of the Matter, but we have heard since that they have had the In[so]lence to boast of it, and in an insulting Manner, to imitate and ridicule their dying Groans. We therefore have insisted that some of these be delivered up to us.

One of our Inhabitants going lately to the Cherokee Nation was wounded by an Eustonally Indian, who fired at him with an Intent to kill him. This Man we have also demanded to be delivered up to us. The three Towns, Kettawa, Stickoy and Conowtoroy have behaved remarkeably ill; here our Traders' Stores were plundred, and their Goods and Skins publickly divided amongst the People. From hence they were obliged to fly to save their Lives, and even the head Men who ought to have been their Protectors prompted Others to destroy them. Here all bad Talks have been greedily listned to, and after having gained Strength and Force have been spread and communicated to other Parts. We have therefore demanded two of the Head Men from Each of those Towns, such especially who have been principally concerned in those wicked Practices, and in Particular the Slave Catcher of Canot[or]oy, declaring that if they do not comply with our reasonable Request, we will compel them to it by Force. We also demand that the Indian called the Little Carpenter who has for many Years past declared himself an Enemy to the English, may be delivered up by whatever he may be in upon the Arrival of these Letters.

I cannot conclude this Letter without letting you know the Difficulty of sending Traders among you at Present till we have obtained the Satisfaction that we demand from these Lower and out Towns, and therefore we hope you will concur with the Emperor in promising it, and in the proper Method of sending my Letters to them which Bunyon carries with him.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES MAXWELL

|74|

June 12th, 1751

James Maxwell, Esq., being duely sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Declareth that on the 10 April last the Deponent arrived at Kewohee in the Lower Cherokees, went to the House of Rd. and Abrm. Smith, licenced Traders there, asked the News. They told the Indians were very impudent, and unusually insolent, that 3 Nights before they expected to have been killed by them, the said Indians having for that Purpose had several Meetings. That a half-breed Fellow, called Andrew White, came to Smith's House some Days before, and in a bold, insolent Manner, ask't Abraham Smith what he thought. What should I think, said Abraham. The half-Breed answered, I have killed a white Man. Do you think the Governor will be cross? He may if he will. I wish I could see an Army of Whites coming down that Hill. I would be the first that would stick my All in their Heads. The said Abrm. Smith told the Deponent further that some Days ago coming from a Bull Play, he heard the Indians laughing heartily, and he stopt to hear what they laughed at, and it was mocking the last dying Words of the white People whom they had murdered at the Oconies, such as O, Lord! O, Lord, have Mercy upon us! and the like. This they did laughing extravagantly.

The said Deponent further saith that these Indians declared publicly that the Traders should not go out of their Country till first they had brought the Ammunition. The Traders beleived it to be the Case, and were afraid of their Lives. The Deponent endeavoured to sooth their Fears, but found that the Indians there who before professed great Kindness to the Deponent would then not look upon him. That the same Evening the Good Warriour of Tocquillow came to the Deponent and asked how his Excellency did, and the beloved Men below? and what the Governor said about the white People killed at Oconois? He answered that he had not lately seen the Governor. He ask't further what I thought of it, as I knew the Ways of the white People, and if the Governor would resent the said killing upon their whole Nation. The Deponent answered, No, that it was not the way of the English to punish the Innocent for the Guilty, unless their whole Nation had been concerned in it, but that to be sure they would expect Satisfaction of the Guilty. The Old Warriour [75] answered, it was very just, for if his People were down in the Settlements and had one of his People killed by a white Man, he would expect [the] said white Man to be punished; but further said he heard it was done by Mistake on which the Deponent answered, if it can be proved to have been only by Mistake, it might be easily made up.

From Kewoee the Deponent went to Chiowee and Tomasse in the Lower Settlements. There the Traders told the Deponent much to the same Purpose as the Smiths had done, viz., that the Indians were greiveously insolent, and rude, and that their Lives were in Danger.

From thence the Deponent went further up the Country to Kewoee and then to Jortice, a Town in the Middle Settlements, where the Deponent was informed by the white People there that bad Talks had been sent up continually during all the last Winter to them and that the Indians in these Parts had held several Meetings upon it, but as those were no head Men there of any Note, they were ruld by others in the Nation.

The Deponent then proceeded over the Mountains to the Valley, and went there to Hywassee to Corns. Dougherty's House, a principal Trader there, where he asked what News? and how the Indians stood affected there. He said all was well and that the Raven of Hywasse, Head Man of 7 Towns, would not hear any bad Talks, though there had been frequently many sent from the Lower Towns. At the Place the Deponent met with Robert Gandey and Saml. Benn, 2 principal Traders over the Hills, and ask't them what News was there. They told that all seemed to be well there, and that the People over the Hills had sent a strong Guard [to] protect them against the Enemy. At which News the Deponent was well pleased in as much as he found neither the Overhill Indians, nor those in the Valley, had any Part in the bad Talk, and who were the best Warriours in the Nation.

From thence the Deponent returned back to Jorhee, in his Way Home, and as soon as he lighted off his Horse, was told by David McDaniel, that there was a Runner in the House who came from the Lower Towns with a Message to have the Deponent killed. The Deponent made Answer that he was surprized at the Impudence of the Villions, what should be the Cause of such a Design. At which the Deponent called the Fellow, and asked him if

it was true that he was sent with such a Message? The Messenger could not deny it, at which he told him that such Villians should be very soon severely punished for that he always was a Friend to the whole Nation, [76] then rested there that Night without Fear.

Next Day the Deponent saw three Men coming up, and walking very fast. When they came up the Deponent called out to James May, one of the three, what is the Matter? May replied, There was very bad News. The Deponent said, what News now, he answered that a Woman had come over from Stecoe on Tucosigia River, and told them that an Indian Fellow of those Parts owned that he had killed Danl. Murphey, and that he was a Man and a Warriour and that as he had begun it, was good to go on, and that they had proceeded to Bernrd Hughs's, who on their Approach fled away and made his Escape, being told that they were coming with an Intent to kill him, and take away his Goods. That then they broke open his Store and took his Goods, and parted it among them, and that a Party went in Pursuit of the said Hughs with an Intention to kill him, but Hughs took Refuge in Tucosigia, where the Indians protected him. As the Deponent has since been informed that a half-breed Fellow named Branam was personally prest and had seen the plundering, and heard the Indian declare he had killed Daniel Murphy.

The Deponent then sent for the Head Men of the Town adjacent to Jorliee, and asked if they had heard the News about Danl. Murphy being killed, Hughs's Goods being plundered, and if they were in Pursuit of him to kill him. They answered they had heard it that Morning. The Deponent asked why they had not told him of it, and they said they thought he had heard of it. The Deponent asked if they believed it to be true? They answered, yes, and that they had several Messengers that confirmed it. The Deponent asked if they were consenting or approved of such Doings. They answered, No, we do not. The Deponent then asked them if those Villians should come over to attempt his Life, if they would protect him. They answered, yes, but at the same Time told there was a hundred Norward Indians, who if they should join with the Rogues, they did not know if it was in their Power to protect him, but that they would send over to the Raven in the Valey, and it should be as what he pleased.

The white People then advised the Deponent to get out of the Nation, for if he staid longer he would not be safe, and the aforesaid James May, who [77] had been over at his own Town, Cowee, in order to move his Goods and Leather into an Indian House, his Friend and who he believed would secure them in Case they came to that Town to robb, and the Person to whom he had entrusted his Effects was called the Raven of Cowee, took him aside and asked what the Deponent said to the Talks that were among them, who answered the Deponent, seemed to make light of it, and would not believe it. What says the Indian, is he deaf, won't he hear, tell him, so to him from me to be gone, and if he will be deaf and won't hear, do you go for the Talks are very bad, and tell him further not to go by the Way of Kehowee, for they will kill him, nor by the Way of 96, for they will waylay him. The white People there who kept Indian Wenches told the Deponent that those Wenches had given them the same Notice, and bid them be gone. Upon all which Information the Deponent

really believed then that he was in Danger, and accordingly armed as many Men as he could, viz., 17 white People and 2 Blacks, and at Midnight set out of the Nation, and arrived safe at Augusta. And further since his Arrival in the Settlements has received further Information, that they did really intend to take away his Life.

JAMES MAXWELL

In the Council Chamber, 12th June, 1751
Sworn before me, ALEXR. GORDON, C. C.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT GANDEY

June 5th, 1751

Affidavid of Robert Gandey, Indian Trader amongst the Cherokees, before his Excellency.

That on Febuary last he was at Telliquo at which Time a Cherokee Indian named by that of the Little Carpenter came into the Cherokee Nation, which Indian had been formerly in England, that in Company of forty more Indians, he went down to the Lower Cherokee Town. And who about ten Years ago he had been taken by the French, and detained about six Years amongst them, and had returned to his own Country (the Cherokees) but about 3 Years ago the Deponent declares, that before the coming in of this Indian, viz., the Little Carpenter, had not heard of any bad Talks. That |78| such bad talks arose when the Little Carpenter and his Gang, viz., French and Northerly Indians, came among the Cherokees, and since his Arrival there he hath returned back among the French, and brought with him what is suspected to be a French Commission. On his Return from the French he has come to the Town Tenesse, where Mr. Benn resides, viz., about 16 Miles where Deponent lives, from thence he set off to make Warr amongst the Creeks, but having got as far as the Lower Cherokee Towns, he was informed that the Inhabitant Indians there had gone out already to War against the Creeks, that there he met with several of the Northern Indians, who gave him a Notohee Indian and a Scalp.

That the Northern Indians with the Cherokees had as the Deponent was informed, determined to begin at the Lower Towns, and of the Cherokees, and marching upwards kill all the white Men in the Nation.

The Deponent being asked what other Circumstances appeared to him, to induce him to believe or suppose that Indians had bad Designs against the white People, one Reason was he said, that the Cherokees as he was informed had broke open the Store of Bernard Hughs and divided his Goods among them. Likewise, that Hugh Murphey going up to the Upper Cherokees with a Negro, they met with a Gang of 7 or 8 Indians one of whom pointed his Gun at Murphey and the Negro seeing it, said to Murphy, take care of yourself, the Indians is going to sute [*sic*] at you. Whereupon, Murphy turning round his Horse was shot at by the Cherokee through the Arm and very much disabled, and the Cherokee that shott at him was of the Town of Oustanaad, one of the Towns of the Lower Cherokees.

The Deponent also heard by Mr. Dandies' Negro that the said Cherokee did strip one Thomas Langley and his children, and aimed to kill the said

Langley by firing a Gun at him, but missed him. The Information was by a Letter that Langley sent to Corns. Doughty. That the Deponent was also informed that the Lower Cherokees had on Shincea living amongst the white People at Saludy, that six Indians were sent to bring him up, and if he refused to scalp [79] him, but the Man Albey came back with them. That on Upper Cherokees, the Prince Johney's Brother was about the Lower Settlements when the Deponent passed by there, and that the Deponent asked what he was doing there, and wondered he did not go Whome [*sic*] for that his Brothers wanted him very much. The Deponent asked him the Reason of all these bad Talks, that was in the Lower Settlements. He answered his Stay would not be long amongst them, for that they were all Rogues, and could not find one Man that talked good for the English.

The Deponent further saith that he is determined to leave of heading at that Part of the Country, that the Roads are unsafe in carrying up Goods, and such bad Management among the People, every one doing as he thinks proper and no Controul, and does not think it safe for White to continue in so hazardous a Trade. This Deponent had also been informed that a considerable Number of Skins had been stoln from the Cherokee Indians, that they had come down to 96 to seek after the Skins, and chalenged some of their burnt Tobacco Pipes with John White's People which were wrapt amongst the Skins.

ANTHONY DEAN TO CORNELIUS DOHARTY

Great Tellico, May 1st, 1751

SIR, I came here last Night with a Guard from Toco' being sent for by the King to read Tasitte's Letter from Hywasse with one inclosed in it from Mr. Maxwell from Hioree, both giving an Account of poor Daniel Murphey's being unfortunately killed by the Slave Catcher of Conutroy.

Whereupon the young King in a full Meeting this Morning where old Capt. Cæsar was Interpreter, delivered himself in the following Manner, that he is so surprized and troubled about it, that he does not know what to say or think, for that it broke his Rest entirely since he heard it. However, that this Night he will calle the People together again to consult how many and what People may be necessary for him to carry over with him, to a grand Meeting to be held at Tomatlee where he hopes Everything will be concluded upon to the Satisfaction of the Governor and the beloved Men below.

Then the young Man Killer, or Rusteenekobagan, in his Turn, and said he loved the English white People, for they were good to him, and the People of his Nation below, and that they gave him a Commission, and he remembered well when he got it, that he promised then to be allways true and [80] good to the English, which he will never forget. Wherefore he said that he that killed his Brother (for so he called Murphy) should die or he would die for him. Next to him the Prince's Son John'y spoke and said that he knew it was a Custom of the French Indians to kill their white People, but never knew it was a Custom with any Cherokee to do so before, but since it was so, that there should be Satisfaction, and Revenge for it, the same as if a French Indian or other Enemy had done it. That he is very sorrow to hear of my bad Talk

amongst them of Steekoyee, contrary to Watogue as also of Reiwohee and the Northward, that he is very sure they never will be joined by the People over the Hills in any bad Steps they should take. That they will send a very strong Talk down to them, about their Proceedings, and will come to a final resolution about them at their Meeting, adding that they themselves here are young Warriours comeing up and remember well what their Fathers and the old beloved Men used to tell them about the English, which they will never forget, but hand down to their Children and Posterity after them, that they may live as Friends and Brothers together during Oak and Ash.

The blind Slave Ketcher who was formerly appointed one of the Council to the young King, spoke much to the same Purpose, and Cæsar himself, old and weak as he was, I could perceive done his Endeavour, as indeed did one and all of them.

But I was the more particular in the Man-Killer and John'ey because they are to of the most bold leading young Fellows of any over the Hills. And realy for my own Part, I never found Indians in my Life civiler, than what they are to me since the white People went down. Though some of my Neighbours reported they would take my Goods away as soon as they were gone, but it is far otherwise for to the Contrary they pay me a little of my Debts, and are for building me a House in Toco' quickly, so that I am much quieter now than when I had some of my Neighbours about me. For it is unaccountable to think what Damages some of them endeavoured to do me which the Indians now are every Day making me more and more sensible off.

Wherefore I beleive a great deal of the Mischief done here, some |81| white Men are often in the Bottom of, and it is no Wonder, when every Horse Stealer can screen himself here from Justice, and infuses bad Notions in the Heads of the Indians, against the Traders and Others, which could not be if the Trade was regulated, and proper Officers kept here to see Justice done. Then every good Man would be desireous of a Licence which can be of no Signification to him now till he can be protected in his Town.

And indeed, I wonder that a Government so remarkable for the Excellency of its Laws, and its Lenity to the Distressed and Insolent does not take this decaying Branch of Trade, and the Sufferers in it, into Consideration, especially as this Nation is some Barrier to the out Settlements, and was formerly one of the best Branches of Trade belonging to the Colony. The Neglect of it must certainly be owing to the Want of proper Representations of it to his Excellency and the Honorable of both Houses, for otherwise they that venture their Lives to these rumble Parts through so many Dangers would never be slighted and forgot. I am certain if the Trade was once upon a good Footing, the Government would not be troubled with so many Complaints about t[hi]s Nation. The Country would be eased of some Taxes about it, the Merchants would get their Debts, the poor Traders Subsistance and the Indians would be satisfied. That all which may be accomplished is the hearty Wish of, Sir, your humble Servant,

ANTHO. DEANE

Excuse Paper and Ink for being from Home I had bad Conveniences to write.

TALK OF THE RAVEN

Euphersee, May 14th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, By Orders of the Emperor to the Raven of Hiwasse, together with his Head Men and Warriours of his Towns to have a Meeting, the Raven as Spokesman for them all gives his Talk as follows. He says he is partly sorrow that the People of his Nation should have any bad Thoughts in their Hearts, but the Warriours that was at the Southward at Warr that killed the white People reported that Wm. Carr should tell them, the People of Keowee and Esternorie, that your Excellency should say that you would send up an Army of Men to kill the Norwards wherever they were to be |82| found, in any of our Towns. So when they got this in their Heads, they could not believe it was the Norwards you intended to kill, but they themselves. So upon the same the People of Keowee and Echoe had a Meeting, at this Echoe, being a Mother Town by themselves they not acquainting no other Town of the same. So when their Meeting was over they sent Messuages to Kittawa being another Mother Town, to acquaint them of what Carr should say, and they believed it. So upon the same Sticoe, Keneeteroy and Kittawa joined in Arms, and took the white Man's Goods.

The Raven being gon to Timotly meets a Messenger with a Letter from Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Doharty, but for the Raven at the same Time, to acquaint him that Bernard Hughs and his Men was killed. But when the Letter came to be read it was Daniel Murphey, which his Heart was sorrow to hear of the white Man being killed. But afterwards found to his great Satisfaction, that it was a false Report.

Mr. Bunyont sent by the Town of Tucherechee at the same Time to acquaint the Raven that the white Man's Goods was stole, so directly the Raven sent of a Messenger to the seven Towns over the Hills to be at Timothy in 5 Nights to have a Meeting. That if it had been that the white Men was killed, they would seek for Revenge for the white Men and the Goods. So directly the Raven sent his Son, Skienah, and 5 Warriours with Mr. Bunyon to those Towns to search and get what they could belonging to the white People, but when they heard these People was coming from the Raven, those that was Rogues, took the Goods with their Women and Children and was afraid to see them. The Raven's Son seeing the Collours a'flying took them down, and said they did not belong to any rogueish Town, and delivered them to Mr. Bunyon to carry to your Excellency to order them where you please.

Soe in their Return when they staid at Joree for an Answer from those rogue Towns. And they sent a Messenger to tell the Warriours that was sent by the Raven, to tell them their Doggs, and their Hoggs, and themselves, run mad, and it was all by a lying Talk from Keowee, that they did what they did do, but they was sorrow for it, and they would return the Goods, and if any should be wanting, they would pay for them. The Slave Ketcher of Kenntory, who was the Man was supposed to a'killed Murphy, was obstinate and would not return the Goods that he had stole from Bernard |83| Hughs, so to favour him Danl. Murphy paid the said Hughs for this Rogue 20 Lb. Leather. So the Raven heard it, and was vext at Murphy for doing

so, does not think him a proper Man to trade in their Nation for sideing with the Rogue, and he thinks they are both Rogues alike.

And the Raven desires that those Towns who done this Mischief should have no Traders amongst them, that is, Kenotoroy, Sticoe and Kittawa, nor yet no Indian nor Half-breed should be Factor from any white Man among them, till they acknowledge their Faults, and see the Want of a white Man, and that they themselves, and their Women and Children should have weary Leggs to walk to Traders in other Towns to buy what they want.

The Raven sais that he and his head Men and Warriours has not forgot all the good Talks that they have heard from Time to Time, nor never shall be forgot, as long as Grass grows and Water runs, and we will hand it down to our young People coming up, and graft it in their Hearts, as your Excellency has done in theirs, for they do not want to know any other People but the English, and they hope your Excellency will not let them suffer for those that has been the Rogues, as he and his Parts has put a Stop to it all, but that you will let their Traders come up as usual, for the Good of both, for we are in great Want of Ammunition, and as we are outside Towns, the French are daily upon us, and for the Want of Ammunition, we don't know how soon we may be cutt off.

The Raven remembers when he and his head Men was down with your Excellency. It was to make Peace with the Southward, and that we was to make good Hunts on both Sides for the Good of the Traders. But since that we was at Variance, but now I have made Peace again, and there has been nine of the Southward in here, and eight of them went back and left one here, and is to be here again soon, with some more. And we have parted the Ground that we are to hunt in, on both Sides and we still hope the Traders of both Nations will get Skins enough and that it will please your Excellency our Father. And in two Moons we will begin to look for our Traders.

The Raven and the Emperor is both in one Heart for the English, and they hope your Excellency is the same for them, and that the bad Talks that has been, that Mr. Maxwell has heard and carried down to you is forgot, for we have rectified among ourselves and [h]opes that you and your beloved Men will beleive the same, and that there [is] no white Man killed, and the Goods that is stole shall be returned again or paid for.

And the Raven further says, that in former Times when he was down with his beloved Men, they told him that one-half of Mr. Bunnan belongs of them and the other Half to the white and [84] his Tongue for both. And at this Time as Things fell out, he has been a great help on both Sides, as I have sent him with Messuages to those Rogues. He has brought their Answer the same as if I had been there myself to a'heard it and I have sent him down to your Excellency, and your beloved Men, by which Means you may hear more from his Mouth, than what we have wrote because he has been in all the Affairs from Town to Town.

The Warriour of Nottally says that the white People and them lives upon one Earth, and hopes our Hearts is as one to each other. And that he never was at the English, but has heard all good Talks that come from his Father and beloved Men, by the old Emperor.

The Raven desires that the Talk you send to the Emperor may be by itself, and his Talk by themselves, and as for the Lower Parts, their Talk by themselves, and Mr. Beamer to be Interpreter for them, and Mr. Bunning for us. And that I am glad the Warriour of Keowee and all the Lower Towns has sent down a good Talk, which I am pleased with. And now I think my Heart is at Ease, and yours the same when you see the Messenger, and I have allotted him 31 Days till I have an Answer.

his
THE RAVEN _____ of Highwassee
Mark for All

ROBT. BUNING

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE TOWN OF KETOWAW

HEAD MEN AND WARRIOURS OF KETOWAW, As the Chain of Friendship which has so long subsisted between the English and your beloved Men, has of late contracted Rust among you in your Town of Ketowaw, and as you have forgot of late the many good Talks that have passed between us, and your beloved Men, and as in your Town in a daring and insolent Manner you have broke open the Stores of our Traders, and publickly divided and shared their Goods and Skins among you, as if they has been Spoil taken from an Enemy, and not only threatned the Lives of those white Men and forced them to fly, for the Security of their Persons, but sent out a Party of you[r] People to pursue and kill them. These Robberies and Violences we are determind not to induce, but to have the Author of them brought to condign Punishment.

We therefore send you this Letter, which is to desire |85| that you deliver up two Persons of your Town of those who broke open the Stores and divided the Goods, were the most Guilty and active against the English, and we do hereby declare that if they are not delivered up to us within two Months from the Date hereof, we will come up to your Town and take them by Force.

TALK OF JOHNNEY OF GREAT TELLICO

Tomassy, 17 May, 1751

The Talk of Johnney of Great Tellico with all the Head Men of the Lower Towns, to our Father the Governor,

That we have had a great Deal of bad Talk amongst us, but now we are determind to add no more to it. Now we send our Friend Mr. Bunyon to you, with this our Talk, and beleive that what bad Talks has already been was occassioned by lying People that go about the Country, but have had no such Talk from you as was talked of by them. And therefore we shall never be easie till we have some good Talk from you, whereby we may be assured of the Falshood of those People, which will make us all easie, and contented in our Minds, and also to send this our Messenger speedily back to us, that we may the sooner be made convinced of the Lies that has been told us. We have persuaded our white People amongst us now, to go' to Savannah Town with some small Part of their Leather to buy us some Ammunition to serve us in our present Necessity, untill Mr. Bunyon returns from you (as we hope) with your good Talk. And then we shall take ourselves to hunting as usual

to kill Deer to buy us Ammunition and Cloath and you will then see all the white People go down safe with their Leather.

As for those Nittawiga Indians that come here amongst us, they come a great Way to War, and those that have killed the white People were Boys that wanted Consideration. And they also say the white People were in Fault with their doings, notwithstanding they have good Men among them who will not suffer Anything bad to be done. However we do not think that the white People should be killed and no Notice taken by us, but we had not as yet had the Consideration of what is to be thought of it, till the Towns over the Hills has been acquainted of it, which we [86] cannot do in Time to send down now, because we want soon to hear from you. We desire of you to tell all the white People that have gone away from their Settlements to return Home again, and take peaceable Possession of their Houses and Lands for that none of them shall be hurted or molested.

We also desire you will acquaint our white People that are down in Town that we desire them to come soon up and that there is no Likelihood of Anything bad amongst us, but that they will trade amongst us as before.

his
JOHNEY for the Emperor of _____ Telliquo
Mark

ROBT. BUNING

his
OUKAON for Outositte of _____ Juforse
Mark

JOHN PEARSON TO GEORGE HUNTER, ESQ.

Windsor Forest, 26 May, 1751

SIR, We have various Reports here about the Indians no longer ago then Yesterday. I was informed by one of the Cherokee Traders that there was a Runner came into the Cherokees from an Army consisting of five Nations of French Indians, to inform them that they were all a'coming into their Nation, but upon what Intent none of the white Men in the said Nation could learn. But the Nations, they says, seems to be in a continual Motion, holding Councils of War, and every Morning setting up the War Hoop, and every Night singing the Death Song, but what the Event of it will be no Man knows.

We are here making Preparation to defend ourselves from the Barbarity of those Brutes. I should be glad to know whether you think the Governor would give us four small swivil Guns to place in each of our Flankets. There is between 20 and 30 of our Neighbours have joined together to make a Fort, which I hope will be finished in a little Time, and am certain will prove of as much Use as any inland Fortification in this Province, being made as strong and of as much use.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant.

JNO. PEARSON

ROGER GIBSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|87|

May 28th, 1751

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR, I have sent inclosed a List of my Troop. We are now six Miles from the Congress on our Way to Seludy and 96, and as I have been informed that there is a great many Indians seen above Seludy in the Fork, and some Reports that they have robbed some white People's Houses, I have therefore prevailed with Mr. Fairchild to range the same Way I do, untill we arive at 96, by which Time we shall know the Truth of the Reports we heard.

I am, right honorable Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

ROGR. GIBSON

A LIST OF THE TROOP OF RANGERS COMMANDED BY CAPT. ROGER GIBSON

Roger Gibson, Capt.	- - - - -	May 19, 1751
George Barefoot, Lieut.	- - - - -	May 20, 1751
1. Thomas Pinson	- - - - -	May 20
2. John Ratton	- - - - -	May 20
3. John Stubbs	- - - - -	May 20
4. Walter Kelley	- - - - -	May 20
5. John Downer	- - - - -	May 20
6. Jacob Summerford	- - - - -	May 20
7. Wm. Cassety	- - - - -	May 20
8. John Hudson, Sr.	- - - - -	May 21
9. John Hudson, Jr.	- - - - -	May 21
10. John Todd, Sr.	- - - - -	May 21
11. John Todd, Jr.	- - - - -	May 21
12. George Davis	- - - - -	May 21
13. Edwd. Evans	- - - - -	May 22
14. Michæl Brenom	- - - - -	May 24
15. Burnaby Lindsay	- - - - -	May 24
16. Daniel Cremor	- - - - -	May 24
17. Danl. Mozo	- - - - -	May 25
18. Charles Mozo	- - - - -	May 25
19. Charles Kitchens	- - - - -	May 27
20. Thomas Holmes	- - - - -	May 27

JAMES WILLIAMS TO COLONEL MULLRYNE

Monday, 2 o'clock

SIR, This comes to let you know that about 10 or 11 o'Clock this Morning, there came a Boat of Indians, about 12 or 15 Miles from St. Helena Way, and returned the same Way. They came ashore at Laverill's Bay, and has killed all the Vetus [*sic*] that was there and have carried all the Women and

Children away. They have not yet passed the Ferry, where the Scout Boat may speak with them, I think this Night.

I am Yours,

JAMES WILLIAMS

To Col. Mullryne

[P. S.] Major Palmer is gone to Izard's Point to see if they are gone.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO TUCOSIGIA

[88]

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, At the same Time that I praise and commend your good Behaviour in receiving and protecting the Traders, I must condemn the Conduct of your three neighbouring Towns, Kettewa, Stickhoy and Conotory. They, unmindful of the old Friendship that has so long subsisted betwixt the English and the Cherokees, and forgetting the many good Talks that have passed betwixt us and their beloved Men, did lately, and in a daring and insolent Manner, break open the Stores of our Traders in these Towns, and publickly divide and share their Goods and Skins amongst them as if they had been Spoils taken from an Enemy. They threatned their Lives and forced them to fly for the Security of their Persons.

These Robberies and Voilencies [*sic*] we are determined not to endure, but to have the Authors of them brought to condign Punishment. We therefore send you this Letter which is intended for these three Towns, to desire it may be interpreted to them demanding that they may deliver up to us two Persons from each of these Towns, who were the most guilty and active against the English, declaring that if they are not delivered up within two Months from the Date hereof, we shall be obliged to come and take them by Force.

Tuckaledger [*sic*]

THOMAS WIGG TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Port Royal, 13th June, 1751

SIR, I this Morning received the inclosed from Henry Parker, Esq., with a Desire to forward the same to your Excellency which I have herewith sent.

The Day before Yesterday there came from the Main 16 Indians who went on Lady's Island within 4 or 5 Miles of Beaufort, and did actually kill two of our friendly Indians, residing there, and carried off three Women and Children. They were pursued and seen by a Party of white [Men?] who endeavoured to speak with them, but they got off before they did the Murder. They were met by one of our Inhabitants in a Creek near Beaufort, who enquired what they were? The only Answer they made was that they were Cherokees.

I am your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

THOS. WIGG

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE HEAD MEN OF TOMASEY

[89]

(8th June, 1751)

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I am glad to find that the old Friendship betwixt the English and the Cherokee Nation still subsists. That the Chain of Friend-

ship which has so long tied us together is not entirely broke and at an End, although it has contracted Rust in some of your Towns.

The many good Talks from Time to Time given by the English to your Forefathers and yourselves are still retained by most of you, but as the Behaviour of some Others if permitted to go unpunished would interrupt the good Correspondence that has and I hope always will subsist betwixt the English and the Cherokee Nation. We therefore send this Letter to you, our good Friends of Tomosey, desiring that it may be interpreted to the Town of Onstenaky that they may know that one of their People did lately wound a white Man not from the Nation, having fired at him with an Intent to kill him, and therefore that we insist upon his being delivered up to us. We desire also that it may be read and interpreted to the Town of Kewohee where I am informed there are some People who killed two Men at the Oconees, who though at the first pretended Ignorance and Innosence, yet I hear they now boast of their Crime. And therefore we insist that the Town of Kewohee do deliver up these People to us, and that all this be done within two Months from the Date of this Letter. Otherwise we shall be under a Necessity of coming and take them by Force.

DEPOSITION OF SAMUEL BENN

4th June, 1751

Saml. Benn, Indian Trader, says he came down from the Cherokees with Mr. Goudey into the Lower Towns, that the white People then gave the Deponent Alarm of very bad Talks, that Mr. Smith acquainted the Deponent that the Indians would not let him bring his Leather out of the Nation till the People brings them up Ammunition.

That Mr. Beamer had fled from his Town in the Lower Cherokees and went to Tougolo' with all his People. That the Little Carpenter about last March was a 12 Month came to his own House in Tomasse in the Upper Cherokees, and took hold of him by the Wrist and said, I understand you white People have brought in Ammunition here. I heard it goes all to the Creeks and Catawbas. The Examinant answered, here is Ammunition plenty for you. That the said Little Carpenter had a Commission which he pretend was from the Governor of New York, but the Examinant took it rather to have been a French Commission, because the Little Carpenter shewed it to none in the House.

PAT. GRAHAM TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[90]

Augusta, 15 June, 1751

Two Days ago' I arrived here in my Way to Savannah from the Creek Nation, where I have been distributing some of his Majesty's Presents to the Indians who till now had received none from Savannah.

I thought it would not be disagreeable to your Excellency to know how those Indians had afflicted the Subjects of Great Britain, which is the only Inducement I have of troubling your Excellency with what follows. Every Town I went to I was by the Chiefs thereof received with Marks of great

Respect and many Civilities were shewn me by them. It is true the French who resides amongst them are always endeavouring to raise up Jealousies and Discontent amongst those Indians, by inventing a great many Falsities, not a little detrimental to the Peace and Tranquility to those residing amongst them. But all the Chiefs have in a publick Manner declared that they never gave any Credit to such Reports, and hoped that the antient Friendship which has subsisted for many years betwixt them and their Friends the English, would always continue. They also desired their Kind _____ of their Friends the English betwixt them, and the Cherokee Indians, and that some Method may be found out for preventing the Northern Indians being sheltered and protected there, to which they attributed the present Difference that now subsists betwixt them. The Upper Creeks have agreed to a Peace proposed by the Upper Cherokees, and will soon be ratified.

The French in Behalf of the Chactaws are endeavouring to conclude a Peace with the Creeks, which they have refused unless the English are included and protected on the Path to and from the Chickesaw Nation. This is not agreeable to the French, and the Indians are resolved not to agree to any other Terms, but such as will protect their Friends the English, and be agreeable to the Chickesaw Nation of Indians, whose Welfare they seem to have much at Hart. Notwithstanding the French has had a Fort in the Creek Nation for many Years by past, I think their Interest amongst the Indians is not very considerable, and might be much lessened by shewing a little more Countenance to the Creek Indians, and preventing some loose, idle Fellows from going to trade amongst those Indians [91] whose bad Principals and ill Morals, the Indians can scarcely equal. This cannot be rendered any way more effectually, than by the two Commissioners acting in Conceit [*sic*], the one with the other.

Hoping your Excellency will pardon me for this Freedom, believe me to be a well-wisher equally to both Provinces. And in the Meantime begs Leave to propose myself your Excellency's most humble and much obliged Servant.

PAT. GRAHAM

P. S. I had the Pleasure of being at Fort Moore, on Thursday last where I was kindly entertained by the Commander there, and before I left that Place, one of your Excellency's Scout Boats commanded by Capt. Minnick arrived there, and made no inconsiderable Appearance.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE HEAD MEN OF OUSTENALLEY

HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS OF OUSTENALLEY, As the Chain of Friendship which has so long subsisted between the English and your beloved Men, has of late contracted Rust among you in your Town of Oustenalley. And as you have forgot of late the many good Talks that have passed between us, and your beloved Men, and as in your Town of Oustenalley you have encouraged all Manner of bad Talks and spread abroad lying and false Reports, and shewn all the Contempt and Disrespect to us and our Traders, and as one of the Inhabitants of your Town had the daring Boldness to fire upon a white Man, Danl. Murphey, near the Nation with a Design to kill him and has wounded and greatly disabled him, this Outrage and Violence we are determined not to suffer, but to have the Author of them brought to condign Punishment.

We therefore send you this Letter which is to desire you to deliver up the Fellow who fired at Danl. Murph'y, and we do hereby declare that if he be not delivered up to us within two Months from the Date hereof, we will come up to your Town and take him by Force.

EDWARD MORRIS TO COLONEL MULLRYNE

[92]

From on Board the Banger, St. Helena Ferry
Tuesday, 4 o'Clock

SIR, I received yours last Night, just as I was putting from the Battary, and accordingly went and lay at St. Helena River till Flood, and then rowed round Parris Point into Whale Creek, where I found the Indian's Camp in a suning Thicket. Here was five sheep Skins and Heads, and some Beef Bones, which they should have paid dear for, had I been lucky enough to catched them. But they passed this Place Yesterday against the Flood, and never stoped till they landed on the Main, by the Devill's Elboe.

These Ferry Men say they had 17 Paddles, and went faster then any Boat they ever saw.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant.

EDWD. MORRIS.

CORNELIUS DOUGHARTY TO JAMES MAXWELL

Sunday Night, April 28th, 1751

SIR, We received your Letter, and is under a great Concern to hear of the Death of Danl. Murphey. The Mankiller of Hywassee has sent to the 7 Towns over the Hills for to be here in 5 Nights, and desires that you may come here directly to be at the Meeting. There is the Warriour and the white Man that goes with this Letter. You are to come with them, and for you to tell the white People there to stay to their Houses, for in 5 or 6 Nights they shall have Assistance, and he further says that Canutoroy People has a great many Horses of their own, and maybe has taken the white People's Horses, but he and his People will go and take them from them, and any Thing else that they have taken from the white People. And likewise he will send a Messenger to the Lower Towns to acquaint them that his Towns and the Overhills will revenge the white Men's Cause.

And Mr. Bunning is here now, bringing a Messenger concerning Barnd. Hughs being gon off, and his Goods being stole, sent by the Town of Tuche-rea to the Raven, and tomorrow goes of, and is to be here at the Meeting. The Raven's Talk is such that four out of each Town underneath mentioned, is to be at Tucheareecha in 3 Days, and there Mr. Bunning is to give the Raven's Talk. Ioree, Nugessee, Wottoga', Cowie, Coweechee and the Little Town by it, Elojoy, and likewise the Raven has sent Word to Bernard's People to deliver the Goods back again, and if [93] they don't, Mr. Bunning is to come

directly to tell him now, and he further says that if you should hear of Bernard and his People to tell them to stay at Ioree.

I am yours till Meeting,

CORNS. DOUGHARTY

P. S. My Eyes loves to see the white People for what is it we can make of ourselves.

his
TASSATTA _____ of Hywassee
Mark

JOHN HAMELTON TO GEORGE HUNTER, ESQ.

Saxagotha, June 4th, 1751

HONORED SIR, I have sent by the Bearer 4 Plats, which the People urged me to run for them, they going in a large Company with me. The Talk of the Indians here has put us to great Confusion and has been the Cause of the building 3 Forts. One of the three is very defensive, and will be when finished perhaps one of the best in the Country. I am very uneasie about going to the Southward. I am afraid Mr. Hamilton will think it is my Neglect, but I think I am not safe to go so far into the Woods yet. It is not long since there was a Parcel of Indians seen at the Foot of Saludy, where they some Time ago this Spring stole a Negro Boy, and carried off before the People's Face. They report here that the Dutch People shot at some the other Day and wounded them, so as they followed them some Miles by the Blood. There is certain News from the Cherokees that there is some hundreds of Indians come there from the north Parts, which they call French Indians, but to what End we cannot tell. No more to trouble you.

I am, Sir, with due Regard, your most obedient, and most humble Servant.

JOHN HAMELTON

EDMUND GRAY TO JOHN FALLOWFIELD

May 15th, 1751

JOHN FALLOWFIELD. The half-Breed Fellow who came down from the Cherokee Nation in Company with James Maxwell, did seduce 6 of my Negroes to run away from me into the Cherokees, from whence he promised to conduct them to some Place where they might depend on their Freedom. They proceeded on their Way as far as Broad River, and there 3 of them receded from whom I have this Account. There is many Circumstances to corroborate the Truth. As he is a subtil Fellow, he may have the like Influence on many Slaves in South Carolina. It's necessary some Expedient should be fallen on to prevent a Practice of such dangerous Consequences. He ought to be proceeded against, as an Incendiary and Disturber of the publick Safety.

I am thy Friend &c.

EDMUND GRAY

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE TOWN OF KEWOCHEE

HEAD MEN AND WARRIOURS OF KEWOCHEE, As the Chain of Friendship which has so long subsisted between the English and your beloved men, has of late contracted Rust among you, and as some of the People in your Town seem to have forgot of late the many good Talks that have passed betwixt us, and have raised and contrived many false and lying Reports of the English, and have been at Pains to spread and propagate them through the Nation, sending Messengers to other Towns to infuse these wrong Notions in them. And as some of your Towns People did some Time ago at the Oconies in which were two white Men, and after having several Times set Fire to the House, they murdered the two white Men in it, and as we are credibly informed, boasted of that base and barbarous Action insolently imitating by Way of Diverson the dying Groans and Words of these white Men, these many Abuses we cannot possibly pass over.

And therefore that the Authors of them may be brought to condign Punishment and be made Examples of, we require you to deliver up two of the most guilty that we may use them as they deserve. This we expect to be done in two Months from the Date hereof; otherwise we will come and take them by Force.

This Talk is sent by the Governor of Carolina.

J. G.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO GOVERNOR CLINTON

May 24th, 1751

SIR, I was in great Hopes to have been able to have accepted of your Invitation to New York, being very sensible that such a general Meeting of all the Governors that have any Connection with Indians, would be for His Majesty's Service, and the Security of the Colonies, and although it might be more convenient for Carolina that such Meeting should be at Virginia as was proposed last Year by Mr. Lee, yet upon many Accounts New York should be preferred, both as it is in a Manner the [95] Center of the British Colonies upon this Continent, and because the Six Nations and many other Indians have for many Years past been more immediately dependent upon, or in Alliance with New York. No doubt Indians may be allured by Presents to any Place, but they are not attracted to Albany by Presents only. They are attached by Treaties. I have been prevented from attending the Meeting proposed to be held in June next at New York by some Disturbances amongst the Cherokees, but I have sent a Gentleman who is no Stranger to Indian Affairs, as Commissioner from this Province. He is one of the Council here and I beg Leave to recommend him to your Regard.

I shall not presume to point out what may be the proper Heads for your Deliberation. In general, I think it would be advisable to countermine all the Plotts, and Intrigues of the French, and in order thereto it will be necessary to collect from all the different Governors or Commissioners that may be present at that Meeting, such Circumstances and Facts as can give any Light into these Matters. To one unacquainted with Indian Affairs, the Designs of

the French may seem dark and doubtfull, their Projects improbable, and their Views very Distant. However, they are not less to be minded upon that Account. If British Governors are either indolent or neglectfull, it may prove very fatal to the Provinces.

Whether the Observations that I have made for these last seven Years will satisfie any other Persons what the Designs of the French may be, I shall not take upon me to assert, but I assure you, I myself, who at first was but suspicious, am now firmly convinced and confirmed. During the War I found their Indian Emissaries, and even French Agents amongst our Indian Nations, inciting them to a general Insurrection against the English, but these Proposals not having been listned to, their next Attempt were to get some Footing amongst these Nations themselves, and accordingly, they told them it was good for them to have a Trade, both with the French and with the English, that the English seemed to covet the Deer Skins, but that the French were desirous to trade with them for their Beaver and small Furrs, and they hoped that they would permit them to build a strong House or Houses to put their Goods in. This we very truly interpreted to mean Forts, but in this we also prevented their Designs, and they have ever since continued to harrass our Indians, by sending theirs to War against them, and by giving [96] them Rewards not only for the Scalps of our Indians, but even for the Scalps and Heads of our Traders. They also make it their constant Practice to raise and continue War betwixt the Nations in the British Interest to prevent all Accomodations, and by doing Everything in their Power to rekindle Wars when by the Care of English Governors they have been extinguished. They consider that the English first settled all along the Sea Coast, and that their back Settlements being thinly inhabited must for many Years be their weakest Part. That the Indian Nations are a Sort of Bullwork to us and if they could get them in their Interest, and so turn the Cannon upon us, they might invade us with double Advantage. But even if they can weaken this Barrier by making our Indians destroy one another, they would have much less to struggle with in any future Attempt upon these Provinces if any future War.

Our first Care therefore ought to be to make all Indians that are Friends with the English, Friends also amongst themselves and for that Reason I hope you and the other Governors and Commissioners will heartily join your Interest in removing all the Obstacles to a Peace, in reconciling all the Differences, and cementing together in a close Union the Northward and Southward Indians. Under the name of Northward Indians I include not only the Six Nations, the Dellaware and Susqueehanna Indians, but all the different Tribes who may be in Friendship with them, particularly those on the Onis River; as under the Names of Southward Indians, I comprehend the Cherokees, the Catawbass, the Creeks called sometimes Muscogee, the Chickesaws, and such Part of the Chactaws as are in our Interest. And all the Tribes in Friendship with those Nations, or that live amongst our Settlements, such as Charaws, Uchees, Pedees, Notches, Cape Fears, or other Indians, and I hope that all Prisoners on each Side, will be mutually delivered back. And whereas but 2 or 3 Years agoe, a Gentleman of this Province, one Captain Hague was carried off and murdered by some of the Indians who live upon or near the Ohio

River, who came to War against the Catawbas, it is absolutely necessary that some Satisfaction be obtained for the said Murder and I hope you will take the Opportunity of so general a Meeting to demand it.

This Province has more Indians in Alliance with it, who have no Dependence upon or Connection with any but the English of Carolina, than any other Province whatever, as you will see by my Account of them in some of my former Letters, and I hope that any Representation concerning Indian Affairs that might be laid before His Majesty as the [97] united Sense of New York, Carolina and New England, the Center and the two Extremes of the Continent will not fail of having its due Weight.

SCHEME FOR REGULATING THE INDIAN TRADE

No. 1. That a small Fort be built in the Lower Towns, as soon as possible to be garrisoned by an Officer and forty private Men, Serjant, Corporal, and Drummer, from the Independent Companies, the Number may be lessned when the Fort proposed to be built by His Majesty over the Hills is finished.

2. That the said Officer and Soldiers shall not be permitted to have any Concern in the Trade directly or indirectly.

3. That they shall not upon any Account take or receive any Present, Gratuity, or Reward either from any of the Traders or from the Indians.

That the Nation shall be cast or divided into different Districts, each District to contain as near as may be an equal Number of Gun Men.

4. That one Trader be assigned to each District, and as there are computed to be near 2,600 Gun Men in the Nation, and about 39 Towns, that the whole Nation be divided into 13 Districts by which Means each Trader will have about 200 Gun Men and 3 Towns, but if there bee 200 Gun Men in any two cotigious [*sic*] Towns, that may be reckoned a District by itself, as on the other Hand if 4 or 5 contiguous Towns should contain no more than that Number, all these Towns should, notwithstanding make but one District, or if in any Part of the Nation the People are remarkably better Hunters, or have better hunting Grounds, though the Number of Gun Men should not be precisely 200, yet that should be looked upon as a District.

5. That the Divisions be as follows:

6. Great Telliquo and Chatugo shall be one District

7. Tenissee, Chotte, Togua, one

8. Settiquo and Tallassee, one

Those seven Towns are the Overhill Towns.

9. Enforsee, Conostee and Little Telliquo, one

10. Cotocanahut, Nayowee, Tomattly and Cheewohee, one

Those seven are the Valley Towns.

11. Ioree, Watogo, Nuckasee, one

12. Kewohee, Taicentee, Echoee and Iorsee, one

13. Cowee, Tarsalla, Coweechee, Elejoy, one

These are the middle Settlements.

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14. Tuckareechee, Kittowa, Conontoroy, one

15. Steecoy, Oustanarle, Tuckasegee, one

These are the out Towns.

16. Tomass'y, Oustestee, one

17. Cheeowie, Estatoie, Taxawa, one

18. Keowee, Oustanalle, one

These are the Lower Towns, making in all 37 Towns, and there are besides a little Town called Nuntiale and a Village or two which will make about 39,

19. or 40 Towns, which may be thrown into any District that they are most contiguous to.

20. It may be difficult to find 13 Persons proper for this Trade, though there are three Times that Number at present in the Nation, which has proved destructive to themselves, and hurtfull to those who have supplied them with Goods, and as many of them have been Persons of neither Sense or Substance, nor Character, it has been greatly detrimental to the Province in general, and if longer permitted will no doubt lesson that Opinion and Regard that the Indians should have of this Government, if we neither restrain worthless Fellows from going amongst them, nor correct them when they misbehave. It were to be wished that none were permitted to be Traders in that Nation but such as were of a known good Character and Reputation, and if possible of tollerable Circumstances and who had given sufficient Proof of a good Behaviour amongst these Indians for some Years before, and who were a little acquainted with the Language and Customs of Indians, and perhaps the following Persons may be thought proper to be Traders.

21. Mr. Gowdey, Mr. Dean, and Mr. Benn. These 3 have traded in the Overhill Towns and may be continued there.

22. Mr. Dougharty and Mr. Grant have traded in the Valey Towns and may be continued there.

23. James Mackie and some Others have traded in the Middle Settlements and may be continued there.

24. Barnard Hughs and some Others have traded in the out Towns and may be continued there.

25. Mr. Beamer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Baldrige have traded in the Lower Towns and may be continued there.

25. That no Trader or Pack Horse Man should presume to speak irreverently or disrespectfully of the Government or meddle with publick [99] Affairs but when permitted. This is the more necessary, since it is well known then when some Matters relating to the Trade of this Nation have formerly been regulated, even by the Advice of the Traders, and the Indians have been told of these Regulations, in hearing of these Traders, they have notwithstanding told the Indians not to mind what was said to them by the Government for their Goods were their own and they would sell them how, and in what Manner

they pleased. When they got up to the Nation, and when other Traders have been a little more scrupulous and have complied with what was commanded them, they have been laughed at and ridiculed for it, by such who never intended to pay any Regard to it. Such practices have a direct Tendency to bring the Government into Contempt with the Indians, and to introduce all the ill Consequences that may be naturally expected to flow from an Opinion that the Government is either too weak to correct the Irregularities of the Indians, since they see we do not correct our own Traders, or that we are too indolent to take any Trouble about them.

27. That both the Trade and Trust be regulated.

28. That the Prices of Goods be the same throughout the Nation, and that no Man be permitted to sell for less, or exact a higher Price than shall be stipulated, upon any Pretence whatever.

29. That each Trader shall make Use of just Weights and Measures and that they shall be equal throughout the Nation, and that they may be so no Trader shall use any but such as are delivered to him by the Commissary, which shall be marked or branded before they are delivered. And the head Men of each District shall also receive from the Commissary a Set of Weights and Measures in like Manner marked and branded so that they may see they are not imposed upon by the Traders.

30. That each Trader shall confine himself to trade within his own District, and shall upon no Account carry or send Goods to trade in the District of another Trader. Neither shall he under Pretence of giving larger Measure, or of selling his Goods at a lower Value, or under Collour of making Presents to the Indians, draw them from their proper Districts to trade with him, neither shall he countenance or even permit the Indians of another District to lay out their Leather with him.

31. That no Trader shall take any raw Skins, or undressed Leathers, or any other Skins that are not sufficiently trimmed, and the snout Ears, Horns and Hoofs cut off before they are offered to Sale.

|100|

32. That no Trader shall carry Rum into the Nation, unless it be a few Bottles for his own Use, but that a Quantity be lodged in the Fort sufficient to supply each District with two Keggs in the Year, and that it be given to them gratis, at two different Times, to wit, one Kegg at the green Corn Dance, and one Kegg when they return from their Winter Hunt.

33. That no Trader carry with him in the Indian Country any Negro', whether he be free or a Slave, or any other Person whatever, unless it be the Servants or the Pack Horse Men whose names he shall give in before he sets off for the Nation.

34. No Trader shall furnish any Indian with Goods to trade for him or employ any Indian as a Factor.

35. In regulating the Trust great Care must be taken, an unlimited or very extensive, it is introductive of numberless ill Consequences and if it is too small it frequently occasions grumbleing amongst the Indians and gives

great uneasiness to our Traders, but whatever it may be thought proper to fix it at, no Trader at his highest Peril should exceed it, though he may think or know that he runs no Risque in being paid.

36. No Trader should upon any Account trust the Indians belonging to another District, even for the Quantity of Leather, that a Trader may legally trust those in his own District for, and in order that it may be sufficiently known who observes or transgresses this salutary Rule each Trader should be obliged to keep an exact Book of his Dealings with the Names of all those who are indebted to him, and the precise Amount of their Debts, and shall be obliged to swear to the Truth of it, if thereunto called, and that there may be no equevocating in this Matter, it ought to appear by these Books for what Goods the said Leather was due, and at what Time these Goods were delivered, and when they were to be paid for.

37. That each Trader shall keep a separate Book of Way of Journal in which should be entered any remarkable Occurrences relating to the Indians, as when any of their Warriours or head Men that may have Commissions from this Government die or are killed, who are the most proper to succeed them, and to have Commissions; when any Number of their People go to War, against what Nation they go, how many return and what Number of Scalps they bring back, the Name of the |101| Indian that kills the greatest Quantity of Deer at each Hunt, that some small Present may be given them by this Government by way of Premium, that the said Journal contain as near as may be the Number and Names of all the Gun Men in that District, distinguishing such as are the Head Men, Warriours and beloved Men in each particular Town.

38. That they carefully observe the Number of strange Indians that may at any Time come into their Towns, that they enquire what Nation or Tribes they are of, and whether in the French Interest, whether they bring any Talks into those Towns, or if they come down under Pretence of going to War against other Indians, and in particular they should observe whether any Cherokees either belonging to their own Town, or to any other District go along to war with them.

39. And where as some Traders taking Advantage of the Ignorance or Simplicity of the Indians have grossly treated and imposed upon them in their Dealings, and have ever boasted of their Roguery, to the great Scandal of the Government, every Trader who shall for the Future endeavour to cheat or over reach any Indian, in their Dealings or shall make his Boast that he has done so, or shall say that he will do so, when it is in his Power, shall be severely punished by the Government, at least shall not be allowed to Trade anymore in that Nation. And they should not only be just and honest in their Barter and Trade with the Indians, but they should impose Nothing unreasonable upon them, by obliging them to find them Provisions, build their Houses for them, carry their Burthens or go of their Errands for Nothing, but they shall faithfully pay them whatever has been stipulated, for the said Services, or if no Agreement has been made whatever shall be thought reasonable by the neighbouring Traders, or by the Captain of the Fort.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE EMPEROR AND HEAD MEN
OF THE CHEROKEES

August 26th, 1751

LOVING FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I wrote to you some Time ago by Mr. Bunyon, upon some Matters of great Importance, and though his Sickness prevented your receiving that Letter so early as I entended, yet I perceive you lost no Time in sending an Answer to it, for you dispatched the Messenger back with Letters to me in 10 Days, which was as soon as could be expected, considering that many |102| head Men from the different Towns must be consulted upon such Occassions.

Your Answer is such as I expected, for I am no Stranger to the Honesty and Uprightness of your Hearts. I well know your Love for the English, and for your own Country. The Promises you make in that Letter, shew that you are Men of prudence, and your Performance of them will sh[e]w that you are Men of Truth.

You desire that I and some of my beloved Men might meet you at Saludy in twenty-two Days after the Date of your Letter, because as you say the Country is unhealthful further down, and has occasioned the Loss of many of your head Men. I am very sensible that many of your People fell sick, when you were last here, and that some died, which was a great Affliction to me, and I assure you it is not the Length of the Way that prevents my coming to meet you. You all know I speare [*sic*] neither Pains nor Trouble, nor Fatigue, to serve you, but it was 16 Days after the Messenger set off from your Nation before your Letters were delivered to me, and Yesterday and this Day have been spent in taking your Letter into Consideration, and in advising with my beloved Men, what Steps were proper to be taken, so that it was impossible for me to be at the Place appointed at the Time you expected. Besides, there are other very weighty Affairs that make my Presence in Charles Town necessary at this Time, and therefore I expect that you will deliver such of the Persons that I demanded as you have brought with you to Capt. Gibson, or Capt. Fairchild, or Capt. Minnick, who have Orders from me to receive them, and to bring them safe to Charles Town, and it is absolutely necessary that two or at most three Head Men come along with them, for I have many Matters of great Consequence to talk of.

Two Days ago the King of the Catawbas and some of his head Men whom I had sent with an Interpreter under the Care of one of my beloved Men to New York, returned hither and they have concluded a firm Peace with the Nottowagoes, and the Six |102| [*sic*] Nations and all the Northern Indians, and they have brought from them many Belts and Collors of Wampum, as Tokens that they have buried the Hatchet so deep as never more to be found, and that they have planted the Tree of Peace which I hope will flourish, and spread its Branches over both the Northern Indians, and all ours, and that all Indians who are Friends to the English shall also be Friends with one another. The Mowhalks and other Northern Indians have sent Runners to call in all their Parties that have gone to War, and all the Prisoners on each Side are to be delivered up.

I recommend it to you, that you give immediate Notice of this to all the Northern Indians that may be in your Nation, that they may immediately return Home. However, if there are a few of them that desire to go to the Catawbias, they will be ready to receive them, and to eat and drink and smoke together as Brothers.

I hear while a Party of your People were in the Woods, some French Men in a Canoe upon the Mississippi or Tennessee River came and fired upon them, which your People returned and killed two of them, and took the 3rd a Prisoner. I am glad you did not put them [*sic*] to Death, and that you are bringing him to me, and I have written to Capt. Gibson or some of the other Captains to take care of him and bring him down in Safety.

I wish you all the Prosperity and Happiness to the Cherokee Nation, and they may always depend while they continue Friends to the English in having me for their firm Friend and loving Brother.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPT. GIBSON AND OTHERS

August 26th, 1751

Capt. Gibson, Captain Fairchild, Capt. Minnick or any of them,

GENTLEMEN, This will be delivered to you by Mr. Enoch Anderson who lately brought me Letters from the Cherokees acquainting me that they were to bring some of their People who had been guilty of doing some Injuries to the English to be delivered up to me, and desiring that I would meet them at Saludy Old Town. But as other Affairs of Consequence would not permit me to come so far at present; neither is it proper to permit the Cherokees to come to Charles Town, I have therefore written to them to deliver over to your Care such of their People as they have brought along with them, and you are without Loss of Time to bring them safe to Charles Town, taking the utmost care that they neither escape from you nor do no Mischief to themselves, or to any other.

[103] They will at the same Time deliver to you a French Man of whom you are in like Manner to be very carefull assuring him of Safety, and of the Protection of this Government. I have also written for two of my good Friends, the Head Men of the Cherokees. Perhaps one more may come but you are not upon any Account to permit a greater Number unless it be one of the inferior People to attend upon each of the head Men.

You are then to desire the Rest of the Cherokees to return Home to their Nation, assuring them that all Matters will be made streight and smooth betwixt the English and them. I think it may be proper that a Troop and a Half, that is to say, a Capt. and 2 Lieuts., and 30 Men come with our [P]eople to Charles Town, and that an Officer and 6 or 8 or 10 be upon Guard each Night. If Capt. Gibson be in the Way, I expect that he will come as Captain. If not, I expect Capt. Fairchild or Capt. Minnick. And if there are not 30 Men together that you proceed with them with one Troop only, or such a Number between 20 or 30 as can be got. What extraordinary Expences upon this Occasion you may be put to upon the Road, which you are to take Care to be very moderate, I promise to see paid. Make what Haste you can down.

J. GLEN

WILLIAM BULL, ESQ. TO GOVERNOR GLEN

New York, July 25th, 1751

SIR, This Day after a tedious Passage I arrived at New York from Albany and as the Treaty with the Six Nations at Albany is at length concluded I do myself the Honour to transmit to your Excellency an Account of it, which though probably it may be tedious to read as well as transact, is as follows.

After passing 160 Miles upon a fine River deversified with a Variety of beautiful Prospects, sometimes almost under beautiful high Rocks hanging over the Water, sometimes a country covered with Grain, and Woods interspersed, the View terminating with distant Cloud topt Mountains, I arrived at Albany the 25th of June. It is a City consisting of about 400 Houses mostly Brick, built on a rising Ground. On the Back of the Town is a square Stone Fort with 4 Bastions, mounting 24 Cannons. In it are an House for the Commander and small Barrack for the Garrison, consisting of some of the Independent Companies. |104| The City of Albany was (and is still) during the War to defend them against Incursions from the French Indians, which were laterly very frequent, inclosed with a Line of Palisadoes, and Block Houses at proper Distances to clear the Line.

About five Days after we arrived, the Indians came down in Waggon from Schenectady, which is a Carriage for the Convenience of the old Sachems, who cannot hold out walking. Schenectady is a Village also inclosed during the War with Palisadoes and block Houses, consisting of about 200 Houses on the Mowhak River about 16 Miles N.W. of Albany. The Communication by Water between this Place and Albany being cutt off by the high Coho Falls just above where the Mowhak River empties into Hudson's River. This Village is the Embarkadier for the Indian Trade to Oswego. The Indians come mostly in light Birch Canoes from their several Countries, and leaves their Canoes at Schenectady.

There were about 130 Men from the Six Nations, their Wives and Children made up above 300. They made Huts for themselves on the Hills behind the Fort with Bushes, and what Boards were brought down from the adjacent Saw Mills for Sale. Each of the Six Nations had their Huts by themselves. Here they had fresh Meat, Bread and Beer served to them every Day, the Cost each Day amounting to £85 our Currency.

I took Care to lodge our Catawbas in the House with the Mowhak Captain, Mr. Ogilvie, in Albany, where they were by the Advice of the Mowhak Nation, kept from conversing promiscuously with any Indian who expressed a Curiosity to see them, and none were permitted to visit them, only the Mowhaks and such Indians, as the Governor, myself, Mr. Ogilvie or Col. Johnson (for whom all the Indians have great Regard) should direct. The Reason of this Caution was, lest any of the Six Nations who might have lost Relations by them, should execute Revenge suddenly on them, or the Cahuwagars, deserted Tribe of the Mowhaks now residing and under the Direction of the Governor of Canada, should rush in, bind them, and after making them dance the Death Dance, put them to Death, as they had threatned in the Hearing of several, there being now 38 Canoes of them from Montreal under the Pre-

tence of trading at Albany. Upon representing this to the Governor there was a Serjeant's Guard ordered to mount and a Centry constantly at the Door of the Catawbas.

On the 4th of July the Governor gave them the first Audiance, when they condoled with his Excellency on the Death of the Prince of Wales, and his Excellency returned the Condolance on the Loss of several of the Warriours and Socheas [*sic*] lately |105| deceased; for after such Losses they never proceed upon Business till the Ceremony of Condolance is performed. Skins and Belts of Wampum, and Goods were mutually given to dry up Tears, and chear up the Heart.

On the 6th the Governor seated in a Chair in the Street, before his House and the Council of this Province, and the Commissioners from South Carolina, Boston, and Conneticut being seated on each Side of him, and the Indian Secretary at a Table before him, and the 6 Nations being seated on Loggs placed in the Street, in the Front of the House, and a Guard of 36 Men from the Garrison enclosing the whole, his Excellency setting delivered his Speech, which was to inform them that Commissioners had come in the earliest Times from Boston, and Connecticut, but now one was come from Carolina, [here they desired me to stand up that they might see me] to assist in holding the Claim. He then cautioned them against the Artifices of the French, and proposed to them to destroy the French Fort at Onigara on their Land, and recommended an Union, amongst all the Indians in Friendship with the English, as a Means that would increase their Power in Proportion to the Numbers united with them. And then proceeded to mention that I was come with 6 of the Catawbas to make a Peace between them and the Six Nations. He concluded with telling them that he was going Home to England.

On the 8th of July they answered the Governor Paragraph by Paragraph. When they came to the Article which mentions me, they said as they had never seen me before, they had agreed to give me a Name by which they and their children might know me, and that was Orrickh Wa Wawgah, which Mr. Conrad Weiser interpreted, One that lays fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, or rather, One who is an Assistant in the Publick Council, Orrickh signifying publick Business. This Name he says remains with me while I live, and the Province of South Carolina will be known by it afterwards. With Regard to destroying the Fort of Oniagara, they desired his Excellency as he was going to England to acquaint King George therewith, and that His Majesty would speak to the King of France to send Orders to the Governor of Canada to pull down that Fort. They said they could not give his Excellency any Answer to which his Excellency mentioned concerning the Catawbas till they had seen and heard what they said themselves. And finally they wished him a prosperous Voyage. This was the Substance when it was done. Their Speaker Hendrick told me they had given me a Name, and thought it long before I opened my Bottle to them for it. I told them they should have a Barrel of Beer immediately and ordered one for them.

In the Meantime, Governor Clinton and the Company went in |106| and we refreshed ourselves. And the Governor dressed in blue Silver Lace Cloaths

two young Senecas who had been kept Prisoners in Irons three Years in Canada, and gave them, and the Widows and Relations of those who had died in that Confinement some Strouds, Guns, Kettles, Blanketts, Ammunition, &c.

As soon as this was over I signified to Hindrick, the Chief of the Mowhaks, and Speaker for the united Nations, that I was now going to speak to them. He gave the Yo-h to call them all together from the Beer which they had been enjoying. On this Occassion the Benches were much more crowded with Indians than ever I saw before. The Governor, Council, and all the Commissioners being present, with a great Concourse of the Townsmen, after inquiring whether Commissioners spoke setting or standing, and being informed standing, I then stood up and delivered my Speech, which I send inclosed and your Excellency's Letter to the 6 Nations, with the great Seal annexed. As soon as I had finished my Speech I sent Mathew Toole to bring the Catawbas to this Conference, which was the first Time of their appearing in Publick. Hendrick signified to Mr. Weiser that the Catawbas should come with their Feathers, not erect but level on the Occassions, which they did, and began to sing as soon as they came out of the Door, which was in Sight of the Grand Council, Mr. Weiser joining Mr. Too[le] and walking before them. The 6 Nations looked with great Curiosity as they came up to us, and everyone present admired their decent Dignity of Behaviour, as well as the solemn Air of their Song. A Seat was prepared for them at the right Hand of the Governor's Company. Their two Singers with the two Feathers continued their Song, half fronting to the Center of the old Sachems, to whom they addressed their Song, and pointed their Feather, shakin[g] their musical Calibushes, while the King of the Catawbas was busy preparing and lighting the Calumet of Peace. The King first smoaked, and presented [it] to Hendrick who gracefully accepted it and smoaked. The King then passe[d] the Pipe along to each Sachem in the front Rank and several in the second Rank reached to receive it from him to smoke also. Then the Catawbas Singers ceased and fastned their Feathers, Eduments and Calabashes to the front Tent Pole. (There was a Tent to shade the Governor and Commissioners from the violent Heat of the Sun). The King then stood up and advancin[g] forwards he began his Speech to the Six Nations, importing that he had long been at War with them, but that now he desired to make Peace and was come with me for that Purpose, that he desired it from the Bottom of his Heart; that as they were all Friends to the English they |107| should be Friends to each other. That he intended to have come last Year, but was prevented by Accidents. He then delivered his Belt. This Henderick received in his Hand and gave the Yo-Hah which was pronounced aloud by the 6 Nations severally as their respective Approbation, and then it was delivered to one of their old Sachems; after some Silence and Pause, Hendrick setting down beckoned to Mr. Weiser (who with Mr. Kelloch of New England acted as Interpreter) and told him that the Catawba King should now go up and shake Hands with them, which he accordingly did, even by their Elbows. The 6 Nations seemed very well disposed to Peace. The 5 other Catawbas also shook Hands with them. After this the King delivered the Feathers and Pipe of Peace, which had been tied to the Tent Pole to Hen-

drick, who understanding that the Catawbias had Nothing further to say at this Time, put an End to the Conference by saying as this is a Matter of great Importance they would consider it well and give their Answer the next Day. This Conference lasted from ten in the Morning till 3 in the Afternoon.

Ever since the Arrival of the Six Nations at Albany I had set all Engines at Work to prepare the leading Men for the Council, which was to be held in Consequence of the Speech to be delivered by myself, and the Catawbias are therefore made use of all the Influence and Power of Col. Johnson, the Reverend Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Conrad Weiser, and Mr. Arnet Stevens, Interpreter for the Province of New York, who are all well known, and esteemed by them, and could speak their Language, and was obliged to use a very prevailing Argument with one by the Advice of the Governor, Council and every one who was in the Least acquainted with Mr. Hendrick, Chief of the Mowhaks.

This so far succeeded as to gain that whole Nation. Their Consultation which was held in the Field behind the Fort lasted three Days. On the Evening of the second Day, the Mowhaks withdrew from the Council declaring that they were determined in their Opinion for Peace with the Catawbias; let those who are not, meet and consult together. The other 5 Nations met next Day, by Day break and Mr. Weiser who from Time to Time passed from me to them (and at the particular Desire of the Council of Indians procured from me a Copy of my Speech and read it to them again) informed me about 5 in the Morning that the five Nations had agreed, and had sent to acquaint the Mowhaks therewith that they might go and join them. The strong [108] Opinion to the Peace was made by the Oneydoes and Cayugas, who could not forget a great Loss in their two Nations sustained about 25 Years ago' by the Catawbias, who by a Stratagem something too much like Treachery, had out of two hundred Men killed one Coronodowanah, a favorite Warriour and 70 Men.

At ten o'clock in the Morning the Assembly of the Six Nations met before the Governor's Door, and the Governor and Commissioners being seated they desired that the Catawbias should be sent for, who accordingly came. And then Hendrick began to answer my Speech, and returned me a Belt for every one I had given to confirm each Paragraph desiring Mr. Weiser to read each Paragraph of my Speech before he answered it. When I delivered your Excellency's Letter under the Broad Seal, I delivered also a Belt. They now returned a Belt to that Paragraph, with Regard to the Part proposing the burying of the Hatchet, and planting the Tree of Peace, he said it was agreed by the 6 Nations that they would pull up a large Tree, and make a deep Hole like a bottomless Pitt, and throw in the Hatchet so deep that no one could find it, and that there should be a Tree of Peace planted whose Boughs should spread quite to Carolina. And to confirm this he gave me the broadest and largest Belt. In Answer to the last Part, in which I gave a Belt to open their Ear to the Catawbias, who were to speak next, he said they had agreed to open their Ear, and gave me a Belt accordingly.

"I am obliged to be thus particular in the material Parts, because I cannot yet procure a Copy of the Proceedings from the Secretary of Indian Affairs,

who attended and took Minutes during the Conference" [*sic*] as the Trunk containing those Records is not yet come to Town from Albany, which that Gentlemen acquainted me in Answer to my Letter to him this Morning in New York, renewing my Application for the same. Therefore, I expect your Excellency's Pardon if I omit any Matter of Circumstances as they will be related when the Copy of those Records shall be transmitted, which I shall take care shall be done as soon as I can obtain it.

Hendrick, Speaker of the Assembly of the Six Nations delivered their Opinion that they were glad to see the Catawbas as they came upon the Affairs of Peace, that they had agreed to call them Brothers and make Peace. That they had now shook Hands, and they would bury t[he] Hatchet, and Nothing now remained but the mutual Exchange of Pris[oner]s, which was what they always observed in making Peace and that they should bring the Prisoners which the Catawbas had taken of the 6 Nations, and restore them to their several Nations, and that they the 6 Nations would mutually restore all the Prisoners |109| they had taken of the Catawbas. This was what now remained only to be done to finish the Peace. No more could now be done than to restrain their young Warriours from going again them. That they allowed a Year to accomplish this Exchange of Prisoners, but that the sooner it was done, it would have the better Appearance and Effect. And then gave the Catawbas two Belts of Wampum tied together. They further advised that the Catawbas, who came to return the Prisoners should pass by Water, and enter at the Mowhak Nation where they would be secure for otherwise if the Catawbas were to pass by Land in all probability they would be killed in their Way, as the Woods were full of their Warriours, who might not know this Peace was made and some of their Nations were settled on the Ohio River, and some were so far off that they could not immediately inform them of it, although they should send immediately to give them Notice of it.

The King of the Catawbas having heard that some of their Nations were inclined to go by Water with him he gave them an Invitation. But the Six Nations would by no Means give their Consent. The Catawbas had Thoughts to send three of their People by Water and the other three should go through the 6 Nations Home by Land. But the old and wiser Sachems said it would not be safe to trust themselves yet in that Manner, before the Exchange of Prisoners was completed. The King of the Catawbas then engaged that the Exchange should be performed this Fall, and I promised to recommend the same to the Government, which I had the Honor to represent.

It being now very late, the Commissioners from New England agreed to postpone what they had to say to the Indians till the next Day, and then the Presents given by the Governor of New York, consisting of Duffils, Strouds, brass Kettles, Leaden Bars, Hatchetts, Guns &c. were put in an Heap, and those sent by your Excellency from Carolina by themselves, and were nearly equal in Value and were very acceptable to them. The Powder and Ball of neither Government was brought, but delivered to them when they called for it, to be divided.

By four o'Clock the Conference was over. The Governor went immediately from his House to the Landing and left the City of Albany and the

Indians without any formal Ceremony or Farewell, and went to Dinner at a publick House on the East Side of the River, where an Intertanment was provided for him, and [f]rom thence went at Night on board his Yacht, and landed two Days after in New York. But I thought it for his Majesty's Service to stay a few Days longer in those Parts as well to inform myself further concerning what was proper to be done in Regard to the |110| mutual Exchange of these Indian Prisoners, as to make a Visit and settle a Correspondence with Col. Johnson, and visit the Mowhak Castle.

And the next Day 9 Men out of 20 who came from the Onyoxquage Indians, who live on the East Branch of the Sasquahanah River, and are pretty numerous, came to Albany. They were much dissatisfied to hear that the Governor was already gone. I therefore sent for them. They began their Talk by saying that in the War they were often sent for to take up the Hatchet, and they readily came. That they expected to be sent for also in the Time of Peace, when there was a Council Fire burning at Albany, as they were no inconsiderable Branch of the 6 Nations. They were not invited now, but as a kind of Wind blew over their Heads a Report that there was a Council Fire at Albany, they came to see what it was for, and before they arrived the Business was all done. Peace was made, and they could now say Nothing to it, as it was done they must agree to it, though if they had come before, they should have said Nothing against it, for they thought it was good as they were both Friends to the English. I made Use of Hendrick to interpret for me on this Interview in the Presence of Colonel Johnson. I then commended their past Behaviour, and exhorted them to continue in the Mind of approving and preserving the Peace, which was now concluded, and as they had no share in the Consultation, and in the Presents given by Carolina, which were now all divided, I gave them a Piece of Strouds and two Dollars to buy them Victuals. I thought this very necessary to prevent any Dissatisfaction, which might have been occasioned by their being neglected. These Motives also induced the Commissioners from Boston and Conecticut to make them some Presents also.

The next Day being Friday Morning very early I set out for the Mowhak Town Castle with Col. Johnson in order to avoid overtaking the drunken Indians who would be in their way Home. I got by 10 to Schenectady, where there is a square wooden Fort built of square Loggs, and has four block Houses at the Corner. There is a Command of a Lieutenant and 25 Men here. We then rode on about 18 Miles further up the Mowhak River, and got to Col. Johnson's about 8 at Night. Next Day we passed the River in a Batteau and rode about 1 Mile and Half to the Mowhak Castle which is about 250 Feet square, containing about 15 Houses inclosed with tall Pallisadoes, put up by the Labour of the Indians, with the Assistance of the neighbouring English. In one Corner stands the Mowhak Chappel. Almost joining is the English Fort called Fort Hunter, built of the like Form and Materials and having the like Garrison with that at Schenectady.

|111| The Schohany Creek which enters the Mowhak River about a Mile below passes nigh this Fort. Several Mowhak Houses and Plantations are at 1, 2 or 3 Miles Distance from this Castle. About a Mile of is a stone House built for the King's Mowhak Chaplain, who at Present is the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie,

and here is kept the Communion Plate given by Queen Anne for this Service. I returned in the Evening to Col. Johnson's where by this Time many of the Indians were arrived, some by Land, and most in their Birch Canoes by Water.

And now I began to take under my Consideration what it would be necessary for the Government of South Carolina to do with Regard to the sending the Catawbas by Water with their Prisoners, according to the last Article of the Treatie of Peace, and had some Conversation with several of the Sachems, and they all agreed that the Ratification of the Peace depended upon as speedy Compliance with the Proposal to exchange Prisoners as the final Act, and that any Delay might be so construed as to give Room to the French Partizans and the Cahnuwagas to come into their Nation, sing the War Dance, and entice some of their young Men to go to War with them, which would to all Intents and Purposes render fruitless all that had hitherto been done towards the Peace. In their Speech which proposed the restoring of Prisoners, they address themselves to me and desired I would come with the Catawbas that should come to the Mowhaks, that they might be certain they were the same Nation, but upon further Inquiry, I was given to understand it was unnecessary and might most probably only be with Expectation of having more Presents, if a Commissioner should return with them.

For these Reasons I humbly offer it as my Opinion and Advice, that some of the Catawbas with their Interpreter should be sent with the Prisoners in the Catabaw Nations by Water to New York, as soon as conveniently can be done this Fall. From New York they go by Water to Albany, and thence in about two Days they may reach the Lower Mowhak Castle, whose Chief Brand is a very honest Man. Then they will be in the Hands of that Nation who though they are not the most numerous, yet are most powerful of the 6. And then they are to stay in the 6 Nations either during the whole Winter, or if they chuse it, or return when they please with the Catawba's Prisoners who are now in the 6 Nations. This will be attended with little Expence, except the Interpreter. There is only the Passage of the Indians to New York. There they need not wait for Sloops sail every Week from York to Albany. The Passage I paid for each up to Albany is only 24s Carolina Currency. At Albany they need not wait, so that the Expence will be only untill they arrive at the Mowhak Lower Castle. I earnestly recommend the Dispatch of this Affair, as the Success of this whole Transaction depends upon it.

I am informed that there are two Cahnuwaga Prisoners among the Catawbas. The returning them might be Means of reconciling that Nation also, although they are much under the Influence of the French. My Stay at Albany after I sent the Indians down has occassioned their being delayed a few Days at New York, which is of some Disadvantage to Capt. Schemerhorn to whom I wrote from Albany to require his Stay to receive my Dispatches, and therefore I have agreed to allow him £350 South Carolina Currency in full for his Loss of Time in waiting for my Dispatches to your Excellency for the Passage and Victualing the Interpreter and Indian which he said he thought equal to the Service done by Duty on the like Occassion.

I have sent your Excellency the Belts of Wampum which are Indian Records of their Transactions, and I shall send the Minutes of the Proceedings

at full Length as they were taken down by the Secretary for Indians Affairs at the Time of the Conference. Your Excellency from the Powers which you were Pleased to charge me with in my Commission, will doubtless expect that something would have been concerted in order to lay the Foundation of much future Security to His Majesty's Colonies in America against any Disturbances which the Jealousies and Enterprizes of our Rivals the French might find it their Interest to raise. But Governor Clinton having fixed the 20th of this Month for embarking on his returning to Great Britain, there was no Time for entering on my Business, but the important and urgent Affair of the Peace between the Catawbas and the 6 Nations. However all the Commissioners present in order to shew their Readiness to ender [sic] upon any such Considerations joined in sending a Letter to Governor Clinton at Noon the Day he left Albany to express their Apprehension that their respective Provinces would expect some new Propositions would be brought upon the Carpet for the Purposes above mentioned, and prayed that his Excellency if he had not Time to take the Load himself, would appoint some proper Person to confer with us thereupon. His Excellency this Day delivered a Packett to me for your Excellency. I cannot conclude this Letter to your Excellency without acquainting you that I think myself in Duty obliged to acknowledge that Governor Clinton has on all my Applications to him, which related to this Treaty of Peace, shewn himself very ready to give all the Assistance in his Power to promote it.

[113] My Letter having swelled to an imoderate Length, in many Places I fear too prolix, in some perhaps not material enough, to employ your Time, I shall now draw to the Conclusion with earnestly recommending to your Excellency that some of these Catawbas at least may be sent back by Water to New York this Fall with all such Prisoners as they have at any Time heretofore taken, from the 6 Nations, with an Interpreter, that they may be sent immediately to Albany from thence to the Mowhak. Here they will be received by the Indians. The Interpreter may, if your Excellency thinks proper, be directed to return to New York and take his Passage back to Carolina by Water. The Catawba Indians are to return Home afterwards by Land with the Prisoners taken by the 6 Nations, from them or our Settlement Indians. I shall take care to write to Col. Johnson who lies within 2 Miles of the Lower Mowhak Castle, to give the Catawbas all the Countenance and Assistance in his Power on their Arrival, for which Purpose before I leave New York, I shall lodge a Letter for him to be carried up by the Catawbas, when they arrive here again. Mr. Toole informs me of a Difficulty that may attend the Exchange of the Prisoners, which is that some who have been taken by the Catawbas were sold. I only mention this to your Excellency that you may consider what is proper to be done, after you have received all the Information which Mr. Toole can give you on this Subject.

I am with great Respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble
Servant.

WM. BULL, JR.

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina

TALK OF THE HEAD MEN OF CHOTEE AND TANACY

The Talk of the head Men of the Towns of Chotee and Tanacy delivered at the Town House of the Former, August 9th, 1751, directed to his Excellency James Glen and the Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council and Assembly,

That when Mr. Bunyon brought up their Brother, the Governor's Letter to Hywassee, they thought every Thing was good and streight, and their Answer to it they say was the same, being glad that every Thing was like to be well of every Side, and that the white Men were to come up again, whom they longed for much, to bring them Necessaries as usual, but just as they were ready to set off on their Journey to meet their Brother and his beloved Men having their Provisions and every Thing bundled up, just then arrived in a Savannah Fellow from the Cursaws, giving them an [114] Account that the Creeks have declared War against us and them, and were to be joined by the Eucheas, Chickesaws and Catawbass, with a Body of white Men also to form in all about the Number of one thousand who were to cut them off, when they went down to the Meeting, and from thence to march up to Keewohee, and so through the Nation, burning and destroying every where they went along, and as the Nottowegas and they were so great, they were to fall upon them and kill them every Man in the like Manner, and what confirms them in the Truth of this is that their Traders are down all the Summer, and not suffered up amongst them, notwithstanding they are willing to think that all this is Lies.

And if so, that their Brother lets the white People come up, they will think no more of it, but be well satisfied as they see his Letter and he theirs, they believe by this Time he may see by it their Hearts are streight and ever will be so, notwithstanding all bad Talks, for when there was much Disturbance in other Parts of the Nation they were quiet here, however, they can't help being troubled now at these bad Reports. Wherefore, as they wrote down about the French Men they took, and two Scalps, which they intended as a Present for their Brother, they think fit now upon this to defer it, till the white People come up, at which Time they will go down with him as resolved upon at first.

Signed by Order of the Head Men.

his
UKANTA _____ for Chotee
Mark

Then the head Men of Tennesee say, that early in the Spring, they heard the great Man of Carolina wrote to his Brother of New York, that these People were all Rogues, and not to let them have any Powder or Bullets, but to set the Norward against them, and to make War between them, so that these two Stories coming together, makes them think there must be something in it.

Tifftoya of Tennesee (commonly called Willeeneewa) says he has been a head Man this six Years, and never gave out any bad Talk, nor never had any bad Thoughts, but now he finds they are left without Powder and Bullets, when Others are well supplied, makes him think there must be something in

it especially as the white People |115| were not suffered up, says, they were all ready to set off when this News came by the Savannah Runner, six more of this same Nation being to come in quickly, so that they are so surprized they don't think safe to go before the white People come up.

Tittigunsta of the said Town says that we that took down this Talk are but two white People left in these Parts, and it is what we will to go whome to our own Nation. That they won't spill our Blood, though the Talk that came is so bad, but it was enough to provoke them to it, when did they (they say) spill any white Man's Blood. In the last War the Creeks, Chickesaws and Catawbas, killed a great many white Men, but they never did. Yet, they embrace them now as Friends, but they are slighted and forgot, says that the Tuskororo' War this Nation joined with the white People, to cut that Nation off, because they killed the white People, that he himself was among the white People at that Time, but that now is all forgot. They are the Friends now and it is they that are supplied. Wherefore it is what the Governor will to come to Keewohee or not.

Signed for the Town of Tanassees

TIFFTOYA ——— their Marks
TITTEEGUNSTA ———

The Nottewezo' Warriour says he heard at N. York this last spring that the Governor of Carolina wrote to his Brother at New York not to supply these People with Powder and Bullets, but to encourage the Nottowegas to make War against them, and that this was told him by white People there. Says that the Government of New York (and Virginia also) is good, but we of this Government are not so, our Talk being like the French not good, that when they the Nottewego's go to War against the Catawbas, we the white People here love them and send them Word by which Means they loose a great many People, so that it is not they are bad, but the white People of Carolina, who say also' the Nottowegas are Rogues, and that it is these Things makes them cross, and say that as to Powder and Bullets of Carolina, they can make Arrows serve instead. That he will stay in this Nation till he sees what Answer will come up. If good he will be glad and satisfied, but if none comes soon he will believe it bad, and will think accordingly of it.

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD SMITH

|116|

12 July, 1751

Richard Smith of Kewee, Indian Trader, being examined by His Excellency and his Majesty's Honorable Council, concerning the Indians' proceeding, and the Reports about them declared,

That the Little Carpenter came in last Winter from the French Indians into the Town Tenassee where he told this Deponent that he had heard that his Excellency wrote to the Governor of New York to incourage the Five Nations to go to War with the Cherokees, and that he would set the Creeks and Catawbas against them, but that he would keep them ignorant of such his proceeding, he would therefore send up sparingly of Amunition but Plenty

of Rum among them. And as he, the Little Carpenter, came through the Savannas' Nation, he asked them whether they had any Ammunition but Plenty of Rum, which occasioned him to believe that to be true as he had heard before. But he declared he was not satisfied about the Truth but desired a Letter might be wrote to his Excellency to know further about it.

From Tenassee he came down to Keewee with about 60 Men, under Pretence of going to War against the Creeks, and staid about 4 or 5 Days, killed a Chickesaw and so they all went back to Tenassee. The Kewee Indians was at that Time out at War. They came in about March and brought in some Powder they had taken at the Okoneys, where they had also killed 2 white Men, and asked him what he thought the Governor would say to him about it. They had also taken at the same Time a Chicasaw Boy which they sent to Savanah Town with a Chickesaw Fellow, a Cherokee and Notohey Indian to make Peace with them. The Lightwood Fellow told this Deponent that the Officer at Augusta desired the Squirrel King to give him them Indians tied which he refused to do, but as he had forgiven them what Damage they had done as it was by Mistake. And if he wanted them to be tyed he had Hands enough and might tie them himself. The Squirrel King also told them that the white People would come with the Creek Indians in about 2 Months and cut them all off, and one Kaatoy said he wished all the white People would come, for he would meet them with his Hatchet, for he had served white People so before. They had met in the Town House and after the Consultation, the young Men behaved with great Insolence which made this Deponent apprehensive of great _____ although he told them all the Reports of the white People doing anything against them was false.

|117| Some Time after there came to Alesto a young Fellow and another and told the Indians that Wm. Broadway told him that there was an Army of white Men coming up in about 2 Months to kill and destroy the Norward Indians, on which a Meeting was held in the Town House where they concluded that there was such an Army, and the Intent of them was to destroy the Cherokees as well as the Norward Indians. They concluded to send a Messenger to Tenasse to inform them to be on their Guard. The Little Warriors Estonoley got up and spoke that Mr. Maxwell was a good Mark, and he begin upon him, which the other Indians reproved him for. Onuscunto told this Deponent that the head Men had concluded to do the Carolinas Mischief, and that he was sent to this Deponent to prevent his being uneasie, for that he should not be hurt, but that Wohache would come to him at Night, and told him that the Indians had sent a Messenger over the Hills, and if they agreed that the white People would not go peaceable of the Nation, with their Leather, for they would have their Leather to make them Shoes. He advised this Deponent to pack up some Leather and get out of the Nation in about four Days, but that he would let him know further.

The Messenger they sent was to return in ten Days at Echohe. He gave them the Talk, on which they broke open Bernard Hughs' Store, and divided his Goods amongst them. When the Messenger returned to Uewee he brought Word that there was 4 white Men killed at Stecoe and Bernard Hugh's Goods

taken from him, but the Keewee Indians said that was not the Intent of their Message, for that Damage should have been done to the white Men. And this Deponent say they would willing[ly] have delivered up the Parties that had done the Mischief.

Next Day they called a Meeting, and as they heard that the white People was almost all got out of the Nation, which gave the Indians great Concern, and that if this Deponent would stay, his Friends would assist to get the Indian delivered up, in order to make up this Default. The same Day came 4 N[orthward] Indians who gave an Account that the killing the white People was all Lies, and no other Damage but the Goods taken away, which they all seemed rejoiced at and hope to make the Loss of the Goods, and have the Affair made and [118] sent over to Stekoe to have all the Goods returned in six Days which was done about the latter end of April.

Three runaway Negroes of Mr. Gray's told the Indians, as they said that the white People was coming up to destroy them all, and that they had got some Creek Indians to assist them so to do. Which obtained belief and the more for that the old Warriour of Keewee said some Negroes had applied to him, and told him that there was in all Plantations many Negroes more than white People, and that for the Sake of Liberty they would join them. But after this Deponent with Mr. Beamer went to Savannah Town to buy them Amunition, then they begun to be very obliging and seemed very easie.

This Deponent further says that he verily believes the Cherokees will not deliver up the Persons sent for by this Government. And that the only way to keep them from offending would be to have Forts built. And further this Deponent saith not.

RICHD. SMITH

Sworn before me and signed his Name this 12 July, 1751.

WILLM. PINCKNEY

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK COUNCIL TO GOVERNOR CLINTON

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Your Excellency on the 10th Instant at Noon communicated to the Council at Albany, a Letter which your Excellency had just then received from the Commissioners of Massachusetts Bay, South Carolina and Conecticut, intimating that the good Intentions of the Governments they represent, will be very much if not altogether defeated, if Nothing more be said or done, than what had been, to secure the Indians of the Six Nations to the Interest of the Crown &c.

Upon this Letter we shall beg Leave to remind your Excellency of what passed at Albany between the Council and Commissioners of the several Governments whereby it will appear as we conceive, that there is no Room for the Commissioners to insinuate, that there was any Neglect in your Excellency or the Council that attended you.

On the third Instant by your Excellency's Directions there was a Meeting at your House in Albany of the Council and the several Commissioners when a Draft of what your Excellency proposed to say to the Indians of the Six

Nations, was laid before the Council and the Commissioners of the several Provinces met at Albany and read. The Commissioners were then desired, if they had any Thing to propose that they would communicate it, as the Design of that Meeting was to concert Measures for promoting His Majesty's Interest, and securing his Subjects in Regard to the Indians on the Continent.

[119] Some of the Council then proposed (as a Measure that might have a very good Effect upon the Indians) that Smiths should be sent to reside in each of the Tribes of the Six Nations, at proper Places, to mend their Guns, Hatchetts &c. and that these Smiths should be maintained and paid at the joint Charge of the several Governments. To this some of the Commissioners answered that as New York had the benefit of the Trade with the Indians, they ought to be at the whole Charge. Upon this Answer, we beg leave to observe to your Excellency that the Expence to this Province, upon this Interview only, amounts to eleven hundred and fifty Pounds; besides an annual Charge of upwards of five hundred Pounds for supplying the Garrison at Oswego' with Provisions etc., and the constant Charge of an Interpreter and Commissioners to corospond with the Indians. Whence we conceive the Commissioners' Objection to that Proposal was not well founded. It was proposed by some of Commissioners that a Clause should be inserted in your Excellency's Speech to recommend and press it on the Six Nations of Indians, to receive Missionaries to be sent among them. This was objected to by the Council as an improper Measure to be then taken. Not that the Council thought that the sending Missionaries to instruct the Indians would be of no Service. On the Contrary the Council were, and are fully persuaded, that the sending and maintaining proper Missionaries among them, will tend greatly to promote His Majesty's Interest, secure the Fidelity of the Indians, and defeat the artful Endeavours of the French Priests. But the Objection was grounded on this Reason; that as no Provision was made for sending Missionaries into the Indian Countries, nor any Fund for their Maintainance and Support, when there had it been proposed and pressed by your Excellency on the Indians, to receive Missionaries among them, and they had accepted of the Proposal, and none had been immediately sent to reside among them, (and we would not learn whence they should be sent or how maintained) the Consequence would have been as we apprehend, that the Six Nations would have been disgusted at the Disappointment and the French would have made an imediate Advantage of it, by supplying them with Missionaries of their own, who by artfull Insinuations would have wrote great Prejudice to the [120] British Interest. These Reasons were offered to the Commissioners at that Time in Discourse. They carried with them the Draft of your Excellency's Speech to take Copies of it. They were desired to propose any Alterations they should think necessary, and to make any new Proposals in writing, which they conceived would promote the public Service. And it was resolved by all present to meet in the same Place next Day, finally to agree upon the Speech.

The next Day they met accordingly when the Commissioners proposed some Alterations to the Draft of the Speech, which were agreed to, and inserted, but Nothing was mentioned of the former Proposal concerning Missionaries.

So that the Council concluded that they had dropped it, upon full Consideration of the Weight of the Reasons which had been offered the Day before.

This is a plain Narrative of what passed at the two Meetings. The Council therefore were not a little surprized to find that the Commissioners of the several Governments after so many Days Silence should deliver your Excellency their Letter at Noon, when they knew your Excellency could not have Leisure to give them a full Answer, as you were then leaving Albany, and had been before invited by the Massachusets Commissioners to dine below the Town, when your Excellency only waited for the 6 Nations to give their Answer to the Proposals of Peace, made by the Catawbas; and when it was well known (notwithstanding what the Commissioners are pleased to say to the Contrary in their Letter) that the Six Nations had agreed to the Peace with the Catawbas, and had waited some Hours only for Pipes and Feathers (a Ceremony in Use among Indians) to return to the Catawbas as a Token of Peace and Amity.

We shall not make any Reflections on this Letter, nor charge the Commissioners with any Neglect. Let the Thing speak itself. Only one Thing we think ourselves obliged to observe to your Excellency; that as the Expence of maintaining the Indians while at Albany, lay wholly upon your Excellency, the Commissioners of the other Governments refusing to contribute any Share of that Expence, had they continued there much longer, the Expence of maintaining them, would have almost consumed the whole Present your Excellency was to make to them in Behalf of this Province. All which is humbly by your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servants,

CADWALLADER COLDEN
JA. ALEXANDER
JAMES DELANCEY
ED. HOLLAND

A true Copy examined with the Original by

GEO. BANYER,
Deputy Clerk [of the] Council

SPEECH OF WILLIAM BULL, JR. AT ALBANY

[121]

July the 8th, 1751

Copy of the Speech delivered by William Bull, Jr., Commissioner from the Province of South Carolina, at the general Meeting of the Six Nations of Indians at Albany July the 8th, 1751.

MY BRETHERN, THE SACHEMS AND WARRIORS OF THE SIX NATIONS, Governor Clinton having kindled a Council Fire at Albany, and invited the English Governors and Indians to it, I am come a long Way on the Great Sea from South Carolina, to talk with you at it. And as no Governor or Commissioner from that Province hath ever shaken Hands with you at Albany before, I give you this Belt of Wampum to tell you I am glad to see you, and to shake Hands with you, that you may know me and open your Ear to what I have to say to you.

Brethern, the Governor of South Carolina intended to come himself, but as there were some bad Talks from the Cherokee Nation, as if they designed

to stop the Path of killing and plundering the English Traders in that Nation, the Governor resolved to stay to take care of his People, and in Case any Mischief should be done by the Cherokees immediately to carry War into such of their Towns as should be concerned in it. He has therefore sent me, one of the beloved Men, to talk for him, and gave me this good Talk which I have in my Hand, to deliver in Particular from himself to you. He has fixed the Great Seal to it, that you may know it is a strong Talk, for this Seal ties every Thing strong to which it is fastned. It shall be read to you now, and may be read to your Children after you, [after it is read]. Brethern, with this Talk I deliver you this Bitt of Wampum to inforce the Matters therein recommended to you.

Brethern, It makes my Heart, and every English Heart, sorry to see Indians who are Friends to the English, continuing at War with each other. It is almost like strikeing the Hatchet in your Brother the English. This can be pleasing only to our Enemies. You, my Brethern of the Six Nations, are good Friends to all the English; and the Catawbas, the Chickesaws, the Creeks, Cherokees, some of the Chactaws, and the small Tribes of Indians living in our Settlement, and are also good Freinds to the English. It is very good and therefore our Desire that all the Indians who are Friends to the English should be Friends to each Other, and be included in the same bright Chain which holds the English and the Six united Nations together. I am now come a great Way, with the Assistance of the Governor of |122| New York and the Commissioners from the Massachuset Bay and Conecticat to lengthen the old Covenant Chain for that Purpose, and to plant the Tree of Peace. May it always be green like the Laurel; may its Roots grow so strong in the Earth that no Wind from the Great Lakes or great Rivers, where the French are settled shall be able to blow it down; may its Branches spread so wide in the Air, that you, the Six Nations and your Allies, may set friendly underneath the Shaddow of it, with the Catawbas, Creeks, Chickesaws, Cherokees and the small Tribes living in our Settlement, and there smoke together; and may the Hatchet and all that is past be buried so deep under Ground [th]at no cross Person who desires to dig it up can find it, then the Time whic[h] you now spend in going to War against our Indian Brethern may be usefully employed against our common Enemies, or in hunting, that you may buy plenty of Goods for yourselves, your Wives and Children. This will be very agreeable to the great King George, who like our good Father, is grieved to see his Children destroy each other, but is pleased when he sees them kind to one another.

To inforce this Proposal I give you this broad Belt of Wampum.

Brethern, Although South Carolina is so far distant from Albany, yet I have brought some Presents for you from the Government, which you will accept of as a Testimony of the Friendship which that Province hath for our Brethern the Six Nations. I have them in my Care, and they shall be delivered to you, when Governor Clinton makes his Presents to you.

To confirm this Promise I give you this String of Wampum.

My Brethern, the Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations. Ye have heard what his Excellency Governor Clinton has said concerning Peace, and

what the Governor of Carolina has wrote, and also what I have now said. You will hear next what the Chiefs of the Catawbas who came here with me will say. They come to this Council Fire at Albany to meet you in order to make Peace with you. They know it is the Desire of the English that Peace should be made between you, and you know it is the Desire of the English also. To open your Ears I give you this Belt of Wampum.

After the Peace was concluded I proposed the following Paragraph as I thought opening their Way to Charles Town might facilitate any future Negotiation, but hearing their Aversion to suffering any of their People to go to the Catawbas before this Exchange of Prisoners |123| I suppress the Paragraph, though I have kept the Belt suitable to that Occasion, for some future Opportunity.

Brethern, As you have made Peace with the Catawbas, which I hope will last as long as the Sun shines, it is very probable that some of your People will go to see our Brethern the Catawbas. I now invite you when you are so nigh to come with some of them down to Charles Town, to see your Brethern the Governor and beloved Men of South Carolina. And to assure you that you will be received and treated as good Friends and Brothers ought, I give you this Belt of Wampum which contains the strait Path.

TALK OF TASITTE OF EUPHASSEE AND OTHERS

Charles Town, July 30th, 1751

The Talk of Tasitte of Euphassee and the two Tassittees, Usteeneke and Johney of Great Telliquo', Capt. Cæsar, the Breed Slave Catcher of Chote, and other head Men in the Name and Behalf of Ammouskossittee, their Emperor, send down to their Brother the Governor and beloved Men in Charles Town, July 30th, 1751.

That they received with a great Deal of Pleasure this Day his good Talk of June the 18th last by Robt. Bunyon the Interpreter, which they waited for (as he was sick) with a great Deal of Impatience, but now that it is come their Hearts are easie, and return him Thanks for the Notice he has taken of the seven Towns over the Hills, and the seven Towns in the Valey, since they had little nor no Hand in the Mischief that was done dureing the last Trouble.

Wherefore they find by his good Talk, that he is as if it were making a streight Road or Path for them to come to him as a Friend and Brother, that accordingly in twenty-two Days from this Date they expect to see him and his beloved Men at Salude Old Town, where they hope they will come to a Meeting with them because the Air from the Congrees down, is very unhealthy, and the Sickness in Town proved very fatal to many of their People, as his Excellency well knows, when they were last down. For which Reason, and as the Time is short now, and drawing on for their Winter Hunts, they doubt not but their Friends will come there to them, as they did once before, to 96 where they |124| remember well the Talk he gave out about French Enemy. That now they carry him down, one alive, and the Scalps of two Others, which they have lately taken at War, whereby they may see their Hearts are for the English, and no other People whatever, and will always

continue to be so, according to the Commissions given them being well satisfied of his great Affection towards them, on Account of the great Pains he took heretofore to reconcile them and their Enemies together. That it is a great Trouble to them now to see the white People's Houses empty in this Nation, that used to be full of Goods. However, they hope to see their Traders at this Meeting, that they may come up with them as heretofore, that as to the People demanded some of them are not in the Way, the Little Carpenter being gone to Virginia and some Others out in the Woods, but that the Slave Catcher of Connutoroy is in Place, and that the Mankiller of the said Town was here, at the said Meeting, and is ordered to carry the said Slave Catcher down with him, pursuant to our Brother's Letter, which he has promised to do accordingly, and the Rest when they come in they will do their Endeavour that they are sent down, some of their head Men being dispatched away for the Towns of Sekoy and Kittowee for that Purpose. That as to the Lower Towns of Kewohee and Eustenaroy, they have their Interpreters there, and his Excellency's Letters are sent down to them, and they will do their Endeavour that his Excellency's Orders are complied with. They conclude as the Messenger is in haste and the Time short, hoping his Excellency will have this Talk in ten Nights, that their Hearts now are bright and clear as the Sun at Noon Day, which before was dark and clouded, through the false Reports, and that hence forward their Sleep will be easie and their Dreams good and pleasant, and they hope his Excellency and his beloved Men will be in like Manner.

TASSITTE of Euphassee ____ his Mark
 The two TASSITTES of Great Telliquo',
 Capt. CAESAR, and the SLAVE
 CATCHER of Chote in Behalf of
 their

the Emperor ____
 Marks

ROBT. BUNNING

GOVERNOR CLINTON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[125]

Fort George in New York, 25th July, 1751

SIR, I can with Pleasure inform your Excellency that I have at last prevailed on the Six Nations to make Peace with the Catawbas, though attended with the utmost Difficulty; for they started a great many Objections which could be removed with no other Method than dawbing the Palms of their Sachims with Dollars, the Sight of which is irresistable to Indians, and the only Way to be taken. But as I was sensible, how much such a Peace would tend to His Majesty's Interest, the Good of all the Colonies on the Continent, and the only Method to prevent the artfull Designs of the French, in instigating them to War with one another, I spared no Pains or Cost to compleat it, though of Consequence it exhausted a large Sum of Money allotted by this Assembly for Indian Presents.

I must recommend to your Excellency a strict Performance of the Catawbas' Promise to the Six Nations to bring back all their Prisoners within a

twelve Month, by Water to Albany, in order for a mutual Exchange, which will be the only Method of confirming a lasting Peace between them, and was one principal Condition of the Six Nations' coming into the Peace.

The Day that I designed to take my Departure from Albany (after I had received the Answer of the Six Nations to my Propositions, and made my Presents to them, which was not over till near five o'Clock in the Afternoon) I received a Letter from the several Commissioners, and as my Time was so very short, I referred it to a Committee of His Majesty's Council, to make their Report, on which I now inclose for your Excellency's Perusal. I am with great Truth and Regard

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant,

G. CLINTON

GOVERNOR GLEN TO ROBERT BUNNING

|126|

MR. BUNYON, Sir, when I delivered my Letters for the Cherokees to your Care I expected that you would have proceeded without Loss of Time with them to the Nation. You write me that your great Sickness prevented it, but some People have told me that you might have gone on, notwithstanding of any little Sickness.

I shall be sorry if I find that this Delay was occasioned by the Advice, or by the Persuasion of any of the Traders, or others or from any Fear or pretended Fear of the Indians. However, I approve of your carrying Mr. Anderson with you, and I shall take care that he be rewarded.

It was impossible to comply with the Indians' Desire of meeting them at Salude, as the Time appointed was so short, neither will it be at all proper upon many Accounts that they should come to Charles Town at this Time, being the most sickly Time of the Year, and I well know how fatal it was to them last Time they were here. But if the Persons whom we have demanded are sent down, or such of them at least as they bring with them from 96, these may be kept in some healthy Place where there is good Water. It is absolutely necessary also that two of the head Men come down. I could wish to see the Emperor and my good Friend Tassitte of Euforsee, or Tassatee and Eustinaca, or the Slave Catcher of Conotoroy or the Good Warriour of Toogolu, or the Old Warriour of Kewee, who I hear has behaved very well of late or any other head Men that are thought proper to be sent. Great Care is to be taken that no more than two may come, and they may bring two other Men to wait upon them. And I shall take care to see them conducted safe, back to their Nation, and you may assure them that their Stay here shall be short, and shall not exceed two Days. I well know how necessary Tasatee's Presence is in the Nation at all Times, and perhaps more especially at Present, but yet I think if he comes down as one of the head Men that I now send for, it will facilitate all Matters. He shall be lodged in my own House, and as much Care taken of him as of myself.

WILLIAM BULL, JR. TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[127]

New York, the ____ June, 1751

SIR, Since my last Letter to your Excellency of 7th of this Instant, Col. Johnson, a Gentleman living on his Estate near the Mowhak Lower Castle about 30 Miles from Albany, and has been employed several Years past as Commissioner for Indian Affairs in the Province of New York, which Office he has lately declined, arrived in New York and brought an Account that this Spring above a Month ago several Parties from each of the Six Nations at several Times together with a Body of a Nation near Montreal known by the Name of Cahnuwagaws, who were formerly Part of the Five Nations have marched to the Number of 6 or 700 Men to War against 3 Nations of the Southward Indians, viz., the Catawbas, Cherokees and one they call Geerick Roonee, which I suppose must be the Creeks.

He says they expect to be joined by the Indians living on the Ohio River. The Reason given for their going to War in so large a Body is that they find their small Parties which were heretofore sent were often cut off, and they had no Prospect of conquering their Enemies by such Means. Wherefore they were determined to carry on the War now with such Force as should not be resisted, and at one Blow subdue them. He says they seem to be much exasperated. Several Parties that were going to War last Spring against the Catawbas were stopt on hearing the Report that they were to give a Meeting to the Six Nations, and to make a Peace, and if they had heard that the Catawbas were to have come to Albany this Summer for that Purpose, he makes no Doubt but this Army would not have assembled or marched notwithstanding the Industry of the French Agents who are very busie among the Nation, particularly called Senecas, who are the westernmost of the whole and live next to the Niagara Falls.

Two Catawbas who had been Slaves sometime in the Six Nations made their Escape, one early in the Spring, the other a little before the Army begun their March, who are supposed to have gone on Purpose to apprise their Nation of this approaching Storm. I thought proper to let the Catawbas that are here partly into this Inteligence by informing them that some Parties were gone out to War as they had no Notice of the Catawbas going to Albany which at first made them pritty uneasie, but upon several Conferences with the King [128] alone and with all together afterwards, I have prevailed on them to be satisfied with staying here, and proceeding in the great Design of bringing about the Peace, and in order to make them more easie, as they have signified to me a great Desire to have a few Strings of Wampum I have given them some to carry with them, as such little Gratifications must be made Use of.

I make no Doubt but your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly will think the Expence necessary as also every other, which I may enter into in which I assure your Excellency that I shall be very cautious of, and as frugal as can consist with a due Regard to the Interest and Service of the Province of South Carolina. And on these Occassions, where the Necessity of any Charge may not so plainly appear to your Excellency, the Council and Assembly, I hope they will at lease judge favourably of my Intentions for

the best, especially as I came from thence in such Haste as to be no Ways provided with any Instructions for the better Government of my Conduct in Matters of Negotiation or Expence, and now I act upon this Subject. I must mention one Article which I apprehend will be thought a very necessary Expence, that is to make some Present to some of the leading Men of the Six Nations before they go into their publick Concultation upon any Matters which I shall propose to them, also if the Governor and Commissioners from Boston and Connecticut think that by adding a few Guns to the Present already sent by this Province, for some Gentlemen who are well acquainted with Indian Treaties here to whom I have shewn the List of our Presents. I think it too small at this Juncture of Time from a Province so opulent as Carolina, but in this I shall take no Step without the Opinion of Governor Clinton to whom I have not yet communicated the List, and also of the other Commissioners.

I am also to acquaint your Excellency that the Catawba King has discovered in this Town a Catawba Indian Slave who was young taken, and sold by the Senecas. This gives them great uneasiness, and at his Request I mentioned to Governor Clinton their King desires that the Catawba Slave may be restored to his Liberty and Nation. The King said that he was bought young and for a small Price, and has worked enough to pay for it, and therefore he might now be free. The Governor said he could go to no such Expence, but he would enquire what the Owner demanded for the Freedom of the Slave.

Col. Johnson also mentioned that the Governor [of] Montreal when he had [129] Notice that there was to be a Meeting of the Governor of New York and Governors or Commissioners of the neighbouring Provinces at Albany to transact any Bussiness or renew Treaties with the Six Nations generally sent an Invitation to them to make him a Visit, at the same Time, so that as many are gone to the Southward to War and some will go to the French Governor at Montreal, he believes there will be only a thin Meeting of them at Albany.

I am also to acquaint your Excellency that the French have lately built a Fort on the Lake at the West Side of the Niajara Falls, and have at the two Landings of the camping Place which is 12 Miles viz., on the Lake Ontario' and Lake Erie two store Houses in order to supply the far Indians, who here are called by the general Name of Outawaes, with Goods, who formerly used to go to Oswego for a Supply. They have stoped 14 Boats this Year already with the tempting Promise of Understanding the English, and this, it is supposed, they will do at least for some Time, especially as Mr. Kalm, the Swedish Gentleman who was at Niajare last Summer, was told by the French Officer (after he had recovered from his Jealousy that Mr. Kalm was an English Spy) that they were determined to undersell the English in order to gain the Indians. And to succeed therein, the King of France would think the Loss of 30 or 40,000 Livres [*sic*] a Year a cheap Bargain for that Advantage.

The French have now settled a Trading House which in all Probability they will fortify at the camping Place from the Ohio River to the Lake Erie; this will secure their Communication between Loussiana and Cannada, and command the Indians on that whole Rout. But as my Letter begins to swell to an immoderate Length, and I shall have an Opportunity to write by a

Vessell about a Fortnight hence, I shall relieve your Excellency as well as myself by putting an End to it.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

WM. BULL, JR.

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina

ROBERT BUNNING TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[130]

July [31st], 1751

MOST EXCELLENT SIR, I arrived at Hywassee the 22nd, had the Talk and sent to the Emperor and his Warriors to come to Hywassee, and as I was a'going to deliver the Talk to Tuckenachee, Kittawau and Connutory, Stickeo and Tomottly, I mett Mr. Lantenac who was sent by the Emperor to the Head Man with a Letter to Mr. Dougharty wrote by Mr. Dean, which when I opened I found they wrote to the Raven to go down to your Excellency and wanted the Emperor and his head Men. But they said they would send first one to meet me and if I was dead or sick for him to go to the Place where I was, and bring me if I could come, and if so sick I could not come to bring the Talk and what Instructions that I might give by Word of Mouth, for all the Upper Nation longed to know your Excellency and beloved Men's Minds.

Mr. May happened to be at Mr. Dougharty's when I came there. I shewed him your Excellency's Orders to the Traders, and I begged of him to assist me in going to all the Men in the Middle Settlements with it (I being ailing) which immediately he did and shewed it to all the white Men in those Parts wherein he lives, and likewise where Hughs and Murphy lives, for I know him to be a Man of good Sense, and has a good Portion of Learning, and so thought him fit for such an Affair. Likewise sent to Mr. Dean to acquaint the white People over the Hills which accordingly he did. Joseph Axon I think to be a Man proper to stay in the Nation by Reason he lives in one of the adjacent Towns wherein the Mankiller is head of and is a good Linguister, so if any Thing should happen any wise precarious, he can give a good Account of.

My constant Abode has been now and likewise always when your Excellency's Talk comes here at Mr. Dougharty's which really is very troublesome, and likewise expensive in procuring Victuals for both red and white. But he seems as if he was obligated to do it, and says he never thinks he can do enough to serve your Excellency, and like wise the Government wherein he belongs, and had done more then are done in the whole Nation in moderating and striving to squash this whole Affair, when rightly brought to Light, and there is not another in the whole Nation can do half so much, though there is a great many latigious, ill-natured Persons who is pleased to say he is the Occassion of a great [131] Deal of Disturbance. Such are who can neither hear nor talk, but yet must have Something to say, which Sort of People there is too many in this Nation and ought to be seperated, for such Sort of People makes a great Deal of Mischief by their silly and base Way of ridiculing one another, several of which Mr. Dougherty can very well acquaint your Excellency of, and who they are, which he hopes to have the Honor to see your Excellency in

Town, and then can lead you in a true Light of every thing which would be of very great Service and be very Advantagious hereafter, which he is no Way doubtfull but your Excellency would approve of.

The Mankiller has sent the Packett to the Lower Towns by his own People and would not let me have no Hand in it by Reason they are Rogues. I begg your Excellency will send me up Orders what I shall do with the Indians when we come to Saludy or any other Place where your Excellency thinks proper to direct.

I am your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant.

ROBT. BUNING

AFFIDAVIT OF HERMAN GEIGER

11 May, 1751

H. G. informs me that being some Time ago at the House of James Francis, viz., about 6 Weeks ago, when some Cherokee Indians were there applying to him the said Francis as a Justice, for some Leather that had been stoln from them, not far from Francis's House, and the said Indians alledged that in the Camp where they left the said Leather they left also 6 or 7 stone Tobacco Pipes, which they afterwards discovered some white People smoaking out of, and said that these that stole these Pipes must also have stoln their Leather, and therefore earnestly prayed Mr. Francis to do them Justice and make some Inquiry into it, but he absolutely refused it, saying that no Notice should be taken of such Fellows, for that they owed James Beamer Leather and probably had laid out their Leather at Savanna Town or some where else and only said for an Excuse that they had been robbed of their Leather.

All this H. G. heard from the Interpreter, but was not present when the Indians made the Complaint but he heard Francis himself say that no Notice should be taken of what these rascally, lying Sons of and being asked where [132] Mr. Francis lived now, says he has left Saluda soon after the Scout was discharged and gone further up, where he defends himself against any Writs that may come against him, and has seven or eight very desperate Fellows about him. That while Mr. Gegor stayed there he discovered pretty clearly who had stole the Leather, but said Nothing because it was many of the People that were in that House, but John Davis being there at the same Time asked Harman Gegor whether he had discovered who the Thieves were. He said he believed had, but would say Nothing till he heard him speak, and he said that he suspected the very People about that House, particularly Francis's S[on]-in-Law, Johnny Foster, and Gegor replied, that you and I have the same Thoughts.

The Interpreter told Gegor that the Indians were vastly dissatisfied at being refused Justice, and said since they could not get their Leather they must take the People that had stolen it.

Mr. Gegor and Davis stayed but o[ne] Night at Mr. Francis's and set of next Morning with some of the Peop[le] who were in that House, particularly one of Francis's Sons-in-Law rode a Part of the Way with him to the House of John Van. He, Foster, pretended to be going to Savannah Town, but when

he came there he went another Way, upon which Davis said to Gegor that it was more like[ly] he wanted to go see where they had laid their Leather, and by what Gegor and Davis discovered, Van was also concerned, and some of these he had seen at Francis's House, who came also to Van's House.

That at the same Time they set out from Mr. Francis's House, [his] other Son, Harry Forster, set out for the Cherokee Nation in Company with one James Adair who lives at Francis's House. But Adair did not stay long in the Nation, for on Wednesday Night last Gegor met him again at Beaver Creek, but he believes William Thompson who was just com[e] from the Nation may know, and he being at the Door was called in and being asked how long ago' it was since Adair was in the Cherokees, said he could not positively say but it was about a Fortnight before Mr. Maxwell came there. Being asked whether Adair sent through the whole Nation into the Valey in the Over Hill Towns, answered he went no further than Joree.

Mr. Geiger said that he had been informed by Several that one William Broadway whose Father and [133] Brother are both in James Beamer's Employ, but he himself is one of Francis's People, went up lately to the Cherokees, and his Brother then came down. That when he arrived in the Cherokees, the Indians asked him as they generally do, what News below. He replied that the white Men were raising an Army to cut the Indians all to Pieces. This Mr. Geiger says he has heard from Several and particularly from some who were present when it was said, and that the Captain of his Company (Shyder) intended to have wrote down a full Account of it, but Time would not allow him.

HERMAN GEIGER

RICHARD SMITH TO HARMAND GIGGER

Kehowee, April 25th, 1751

SIR, Mr. Lucas told me that Mr. Coalman promised to bring up some Powder and Bulletts from Munks Corner, which if he has begg you'll get and send up by the Bearer and if not send me up a 100 Wt. of Powder and 100 Wt. Lead, which I hope you'll not fail sending and if you have got none of your own, get it of Mr. Steel or Mr. McCord, for I do assure you our Lives and Interest chiefly depends upon this.

And if I don't get this Amunition now I don't expect to bring one Ounce of Leather out of the Nation, if they spear our Lives, for 3 Days ago the Indians had a Meeting here, and concluded to kill all the White People in the Nation and take away their Leather, and sent a Runner over to Tenassy to see if they would agree to it or not, and I was told by some that pretends to be Friends to me to make my Escape. But they say the Chief that made all this uneasiness was, they were told by some white People in the Settlement, that the Trade would be stopped from them, and they say now if I gett this Amunition they shall be easie in their Minds, and I am in Hopes we may get our Leather out of the Nation, and if no I assure they will not let us have one Ounce on't, if they let us go ourselves.

But I shall take care to try to get timely Notice, to get off myself, so you need not be any Ways afraid of your Pay, for I'll pay you, if I don't bring one Ounce of Leather out with me. So I hope you'll send it, as you see our Lives depends upon it. The Bearer, Charles McGunnigill will give you a full Account of all their Proceedings.

And I am, Sir, your humble Servant to command.

RICHD. SMITH

To Mr. Harmd. Gigger

CORNELIUS DOGHARTY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|135|⁸

Euphasee, July 31st, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Buning arrived here at my House the 22nd Instant with your Excellency's Letters for the Emperor and Tasitte of this Place and your Order to all the Traders to quit this Nation till Satisfaction was made by the Indians for their insolent Behaviour. Accordingly they had Yesterday a general Meeting of their head Men and several Traders at my House. And this Day the Dispatches upon it are sent down per Mr. Anderson. Mr. Bunning can inform you of the great Charge and Trouble I have been at in bringing them together, and keeping them at my House, and I may say without Vanity, though not the Honor to be known to your Excellency, that I have no small Sway and Influence over the Emperor and Tassitte, and all the head Men of these Parts.

In regard, I am a Trader amongst them almost these thirty Years, and have now and at all Times heretofore in Time of Trouble done my Endeavour to bring them to a right Temper and Understanding with the Government. Wherefore what I would now in the humblest Manner lay before your Excellency is that I have the Misfortune to be much involved in Debt by Means of several great Companies I was concerned in, which obliged me sorely against my Inclination to stay some Years past in the Nation, having from Time to Time sent down to my Creditors to make up with them, which some of them would not agree to the Terms.

Therefore, I would in the humble Manner and with greatest Submission beg of your Excellency as you and the Honorable Gentlemen of the Government are so remarkably favorable to poor insolvent Debtors, that you would be pleased of your special Grace and meer Goodness to grant me your charitable Protection in Compassion to my Condition, that I may come down in Obedience to your Commands, and there make up with all my Creditors, that I may hereafter be enabled to appear every Season in Charles Town, as every Trader ought, and which will be the only Means to leave me in a Condition to pay them all with Credit, and live contentedly in my old Days, which if by your Excellency's Favour and Goodness may be compassed. I as well as other Fellow Sufferers under the same Misfortunes in this Nation will think ourselves in Duty bound to pray for you and the Honorable Gentlemen of the Government the longest Day we have to live.

⁸ In the original, there is no page 134, and there are two pages numbered 135.

That I am with great Respect and Submission, may it please your Excellency, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant.

CORNELIUS DOHARTY

ANTHONY DEAN TO ROBERT BUNNING

|135|

Chotoe, August 12th, 1751

SIR, Just the Day appointed for these People to go off to meet his Excellency having their Provisions and every Thing bundled up, then unfortunately arrived here a Savanna Fellow from the Cursaws, joined by a Body of white Men were to come to Kewohee to cut them off, and then to march through the Nation destroying all as they went along. The Notowega Warriour here seemed to confirm all to them, as if he should hear Something like it in New York. This has oversell all as there is Nobody here that has enough of the Tongue to undeceive them. Wherefore it would be of the utmost Consequence, now to the Country and this Trade, that you would come over yourself to make every Thing right if you can, and they expect you as this is the Mother Town of the Nation and the Emperor living at Telliquo here now, a great many of Telliquo People, as well as from all the other 6 Towns. It is desired I should stay till you come, that we may both return together. Mr. Butler can inform you of their bringing me back. I am but just come in quite weary and spent, and Bullethead, the Bearer, with 5 or 6 more are just going of, so hoping to see you quickly, I conclude in Haste.

Sir, your humble Servant.

ANTHO. DEAN

They were sending a great Talk down by me to his Excellency which they have taken back. The Contents I will tell you of when I see you. I wish you had come over at first, and stayed with them till they went down. It might probably prevent this bad News from taking Head. Excuse Seal.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES MAXWELL, ESQ.

May 4th, 1751

That on the eighteenth Day of April last I got into Kewoke and went to Mr. Richd. Smith's. When I asked what was the News in the Nation, he told me there was very bad Talks, and that the Indians were very insolent, and talked of killing the Traders and keeping the Leather, and that the Villians who killed the white Men at the Oconies made their Braggs of it.

A Little after I was in the Town the Good Warrior of Toogolow come to me, and asked me if I had heard of their People killing white Men, and what the Governor said about it, and if I thought he would resent it on the whole Nation. I answered that I had not seen the Governor before I came away, but that it was not the way of the English to punish the Innocent for the Guilty. He told me that they told him it was by Mistake, to which I replied if that was the Case, it will be easie |136| to make it up, but if otherwise, the Offenders would be called to account which the Good Warriour said was right and so we parted.

The 19th I went on my Way through the severall Towns, till I came to Joree. The 24th I went over Joree Mountain and down the Valey to Hy-wassee, where I was told the Raven, head Man of the Valey, would not suffer any bad Talks in his Towns and found Saml. Benn and Robert Goudy there, who were come over the Hills with their Horses and Leather, and that the Overhill People had sent a strong Guard with them. So I was glad to find that the whole Nation was not concerned in the bad Talks of killing the white Men.

The 25th I came to Tomakle to Mr. Grant's and staid there all Night. The 26th I returned to Ioree about 5 o'Clock, and was told as soon as I came there, that there was a Runner sent from Kewokee and the Lower Towns to kill me and all the white People in those Parts in 4 Nights, which I only laughed at, as I really thought if they had such a Design they never would make it publick.

The 27th it rained very heard [*sic*] most of the Day, and I did not intend to come from thence till Monday the 29th but about 5 o'Clock I saw one James May and two of his Men comeing to the House very fast on Foot, who told me there was very bad News. That an Indian Woman was come to their House and said that the Cherokees and the Norwards on Tokasigia River actually killed Danl. Murphey, and that they went to kill one Bernard Hughs and his Men and take his Goods, but that she ran to tell him of it, but that he was very slow to run off and would not stir till he saw them coming, then he and his Men run off and the Indians came and broke open his Store and took all his Goods and Leather, and parted it among them, and sent Parties after Hughs and his Men to kill them, which I am afraid they effected. On this I sent for the head Men of the Town, and asked them if they new [*sic*] any Thing of it. They acknowledged, they did that Morning for it was done the Day before. I asked if they were consenting to it, or to destroy the Traders. They told me no, and that they would send over a Runner to the Raven of the Valley to know his Sentiments on it. I asked them if they would stand by me and the white People there, if those Towns and the Norwards would come to attempt to kill us. They said they would, but at the same Time told me there was upwards of 100 Norwards, and if they came they would not be able to stand them, which I took as a good Hint for me to be gone. By this Time it was Night, and we had no Horses provided. The Wenches who were kept by the white Men told them to [137] tell me to be gone, and they with me, which I was loath to do, but by their Importunities, I was prevailed on to endeavour to escape, and ordered all the white Men about me to get their Arms, and to try to get Horses, which Providence puts in our Way. And at 11 o'Clock at Night set out with 16 white and two black Men, but not all armed. I was advised by some Indians to go out by Tugolee and down to Augusta where we arrived the 3rd Instant safe at a Place called Little River.

One James Tortooshells and William Veal came to us and told us they had made their Escape from Kewohee and that they believed all or the most Part of the white Men in those Towns were killed the same Night. When John Vann who had fled with his Wife and Family from 96 told us that one

John Watts and Others were come that Way and said they narrowly escaped with Life, and that one Hugh Murphy going to the Cherokees was shot at Coronico' through the Arm, but had gott clear of the Villians that shot him. That all that Neighbourhood had fled and left their Habitations.

JAMES MAXWELL

South Carolina }
Granville, to wit } May 4th, 1751.

Appeared before me Isaac Motte, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices for the County aforesaid, James Maxwell, Esq., who being duely sworn made Oath that the Contents of the above Deposition were true.

ISAAC MOTTE

TALK OF THE RAVEN AND OTHERS

Hywassee, August 9th, 1751

The Mankiller of Hywassee, the Raven, his Talk with the 7 Towns of the Valey, joined by Cæsar of Great Telliquo.

The Raven begun and spoke as follows, That the 7 Towns of the Valey was agreed to go down with the seven Towns over the Hills, to meet his Excellency and his beloved Men, and the Emperor along with us, but hearing of a Talk that came from the Southward by a Savanna Fellow, Messenger which hindred us, and put a Stop to us.

Further he said that when the Letter was wrote at Chote, it was not all the Towns over the Hills that agreed to it, but Chote and Tenassee, and further he said that he waited to see Istinaca or Johny who was down in the Lower Towns in their Journey towards the English, when hearing this News that the Savannah Fellow brought in, expected him up, and I kept your Messenger 17 Days waiting for him, hearing that he was gone down to meet your Excellency. Therefore we |138| thought proper to sent this Talk down to you and your beloved Men by your Messenger, Robt. Bunning, that your Excellency might know our Talk, after his Arrival to you, and more you will hear from his Mouth, he knowing of all our Affairs since my first Letter to you, which was agreed of to answer your Demands.

But further he said that the Letter that was gone down now, the Emperor of Telliquo' and Settico' and the seven Towns in this Valey new Nothing of it, but I remember without your Messengers name the Emperor and his Warriours agreeing to mind no Talks that came otherwise and hopes that you think the same, and we hope that you will let the Traders come up amongst us again, and Mr. Dogharty our Trader who always supplied us with Goods in there Towns.

The Warriour of Autaley, his Talk, and said that when the Warriours of this Nation was in England, His Majesty King George asked them who was their Enemies, and they said the Chickesaws, French and Spaniards, and that His Majesty King George promised them Powder, Bullets and Guns, that they might maintain the Ground they lived on. He also said that the 7 Lower Towns, Keowee, Estanaray, Tuscowe, Chowie, Tomasse and Oquonoy is going

to break up, and is sent for over the Hills, and we must be the outside Towns' Frontier to what Enemy opposes us, and what am I but Flesh and Bones with his Hands empty. Without you, our Fathers help, he says that the French Man that was taken Prisoner by our Nation, was here, and told us that the French were settling Forts near to us, and their Indians likewise is coming nearer and nearer to take our Ground from us, but here we will live till we die. Further they hope that when our Brother sees this Letter that you will send us Ammunition to our Assistance, which is your Enemies and our Enemies also. We hope that your Excellency, our Brother, will send us a Drum and a Suit of Colours, that we may beat up for Volunteers under English Colours.

The Man Killer of Noyone, Tassitte, spoke and said that he remembered the Talk that Sutaletche, the Warriour, brought from England from the great King George, although the said Warriour is now dead, still I remember his Talk and will follow his Steps and Rules, I belonging to the same Town as aforementioned, Noyovee. He further hopes that they will be satisfied as usual with every Thing for we long and mourn to see our Traders amongst us. He likewise hopes that when your Excellency sees this Talk, as being their eldest Brother, [139] you would think on us and assist us in our Wants against our Enemies. Further he said that he heard and remembered that the great King should say, that the Governor of Carolina, and the Indians of the Nation was as one People, and as one Town. And this Talk that is sent now is as if the Sun was going down till we hear from you, our Father, and beloved Men and Warriours.

THE WARRIOUR ^{his} ___ of Tomotly
Mark

THE RAVEN ^{his} ___ of Hywassee
Mark

THE MAN KILLER ^{his} ___ of Nottly
Mark

THE MAN KILLER ^{his} ___ of Noyonee
Mark

ROBT. BUNING

TALK OF THE RAVEN

August 31

The Raven of Hywassee says that Chickesa Dick came with News into Eastenare, and said that the English Covetas, Vehees, Chactaws, Catawbas, and all the Settlements Indians was coming to cutt off Keowee and Estanaree, and that it would be done in eight Nights Time. Ordered by the Governor of Carolina, and that the Path was wailaid to kill the Cherokees when they, if they had gone down. And he asked if there was any gone, and they said no, but Eustanahe of Great Telliquo, which had been gone four Nights before, he came, and he made Answer then he must be killed, for every Path was waylaid, and directly to leave their Towns, and go upwards, for Nothing surer then their Towns would be destroyed. An Indian came and brought this News which frightned five white Men away from any Town, which was John Butler [and] William Neil[']s Fault, and as for them two I desire never to see them come back to the Nation no more. If they had staid I would have died with

them, if any one molosted them. But I mourn for William Thomas that was left in my Charge and would have him come back again. There is four with me now which shall not be hurt. The Upper Nation is comeing down to join the Lower Towns. If in Case that this Talk is true now I send these two white Men with the Messenger to send me an Answer in eighteen Nights, but if War don't expect to see your Messenger nor yourself, Robert Buning.

his
THE RAVEN — of Hywassee
Mark
ROBERT BUNING

GOVERNOR GLEN TO HENRY PARKER

|140|

South Carolina, September 9th, 1751

SIR, Some Time ago I was favoured with a Letter from you, acquainting me that the Province of Georgia would prevent any Amunition or other Goods to go to the Cherokee Indians through your Colony till such Time as they should give that Satisfaction to the Government that they have Reason to demand, and that you would concur with us in a friendly Manner in all such Steps as might be thought proper for the mutual Benefit and Advantage of both Provinces.

I return you Thanks for your kind Offer and also for your Endeavour to prevent Goods being carried from Augusta, and am to acquaint you that it is absolutely necessary to continue these Restrictions for some little Time longer. Those Indians having behaved with a good Deal of Insolence, and having contrary to Treaties publicly broke open some of our Traders' Stores in that Nation, and divided the Goods amongst them, we are very sensible that if such Irregularities and Injuries are passed over in Silence, or permitted to be done with Impunity, they would soon go greater Lengths. I therefore by the Advise of His Majesty's Council ordered all the Traders to leave that Nation, and at the same Time, I wrote Letters to the head Men of the Cherokees demanding the guilty Persons to be delivered up to be punished agreeable to the Treatie betwixt them and us, and I received Answers to those Letters from the Emperor and head Men confessing the Faults that some of their People had been guilty of, acknowledging that what was demanded of them was reasonable and right, assuring that they would immediately apprehend the Offenders, and deliver them up to me by the 22nd of August.

But instead of performing their Promise, I have received Letters from them since acquainting me that just as they were ready to sett off, they had received an Account by a Savanna Indian that the Creeks and Catawbas who were to be joined by a Body of English were coming against their Nation to cutt them off. It is not impossible that some such lying Report may have been sent amongst them from the Halbama Fort, in order to prevent them from giving that Satisfaction to this Government that we had demanded and that they were ready to give, or perhaps with a Design to kindle the Flame War betwixt these two Nations, which we have been at such Pains to extinguish.

But whatever may have given Rise to this Report, I hope you'll agree with us in Opinion that would be very |141| improper to pass over such Behaviour, more especially as some of that Nation burnt a Trader's House at the Oconies and killed a white Man there, till such Time as they deliver up some of their People to be punished. And two Days ago I sent Letters to that Purpose to the Cherokees by one of their head Men who came down about these Matters. You may depend upon my giving you early and constant Notice of all Occurrence that may happen.

Some Time ago I wrote to Capt. Dimory to deliver up to you His Majesty's Boat, the Hanover, which he had at Frederica for the Service of the Detachment of the three Independent Companies doing Duty there.

I am &c.

JOHN GENDRON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Santee, the 24th September, 1751

SIR, According to your Excellency's Order to me directed bearing Date 2 April last, I have been in Pursuit of the Norward Indians 2 Days with Capt. Harris' Company, but could not come up with them. I took all the Methods I could think of to come up with them. I divided the Company in several Parties. We come up with some of their Camps which were fresh and found Beef which they had killed and barbecared. It seems by what Information I could get, that they were in Number between 30 and 40. They broke open Mr. Theodore Gaillard's Pounding Millhouse and took some Rice and other Things, and burned a Tar Kill [of] Doctor Caw's, and there left some China Cups and Sawcers. It seems that wherever they do any Mischief they leave Something to let us know they have done it. I have been also informed that they went to the House of one Saml. Newman on the North Side of Santee River, and wounded a Mustee Wench of his, so that it is doubted she will recover. I have heard no more of them since.

This is also to acquaint your Excellency that as soon as I received your Order I distributed Copies of the same to both the Reigments with strict Orders to observe them. As I gett further Intiligence shall not fail to acquaint your Excellency of the same, and remain with due Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble Servant.

JOHN GENDRON

P. S. We were in Pursuit of the Indians the 20th and 21st of this Instant.

CAPTAIN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|142|

Near 96, 24 August, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, As my Duty to your Excellency and the Interest of my Country, I am to inform your Excellency that I met with Mr. Doritithy, Trader from the Cherokees (in his Return from that Nation) who informed me by Way of Hints that Richd. Smith, Trader to that Nation, was partly the Cause of the present Uneasiness, for that the said Smith promised the Cherokees a Trade to Virginia and that the Indian Fellow which came