

GOVERNOR. Are there any Tomassee People here?

McDONALD. Yes. Did you hear any Talk about killing the white People? Ask Skiagunsta what Messuage was sent to Ioree. What were the Talks over the Hills and what were the Talks when they returned?

WARRIOR. Some of my young People early this Summer were down at Salude, when they returned I asked. They told me that a white Man there had informed that in two Moons a great Body will be at Kewee.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Does he know who it was?

WARRIOR. William Broadway.

GOVERNOR. Go on. I am willing to hear all the Truth.

WARRIOR. When I was at Sugar they sent for me and told me a Story that an Army was coming to Kewee whereupon was sent a Message to Chote and Tennessee to tell what they heard. I directed the Messenger not to be a Haste to kill the white People if they met any. That Truconita, the Little Carpenter, who had been in England, when he returned from the Norward, told our People that a Letter had been wrote by our Governor to the Governor of Virginia and New York to raise an Army to cutt off the Norwards, that the Governor of Virginia took no great Notice of it, but sent it to the Governor of New York, who said he would have no Hand in it. And if Carolina had a Mind to it, that Tassit of Tenakee went to War down to the Mississippi, who took some Slaves and returned Home by Way of the Chickesaws, that when there a Letter came telling the Chickesaws to go to War against the Cherokees for that the Norwards and the Cherokees were to come with an Army to cut them off. Estanally People went down to Savanna Town to the Chickesaws there, who told them that the white People wanted to tie them and send them down. This the Squirrel King did in Particular say. I heard this 3 or 4 Times from Broadway, then I begun to be very uneasie about it, as it came from a white Man. I was affrayed it might be so.

GOVERNOR. Mr. Beamer, I have now in my Hand a Letter that was wrote by a Trader dated from Kewee 25th April, 1751.

Here read the Letter.

GOVERNOR. Ask the Old Warriour if any of them heard any Thing about it.

GOVERNOR. I do not believe it as no other Trader or Indian has told me of it.

GOVERNOR. Is there any Trader of Tomassee or Toxawa here?

|212| GOVERNOR. Mr. McDonald, what Town do you trade at?

McDONALD. At Tomassee.

GOVERNOR. Was you there this Spring?

McDONALD. Yes.

GOVERNOR. Did you hear of the Indians of those Towns intending to cutt off the white People?

McDONALD. Yes, I heard it from an Indian called _____.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them our Traders write down Letters that I do not know how to believe. I am glad to hear they can vindicate themselves. Let them know I will consider fully of their Speech and Tomorrow I will give my Answer. I will speak now what I have been informed was told

the Little Carpenter about my writing to the Governor of Virginia and New York about our Intention of cutting off our Friends, the Cherokees. I am surprised how they can believe any Thing of it. I hope they have a better Opinion of us as to imagine that we have Need of any Help, for if we thought fit to make War we are able enough to manage them ourselves. I hope for the Future you will not believe what any Indian says, for when we think fit to go to War we shall not do it by Stealth. We will give sufficient Notice thereof. Why will you believe an Indian? You have only to consult our Conduct with you, have we not very often warned you of your Danger, when you were like to have been attacked by your Enemies? You must know what Pains I have taken to make your Enemies your Friends. Is this a Sign that we are their Enemies when we treat them like Friends and Brothers?

WARRIOR. I have one or two Words more to say? I hope all that is past will now be forgotten. The Sun is now down, the Morrow is a new Day, and I hope all will be forgotten?

GOVERNOR. I have some other Things to add, are there any of the Teliquo' People here? Tell them I hear some of their People have gone into Virginia and said they had not been well used in Carolina. Did you ever hear that the Emperor ever sent them? Or desired them to complain of the People of Carolina?

INDIANS. No! The Emperor never sent them. They went of their own Accord.

GOVERNOR. Did you hear the Emperor deny it when he was told of it?

INDIANS. He did not say Anything, but we knew the Emperor did not send them.

GOVERNOR. Call Goudy here. Were you at Teliquo' and did you ask the Emperor if he sent his People to Virginia?

GOUDY. No! They never ask't the Emperor.

GOVERNOR. Did you hear him say, if he did, or did not?

GOUDY. No!

GOVERNOR. Are there any Tenassee People here: I have a Letter from Tenassee and Chote wherein are many rude Speeches, daring us to come to Keowee. Did any of you hear of it?

INDIANS. We heard of it and the Emperor too, but none of his People were present at it. We heard it at Teliquo' that the Men had sent your Excellency a Letter, but were afterwards sorry for it, as it was sent by Reason of their wanting Amunition.

[213] GOVERNOR. Tell them I have heard bad Things of the Little Carpenter, that when he returns from the French he brings bad Talks. When he returns again, are not to look on him as a Head Man or a Warrior, but as Boy, and are not to mind his Talk.

INDIANS. It is very good.

GOVERNOR. I have some other Things to say, but as it is late, when we meet again I will. I hope we shall part good Friends. I shall endeavour to make Peace between you and the Creeks, and Chickesaws, and Catawbaws. There are some Things I expect they will perform. I expect it from their whole

Nation, and I expect the Man that killed the white Man at the Oconies will be delivered up when he returns, if alive.

INDIANS. It shall be done.

LUD GRANT, INDIAN TRADER. The Little Carpenter told me very lately in my own House, that many Lies had been told about him, but that in a little Time he himself would come down and clear himself.

GOVERNOR. We are now going to part. If Anything has been omitted that they have not answered, I hope they will mention it at our next Meeting. Finis.

TALK OF GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

(In the Council Chamber)

November 20th, 1751

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, I have now fully considered your Talks and I comprehended the Sense of them. However, that there be no Mistakes, I shall now read to you what we conceived you did agree to but you'll now tell us if still they be your Sentiments. Reads

Whereas a Cherokee belonging to the Town of Kehowee did lately kill a white Man to the Southward, it is expressly stipulated and agreed by the whole Cherokee Nation that the said Offender shall be delivered up to this Government to be punished for his said Offence.

INDIANS. Yes! It shall be done, we agree to it.

GOVERNOR. How soon are we to expect the Performance of this Engagement?

INDIANS. (Paused some Time).

GOVERNOR. Well, they'll give me an Answer by and by.

That whereas the Store of an English Trader called Bernard Hugh's was broke open in the Town of Stecoe' by some of the People belonging to that Town, who plundered it of most of the Goods, and though some Part of the said Goods have been since restored, yet a great many of them are still detained from him, and such as have been returned, are much spoild and damaged; it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the said Bernard Hugh's shall be fully endempnified [*sic*] for his Losses which were found by a just Computation to amount to the Value of 468 Weight [*sic*] of Leather when Mr. Bunning, the Interpreter, was at that Town |214| with Tassitte of Hywassee's Son, but if any Goods or Leather have been returned since, they shall be deducted from the said 468 Weight of Leather, and for the faithfull Performance of this Article the Head Man of Stecoe here present, the head Men of Tucosigia are particularly engaged.

Tassitte of Stecoe' and Tulitche of Tucasigia standing up, promised to see this Article performed.

GOVERNOR, directing his Speech to the Indians, said, as I never expect anything to be performed by you, but what is just, and what I am willing on my Part to perform the like to you. And whereas some Indians belonging to the Town of Estatoe complain that they were robbed this last Spring of their Deer Skins, which they had left in their hunting Camp, and which they alledge were carried off by some white People of this Government, and whereas, not-

withstanding the Pains that has already been taken to apprehend those suspected to have been guilty of such Offence, that they may be brought to condign Punishment, yet they have hitherto kept themselves concealed and out of the Reach of Justice, but that equal Justice may be done to the Indians, this Government promises that as soon as Compensation is made to Bernard Hugh's for his Losses at Stecoe', we will immediately pay or cause to be paid to the Head Men of Estatoe for the Use of such Indians as had an Interest in the Skins, the full Value of 330 Deer Skins.

INDIANS. We are well pleased.

GOVERNOR. Whereas the Little Carpenter has been represented as a common Disturber of the Peace, and is daily exciting his Countrymen to brake the Treatise [*sic*] between us and their Nation, you promise that when you return Home, you will oblige him to come in Person to Charles Town to give an Account of his past Conduct.

INDIANS. We all agree to it.

GOVERNOR. At their last Talk, Skiagunsta proposed a Thing of very great Consequence, relating to the hindering the French and Norward Indians from coming into the Settlements. I desire to know if they had any Consulation about it, or thought of the Method how to prevent it.

WARRIOR. Your Excellency remembers what I said to you concerning the Norwards, that you would send a Talk by these two Men (pointing to two Indians) to Aucosigia and Chote, which last was the Town where the Peace was first made with the Norwards.

GOVERNOR. I have considered what you did propose, and I shall send a Talk to the Warrior of Tucosigia and one to Chote to tell that those Norwards do not come further down than there. However, we don't desire |215| you to use them with any Violence, because many of the Indians that come with them are our Friends, as well as of the Cherokees, and we don't want that Brothers should kill one another, for we have endeavoured always to make Peace between our friendly Indians. And therefore you must be contious [*sic*] not to kill any of them, and I do take this Opportunity to caution you against that.

INDIANS. Very well!

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) Tell them that what they have now assented to will all be put in Writing, and that all the Transactions since their coming here and what I have said to them, and they to me, will be put in Writing, especially now that they may carry it Home, and have it repeated at their Green Corn Dance as Perpetual which will keep the Chain of Friendship streight and strengthen it for the Time to come.

INDIANS. Very well!

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) Tell them we shall probably settle all Things already talked of. It will be right that we settle what relates to the Trade also' in order to have a right Understanding, and it will be proper that good Men be sent to trade among them, and that they sell them Goods at reasonable Price, and indeed the Traders run great Risques and take great Pains and it is but just that they gett some Advantage by their Goods. And

I am sorry to hear that some of them have cheated them, by measuring out their Powder in Callabashes, and weighing with Steel Yards, but I will order that the head Men in each Town shall have proper Weights and Measures to prevent the Traders imposing on them.

INDIANS. We are all very thankfull!

GOVERNOR. As you have now been some Time in Town, I am unwilling to detain you longer than is necessary, for we want to regulate Affairs relati[ng to] the Trade, for the Future. I hope you will not mind three or four [Da]ys longer, in order to prevent in Time to come any Misunderstandings.

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) Tell them that if any of them have a Mind to speak. I am Willing to hear them.

WARRIOR OF KEOWEE. When I came off from Home, some of my People said they hoped we would not be gone but a little While. I told them I could not tell how long it might be, because it depended upon the Dispatch we were to have from your Excellency. In the out Settlements it was the same as in my Nation; it was dark and like a Fog. I considered with myself how long I should gett out of this Fogg, I expected to find |216| every Thing here clear, and accordingly I found it so. I did not know how long it would take to finish it, but I find it is now done. When we were comeing down, and since, I have talked with the head Men among ourselves, how long it would be a doing, as you have a great many Things to say to us, and we to you, which when finished and made streight, I shall go Home with a quiet Heart, for we have been here eleven Days and Nights, and we did not know but this might have been the last Day. The Southwards have been lately against our Towns, but did no Mischief. Your Excellency took great Pains to make a Peace, but they did not mind you, on Account that the French supplies them with Ammunition and Everything they want, and this we take to be the Reason they do not mind your Excellency. The Town of Ustenall'y has left us, and gone over the Hills by your Persuasion and we beg your Excellency will send some white People to build a Fort where the Estanall'y People are set down, that they may have some Place to fly to.

This is not my own Talk, but the Talk of all my People in General. We have always have [*sic*] asked to have a Fort built among us and have often been promised, but it never has been performed, but hope it will now be done. What your Excellency says about your sending Letters to the outside Towns concerning the Norwards, I like it well! And if your Excellency will take into Consideration the building a Fort, I should be glad to know that I might fix upon a Place and then I could tell what Assistance we can give towards it. But I shall say no more about it at Present, but reserve that to another Day.

THEN OWNCOWE, THE SLAVE KETCHER OF TELIQUO, said: What the last Warrior has said about a Fort, I like it very well, for all the over Hill People will like not only that one Fort be built, but another also over the Hills. I desire I may be the Messenger to carry the News to my People that it is to be done. They have fo[r] a long Time desired it, and it has been a long Time promised us, but never perfor[med]. I hope now it will be done, for the French have sent Messengers to us with bad Talks.

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) What says he about the French?

INDIAN. The French have sent those who are our Enemies among us, and who kill us as well as the white People.

THEN SUTCHETTCHEE OF TUCOSIGIA spoke, viz., as the Representative of the Old Warriour of that Town who could not come down. The Enemy is always upon our Town, and killi[ng] our People. I always have had a good Regard for the white People, and if [we] had any Barr there, we would not let them pass, nor if they come m[y] Way shall I ever suffer it, but if they go through the Woods between the Catawbas and our Nation, I will not answer for that. Finis.

TALK OF GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CHEROKEES CONCERNING THEIR TREATY

|217|

26th November, 1751

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, We have had several Meetings together since your coming to Town. I propose this to be the last, before you leave it. This Paper (taking up the written Treatie) is the Agreement between us and you. I shall read it over and if there is any Thing therein that is not agreeable to you, I desire you will let me know it.

INDIANS. Very good!

GOVERNOR. As I propose, it shall be now read before you. I shall first recapitulate some Things already done. When you came first to Charles Town, I laid before you the severall Complaints made against your People by the white Men. All these Things I explained to you and desired you to give me your Answers. You accordingly met the next Day, and gave me your Answers.

INDIANS. Yes!

GOVERNOR. But the Answers you made were not sufficiently full nor explicate. I therefore desired you to consider the Matter again, which you did, and in some Particulars you did exculpate yourselves, in Others you owned the Charge was just. (To the Interpreter) Tell them I called for them last Saturday to hear and read over what they had said and agreed to, and as there were other Things mentioned which were afterwards reduced in Writing and sent to them, I desired them to consider of them also. But now I shall read this Paper to them (taking up the Treatie) that if they agree thereto, or be silent, I shall take such Silence as a Token of their Assent, and they accordingly will sign it, and I shall sign it also, and give them Copies thereof, and so the Chain of Friendship will be bright. Reads

South Carolina.

PRESENT: His Excellency, James Glen, Esq., Governor in Chief and Captain General, the Honorable James Kinloch, William Middleton, Charles Pinckney, Alexander Vanderdussen, Edward Fenwick, Hector Beringer de Beaufain, William Bull, Jr., and James Græme, Esquires, Members of the Council.

Corane, the Raven, King of the Valey, commonly called Tacite, the Man Killer of Hywassee, deputed and empowered by the Emperor of the Cherokees who was taken ill on his Way down, to represent his Person, to be t[he] Mouth

of the Nation, and in Concurrence with the other Chiefs to m[ak]e such Acknowledgments to enter into such Agreements with this Government as should be thought proper, which should be binding upon him and all the Nation; Skiagunsta of Kewochee, Conontocheskyoe of Estatoe, Sculeloskie of Chatisge, Captain Caesar of Great Te[li]quo, |218| Tacite, the Man Killer of Stecoe, Chucheeke of Tucoligia, Kettagunsta of Jorhee, the Chote King, the Mankiller of Cowee, Moetoe, Son of the Raven of Hywassee, the Raven of Tuxowa, Cheesquatalone, the Yellow Bird of Oustastee, the head Man of the Notches, Tacite the Warrior of Chehowee.

Whereas diverse Injuries and outrages had been of late committed by some of the Cherokees against the English which had a Tendency to interupt the Peace and Friendship and good Understanding that had happily subsisted betwixt this Province and that Nation for a Number of Years, and the weakning and breaking asunder the Chain which had bound and linked us together, for so great a Length of Time; His Excellency, the Governor, saw these Things with a very sensible Regret, and was penetrated to the most lively Grief, well knowing that unless they were imediately redressed and prevented for the Future, they would prove hurtfull to the Province, and fatal to that Nation, and therefore by the Advice of His Majesty's Honorable Council, having ordered all the Traders to leave their Nation with their Effects, he wrote to the Emperor, to Tacit, King of the Valey and most of the other Chiefs, stating to them the Offences of their People, demanding Satisfaction and representing the Consequences of a Refusal.

And whereas, the Emperor, Tacit, King of the Valley, and the Chiefs in their Answer to the Governor's Letters did acknowledge the Faults of their People, promised Satisfaction for what was passed, and that they would prevent the like for the Future. And whereas the Emperor was lately taken ill on his Way to Charles Town, and obliged to return to his Country, but desired the Rest of the head Men to proceed in their Journey, and did nominate and appoint Tacit, King of the Valey, in his stead, to represent him, and to be the Mouth of his Nation, promising that whatever he and the other head Men should agree to should be binding upon him and the whole Nation; and whereas the said Tacit with the other Chiefs, and many Others of that Nation to the Number of one hundred sixty-two, did some Time since arrive in Charles Town, and there having been many Conferences betwixt His Excellency, the Governor in Council with the said Tacite and these Chiefs, the following Articles were agreed upon, viz.

1st. That there should be a perpetual Peace and perfect good Understanding betwixt His Majesty, King George's Subjects of South Carolina, and the Nation of Indians called Cherokees, and all Disputes and all |219| Differences, all Wrongs and Injuries whether of an old or more modern Date that have been committed by the Cherokee Nation, shall be forgiven and forgotten, shall never more be mentioned or thought of but buried in eternal Oblivion, except what follows, that is to say,

That whereas a Cherokee belonging to the Town of Kewochie did lately kill a white Man to the Southward, it is expressly stipulated and agreed by

the whole Cherokee Nation that the said Offender shall be delivered up to this Government to be punished for his said Offence.

INDIANS. We agree!

2nd. That whereas the Store of an English Trader called Bernard Hugh's was broke open in the Town of Stecoe, by some of the People of that Town, who plundered it of most of the Goods, and though some Part of the said Goods have been since restored, yet a great Many of them are still detained from him, and such as have been returned are much spoiled and damaged, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the said Bernard Hughs shall be fully indemnified for his Losses, which were found upon a just Computation to amount to the Value of four hundred sixty-eight Weight of Leather when Mr. Bunning, the Interpreter, was at that Town with Tassitte of Hywassee's Son, but if any Goods or Leather have been returned since they shall be deducted from the said 468 Weight of Leather, and for the faithfull Performance of this Article the head Men of Stecoe here Present, the head Men of Tucosigia are particularly engaged.

INDIANS. Good! We agree.

3rd. Whereas some Indians belonging to the Town of Stecoe complain that they were robbed this last Spring of three hundred and thirty Deer Skins which they had left in their hunting Camp, and which they alledge were carried off by some white People of this Government. And whereas notwithstanding the Pains that has been taken to apprehend those suspected to have been guilty of this Office and that they may be brought to condign Punishment, yet they have hitherto kept themselves concealed and out of the Reach of Justice, but that equal Justice may be done to the Indians, this Government promises that as soon as we are apprized that Compensation is made to Bernard Hugh's for his Losses at Stecoe, we will immediately pay or cause to be paid to the head Man of Estatoe |220| for the Use of such Indians as had any Interest in the Skins the full Value of 330 Deer Skins.

INDIANS. We are all well pleased!

4th. Whereas the Little Carpenter has been represented as a common Disturber of the Peace and is daily exciting his Country Men to break the Treaties betwixt us and their Nation, it is promised by the Cherokees when they return Home, that they will oblige him to come in Person to Charles Town to give an Account of his past Conduct.

INDIANS. We promise to do it.

5th. The Indians shall not presume to detain any white Man in their Country contrary to his Inclinations, or to stop his Horses, Goods, or Leather unless he has killed some of their People, and in that Case, he may be delivered up to this Government to be punished, and in the Meantime his Goods and Effects shall be taken care of. And if at any Time the Governor shall send for any white Man that may be in the Cherokee Nation, he shall not be sheltered or protected although he may be willing and desirous to remain there, but the Person or Persons sent by the Government for him shall be permitted to seize and bring him down, and if need be the Cherokees shall assist in apprehending him.

INDIANS. We agree thereto!

6th. If any Indians shall kill a white Man, he shall be punished as the Government shall direct, or he shall be delivered up to be punished by us, and in like Manner if any white Man shall kill a Cherokee he shall, agreeable to the Laws already in being, be punished by this Government as if he had killed a white Man, and we will send for some of the deceased Man's Relations or some of his Towns People to be Witnesses that we do Justice.

INDIANS. We agree!

7th. No Indian or Indians shall by Force or Violence break open the House or Store of any white Man, or robb him of his Goods or Leather, or kill or steal his Horses, nor shall they seize any Thing that belongs to him, under Pretence that he was indebted to them, but they may make their Complaint to this Government who will oblige them to make Satisfactions and in like Manner no Trader shall by his own Authority seize the Arms, Cloaths, Leather, Horses, or other Goods belonging to any Indian, or Indians under Pretence that they were indebted to him.

INDIANS. We agree!

|221| 8th. If any Person whoever, whether he be a white Man, or an Indian, shall act contrary to any of the Articles of this Treatie, the [same] shall not be deemed or looked upon as a general Breach of this Treatie, but the guilty Person or Persons shall be punished without Delay, as is now agreed upon and thus the Chain of Friendship shall never be broken.

INDIANS. We agree!

9th. If any Negro or Mullatto shall desert from his Master and shall fly to the Cherokee Country, the Indians shall do their utmost Endeavour to apprehend him, and shall deliver him to some of our Traders or bring him to Charles Town for which they shall have a Reward, and no Trader shall carry into the Indian Country any Negro' or other Slave.

INDIANS. We agree!

10th. And whereas the Governor was at great Pains some Time ago to make a Peace betwixt the Creeks and Cherokees, which has been observed by the Upper Creeks ever since, he will use his Interest that the Cowetas, and Cussetas, and all the Lower Creeks shall also make Peace with the Cherokees.

11th. And whereas many French and Norward Indians have for some Time past come into our Settlements in an hostile Manner and have killed many of our friendly Indians, a quiet and inoffensive People who are at War with no Nation whatever, and have carried off Others into Slavery.

And whereas the said French and Norward Indians have of late proceeded to great Outrages and murdered whole Families of white People as they lay asleep in their Beds, killed some going about their lawfull Affairs, and shot at, and wounded Others, and have destroyed Numbers of Cattle belonging to the Inhabitants of the out Parts, all which Doings are highly detrimental to this Province, and have a Tendency to interrupt the Peace and Friendship betwixt the Cherokees and us, as they are generally supply with Provisions and Amunition in the Cherokee Nation. Therefore, the Cherokees solemnly promise and engage that they will to the utmost of their Power for the Future prevent the foresaid French and Norward Indians from coming into our Settlements,

nor will they supply [*sic*] them with Provision or Amunition for that End; and if contrary to their Inclinations |222| any of them should come into our Settlements, and afterwards return into the Cherokee Country, and there boast of any Mischief that they may have done, or bring any Prisoners with them, that they shall seize both them and the Prisoners and send them down to us.

And whereas you have frequently represented your Want of Power effectually to prevent these foreign Indians coming amongst us, and have often applied to this Government to have Forts built in your Country, you promise that whenever we begin to build the said Forts, you will give your utmost Assistance in building them.

INDIANS. Very good! We agree.

12th. And whereas some of the Indians who have long lived in this Province have been invited by the Cherokees to their Country, they shall not permitt any of those Settlement Indians to reside in or come to their Nation, without Liberty from this Government.

INDIANS. We agree!

13th. That the present Treatie is not to break or weaken the Chain of Friendship, made by their Fathers, with the Great King George over the Great Water, but on the Contrary, both the English and the Cherokees mean and understand, that it is to confirm, strengthen and explain it and both are to last, while the Sun gives Light and while the Rivers run.

INDIANS. It is good!

14th. That Traders shall be immediately sent into the Cherokee Nation with all Manner of Goods, commonly used by Indians, and particularly with Arms and Amunition, but they shall not be permitted to carry Rum; that every Trader shall make Use of just and equal Ballance and just Weights, and Measures, and there shall be Weights and Measures delivered to the Head Men of each Town, to keep a Check on the Traders.

15th. No Cherokee Indian shall sell his Skins or Leather in the Settlements or anywhere but in the Towns where he lives. And no Person or Persons within the Settlements shall presume to trade or barter with any Indian whatever, unless with the Chickesaw Indians, at New Windsor, and the other Settlement or friendly Indians, and not with them higher than Fort Moore, or the Congree Fort. And no Trader in the Nation shall go into any other Town, or trade or employ any other Factor there, or send any of his Pack Horse Men with goods but shall strictly keep to the Town for which he has a Licence, nor shall he supply any of the Cherokees coming to his Town, if they |223| belong to the other Towns unless when there are no Goods in their Town. No Indian shall oblige any Trader to sell his Goods but at the Prices agreed upon in this Treatie, neither shall any Trader at his Peril take a greater or less Price.

No Trader shall refuse to sell his Goods to any Indian belonging to his Town or Towns who brings Skins or Leather to pay for them, nor shall he take the said Skins under Pretence that the Indian was formerly indebted to him. And if any Trader shall trust an Indian above the Value of the Ammunition that may be necessary for one Hunt, viz., 24 Weight of Leather, the Indian shall not be obliged to pay the same; neither shall the Trader refuse to supply

him with Goods for Skins or Leather upon that Account. It is expressly stipulated and agreed that the Skins shall be trimmed, that is to say, that the Horns, Ears, Hoofs and Snouts shall be cutt off.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Do they understand what I have said? Bring one of the Skins hither to shew them. (The Skins were brought and Thomas Smith, Sr., Esq., who had been an Indian Trader, did in the Presence of the Governor and Everyone present cut off the Ears, Snout and Hoofs of one of the Skins.)

INDIANS. We all understand it and do agree to it. We are well pleased and it shall be done.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them I am glad to see they have so unaniously agreed to it. This was a good while ago promised by them before me in the Council Chamber. Some complied with it, but Others, I was sorry, did not. However, every Thing now is well and streight.

16th. And in order to prevent all Mistakes betwixt the English and the Cherokees for the Future the Indians promise that they will not listen or give Ear to any bad Talks, whether they are brought to them by Indians or white Men, and least that they will not give Credit to them but will seize and detain the Person bringing them until they acquaint the Governor and receive his Directions concerning them unless they have a Paper from the Governor with the Seal appended and then believe what he says. And the Governor promises that he will not give absolute Credit to the Letters that may be wrote to him or Others concerning the Behaviour of the Indians till such Time as he has sent to them to enquire to the Truth.

INDIANS. We all agree.

17th. And whereas so many Inconvenience arrise by the Indians hunting among our Settlements and too farr from their Nation, it is hereby stipulated that no Cherokee Indians shall come lower down to hunt than the Place called the dividing Waters, nor shall they come upon any other Pretence unless when they are sent for by the Governor, except upon particular Emergencies when Messengers may be sent by the Head Man upon publick Business, and they shall be furnished with Medals to shew that they come on such an Errand and the Medals are herewith delivered to the Head Men for the Purpose.

The |224| Governor thereupon gave into the Hands of the Raven of Hywassee two Medels [*sic*], one to be given to Amucasite, Emperor of the Cherokees at Great Teliquo, the other to the Raven himself. He also delivered one for the Town of Kehowee, another for the Town of Tucosiquia, also one for the Town of Joree, viz., to Skiagusta, the Warrior of that Place then present, and also a Meddal for the Middle Settlements.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them if any among them have ought to say, I am ready to hear them.

THEREUPON SKIAGUNSTA, THE WARRIOR OF KEWOEE rose up and spoke as follows: I have heard the Talk and it's a long Talk. I shall say Something, but what I have to say shall not be long. All that has been spoke [*sic*] is very good, and we all return his Excellency and his beloved Men our herty Thanks. I remember and so do all our Towns the Talk and the Commission which was

sent to us over the Great Water, by the Great King. This present Talk of his Excellency is as it were the same with that, I recon [recognize?] the Governor, my Brother, and the Great King George, my Father, for it is from you that all our Goods came and we acknowledge [*sic*] it. The Path from this now to the Cherokees is a Path of Peace and can never be made crooked and broken for we cannot brake it. When I awake out of my Sleep and when I look before me it is all light and I have fast hold of the Chain for we have no where to go for Goods and Necessaries but to our Friends, and Brothers, the English.

I have now heard his Excellency's Talk. Everything in it is streight and right and Nothing more shall be hurt by the 22 Head Men that are here and their Towns. We are all well pleased so that we never shall break the Chain of Friendship. I remember in the Talk of the Great King George he told us that Carolina was our younger Brother and that we should join Hands and that never should there be any Breach between us. That I allways have remembred and shall remember, when your Excellency talked the other Day about raising the Price to seven Weight of Leather for a Match-Coat, I was here, but I did not like to hear that as I had no Directions from my People to talk about it. But as I hear no more of it now I am very glad. A Match-Coat is now 6 Weight of Leather, but I want a Shirt to be lowered to three Weight.

GOVERNOR. When Shirts are good they are worth four Weight, but when indifferent three. We don't raise the Price on them and I am surprised they should lower the Price now.

WARRIOR. It is very well. The other Day I thought it hard when the raising the Prices was mentioned for myself being very old, I can kill but a few Deer and should not get enough to buy me Necessaries for myself, if the Prices had been raised, now we are all well pleased. You propose the Skins shall be trimmed, 'tis well it shall be done. What you said about the Indian that killed the Man at the Oconies, though it was done by Mistake, what I have promised about delivering him up, I will make good my Word and it shall be done. Only I don't think it is good for white People to build Houses so farr within the Woods and be liable to be hurt by such Mischief. I remember one Carrol was killed by a Cherokee. Carrol was but an ordinary Man, yet we shot the Indian that killed him.

I am now very glad and thankfull that Traders are now going up again amongst us as usual that we may be supplied again and that [225] every one is going to his own Town. I have enjoyned all our People on their Return to their several Towns to tell every Thing faithfully to the People of our Nation what your Excellency has said and if any shall not tell the Truth or utter what is false they shall be reprimanded. The People in our Nation will be glad as we are when they hear that Traders and white Men are comming up amongst us as usuall. If any of them shall talk otherwise, than what has been done, I shall take care to prevent it. This is the last Night we are to stay here. Our People are willing and we hope to be enabled to go off Tomorrow.

GOVERNOR. Yes.

WARRIOR. As to the Notowegas, they have killed our People as well as they have our Brothers the white Men. When I get Home, I shall call a

Meeting of our People to consult Measures for the Future concerning them, and to prevent Injuries from them in Time to come. There are two Men appointed as Messengers to Incosiquia and Stecoe to keep the Notowegas from coming into their Towns. If any Notowegas come to my Town I shall tell them not to go to War amongst the white Men, but go streight among their Enemies. But if I find they will not regard what I say I will send Runners to acquaint [*sic*] your Excellency with it.

I have made the same Agreement with the Chickesaws that if the Notowegas is coming out of the Chickesaw Country, shall bring Prisoners into our Nation, I have promised to let them loose and send them Home, so that if the Norwards do Mischief it shall apper that they do not come from us. For if I should not acquaint your Excellency of it the white People that are among us would tell the Truth of it, if they came into the Settlements between our Nation and the Back of the Catawbas, we cannot help it. As for the Notowegas, they have been the Cause of all the Mischief that has lately happened in our Nation and every where, and your Excellency has heard Lies, but now all is streight and Nothing more remains of Lies. As to our People coming lower than the dividing Water near Ninety-Six, we don't doubt but that a good many of them are now down there and lower on Account of procuring Amunition which perhaps now is all expended and they may be returned Home again.

GOVERNOR (To the Interpreter). Though he is the Speaker and Mouth of his Nation, tell him that not only he and the whole Cerokee[*sic*] Nation have stipulated and agreed to deliver them up so that whatever Town they go to we expect the Head Men there will seize them.

WARRIOR. Chote was the first Town that made Peace with the Notowegas and we shall send to Great Teliqo to go to Chote to hold a grand Consultation to think how we may prevent any Mischief being done again by them. The other Day I desired a Fort to be built by your Excellency in the Lower Towns, and a while ago, the Good Warrior of Touglu petitioned for |226| a Fort to be built there. Those Towns would not have been broke up, and cutt off, if a Fort had been there. I have Nothing further to say, I have been out now a long Time from Home. Perhaps the People in our Nation, as no News or Traders have been sent up among them, some Lies or bad Reports may be raised, but they shall signify Nothing for I hope we may be dismissed Tomorrow and then some of the nimblest of our young Men shall be immediately dispatched to acquaint [*sic*] the Nation that all is now streight for Fear of bad News being raised in our Absence.

GOVERNOR. Are there any Others that have any Thing to say. If there are, let them speak.

WARRIOR OF KEWOEE. I have spoken for them all.

WARRIOR OF TUQUOSIGIA, NAMED CHUCICHIE said as follows: If your Excellency does not think proper to settle a Fort at our Town as we have Land very hilly, I beg your Excellency would assist us with Ammunition to enable us to defend ourselves against the Enemies that come to molest us.

WARRIOR OF KEOWEE. I have spoke allready for the Nation. I shall now speak Something concerning myself. Last Time when I came down I lost my

Horse a little beyond the Congrees and I have not yet got him again. He must have been stole by the white People in those Parts. Otherwise he would have returned to my Town again before now. Your Excellency promised me that I should have a Horse for him but you never gave me one. And also you promised Onisca a Horse for one he lost which was bagged. But you have not done it. I have no more to say.

GOVERNOR. I sent for some few head Men to come down, but many more came then I expected. However you have been all well entertained. You say that many of your young Men have come down to know the Path and learn to be great Men and to love the English, and that their Numbers might protect them against their Enemies upon the Path. You shall have many Guns and Ammunition given amongst you, but I hope you'l not be attacked by any Enemy in the Way Home. I shall send some white Persons to go along with you who shall tell any Enemies they shall meet on the Path that we sent for you to come down that every Thing now is streight between you and us and therefore that we shall take it extreemly ill if they should attack you.

INDIANS. We all thank you.

GOVERNOR. Bunning will go with you to let the Enemy know that you came down at our Desire and that they do not molest you.

INDIANS. We have not heard any Thing about the Enemy being on the Path. However there may be some in the Woods for the Enemy when they go to Warr, they don't tell where they go.

GOVERNOR. I advise you to keep together and not to straggle least there should be Enemies |227| but I have heard of none. As for smaller Matters about the two Horses I promised you by me, I would have given you them before if you had put me in Mind of it, but now you both shall have Horses, as I shall perform that Promise. You may be as certain that I also shall perform what I now promise that as you frequently petitioned for a Fort, one shall be built in the Spring. Therefore let me know what Assistance you will give the People who go to work on that Fort.

INDIANS. We like it very well and we will give all we can.

GOVERNOR. But let me know what Assistance.

INDIANS. We cannot tell what till we know what Kind of one it will be. We can only cut Poles and carry Things and in the first Place all the Lower Towns shall gather Provisions for them, though it is true the Times are very hungary [*sic*] with us. As to Meet, we suppose your Excellency will have driven up out of the Settlements for them.

GOVERNOR. What Number will you send to build the Fort?

INDIANS. We will send ten Men every Day out of every Town and the next Day 10 to relieve them and so on.

GOVERNOR. Verry well. (To the Interpreter) Tell them as it is usual when they come down to make them Presents, we shall on this Occasion give them some, not because they have agreed to the Stipulations made, for that was for their own Good, but as these here have been good Friends to this Province and to Georgia, but we are not to give any to the other Towns which have not so well deserved them. However, every Thing now is forgott. It

only remains that the head Men put their Hands to the Treatie now concluded, that they may know it when they see it, and I shall sign it myself and fix the Great Seal to it, to confirm the Truth.

TACITTE OF HYWASSEE' CALLED THE RAVEN OR KING OF THE VALEY rose up and signed his Mark to the Treatie, saying this is my Mark. When I see it again I shall know it to be my Mark.

Next Skiagunsta, the Warriour of Keowee rose up and wrote his Mark. Then the Good Warrior of Towglow; fourth, Skiagunsta the Blind Warrior of Shatughe; next, Chuchiche of Tucosigia; then Tacitte of Stecoe, or the Man Killer; seventhly, Kettagunsta of Jorhree; then Tacit of Cowee; |228| next the Chote King; then 10thly, Captain Caesar; next the Raven of Hywassee's Son, Moetoe; 12thly the Raven of Toxowa. Then the Warriour of Cheowee; then Sculioloskie, 2nd Warriour of Tomassee; next the Yellow Bird of Oustatoc; then Lotta of Chiowee; next Jamey of Sarlacha; then the Head Man of the Notches; lastly, Clochetta of Estatoc.

TALK OF GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CHEROKEES

November 28th, 1751

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, Yesterday I acquainted you that the great King George had many Kingdoms and Countries belonging to him, that as he could not be present to rule those Countries himself, he sent his Governors in his Stead to represent His Majesty, so that what he says must be understood as if the King himself had said it.

INDIANS. Yes!

GOVERNOR. The Presents delivered you Yesterday were sent over by the Great King George to be distributed to those his Children, and are faithful to him and love the English and the Service of the Great King. I accordingly have distributed the Presents to those who I think deserve them and I hope they will be more and more attached to the English, and the Service of this Province, and also of Georgia. [Pointing to the Raven of Hywassee] You told me you had something to say still to me. I shall be glad to hear it before you go away this Afternoon.

RAVEN. I have not a great Deal to say, I shall speak but one or two Words and then take Leave.

GOVERNOR. Very well!

RAVEN. I return the Governor Thanks and his beloved Men for the Favours we |229| have received. We are a poor People and can make Nothing ourselves, nor have we Anything but what we get from the white People. We own that there have been some late Misunderstandings, but now they are all settled, and we shall do our utmost Endeavour that no such Things shall be for the Future. I remember Everything his Excellency has said, and I have thought of it over and over, and shall remember it carefully in Time to come. In our Hearts I remember what his Excellency said about the bad Talks. I do assure you that neither myself nor any of my People shall ever give Ear to bad Talks, and we hope the Governor will do the same. If in Time to come we hear any Stories, we will not beleive them, but send down to his Excellency

to acquaint him of it. As for us, what can we be Rogues for we know we cannot be supplied with Anything but what comes over the Great Water, from the Great King George. Therefore I promise there never shall be any more bad Talks if I can help it, and as you have formerly supplied us with Goods, I hope you will continue to send among us Traders as you have done, and not stop the Trade. I begg his Excellency would acquaint the People in the Settlements not to be any more disquieted, but to assure them that they may live quietly in their Houses, for no Injuries shall be done them for the Future. This is the last Talk from us, and we return our hearty Thanks to your Excellency and the beloved Men, for the great Favours we have received. We own we came here naked and now we go away well clothed. We again return you all hearty Thanks. I shall say no more.

The Council and the other Gentlemen present considered it as proper that his Excellency should acquaint the Indians of the Rumour there is, since the last Talk, about the Creek Indians lying wait to interrupt them on the Road in their Way Home. The Indians were accordingly acquainted therewith.

WHEREUPON THE RAVEN stood up again and said, viz., I had a Dream that the Enemy was in the Path, and we want more Guns, for with our bare Hands alone we cannot do any Thing against the Enemy.

Thereupon it was proposed and agreed to by the Governor, Council, and the Gentlemen named in the late Ordinance, and Members of the Present Assembly, to give a Gun to each of |230| the Cherokee Men for their better Security, and Defence on this Occasion. The Commissary General was accordingly ordered to add twenty-five more Guns to the List of the Presents, to be distributed as the head Men shall think fit.

HIS EXCELLENCY then taking Tacit the Raven by the Hand, spoke as follows, viz.,

I speak to you as having been sent down to represent your Emperor. I speak also to the Heads of the Nation here present, as for you I always listned to your Words, because you are a Man of good Sense, and always has given Proof of your sincere Freindship to the white People, and to this Province. And you have promised there shall for the Future be no more Disturbances for which Reason the Trade shall again be opened among you; but upon this Express Condition, that you do all of you adhere to the Articles of the Treatie stipulated between us and you must consider that the Great King George has sent over Presents only to those who are in Friendship with him, and who will for the Future continue to be his Friends. As for us we have asked Nothing of you but what is reasonable and just and you are sensible we want Nothing of you, though you can not do anything without us.

Now as you have come down I wish you all well back to your own Country, but I am informed this Morning that some Creeks are lying on the Path to Waylay you, most probably to cut off some of your Straglers. I desire that you will keep all together, for I scarcely think the Creeks will be so bold as to attack so many brave Men. However, I shall send to the Creeks to tell them that I will have no fighting in this Country, and in Case of the worst, I have ordered 25 more Guns to be distributed among you, that no Man may be without a Gun.

INTERPRETER. (To the Governor) The Raven wants 25 Guns to be distributed among his own People, not for the Lower People.

GOVERNOR. Let us know how many Guns are wanting.

INDIANS. We want 58 more Guns.

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) Tell them they have had one hundred and thirteen Guns already, but we are not to take Directions from Indians, what we are to give them. (Tell them) that the Presents they have received are more than ever was given. They amount in Value to no less than twelve hundred Weight of Leather, which is more than ever was heretofore given to them or any Indians. (Tell them) this is a free [231] Gift of the King. I will forgive them at present for asking, but for the Future they are not to ask for Anything, and that they may be very well contented considering what lately has happened among them.

And now we are to part, I shall not so much as mention what they have promised, hoping that that is imprinted in their Hearts, for it is upon these express Conditions of observing strictly the Articles of the Treatie that they have Trade and Traders sent up among them.

THE GOOD WARRIOR OF TOUGLOU stood up and said, I return your Excellency and your beloved Men Thanks for all Favours and now we are to go away this Afternoon.

THEN SCALIOSKIE OF GREAT TELLIQUO stood up and said, I was here when his Excellency promised a Fort to be built in the Lower Nation, and I then said Nothing, but I hope your Excellency and your beloved Men will grant us the same Promise, that a Fort be built among the Over Hill Towns.

GOVERNOR. (To the Interpreter) Tell them Things will be gradually done.

SEXLIALUSKIE. The French are coming upon us, but they are not to come upon the Lower Towns.

GOVERNOR. We shall take care of that, and hope they will give the same Assistance in building the Fort there, as what the Lower Towns are to give in their Country.

After shaking Hands with the Governor and Council, they all withdrew.

ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING THE CHEROKEE TRADE

Tuesday, Post Meridian, the 3d Day of December, 1751

South Carolina.

Whereas by an Ordinance passed the 31st Day of August last the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being was fully authorised and empowered, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Honorable Council and of the following Persons or a Majority of them, viz., John Dart, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Mazyck, William Brisbane, Jordan Roche, David Deas, and Thomas Glen, Esquires, to make such By-Laws, Ordinances, Rules and Orders for preserving Peace, and continuing a good Correspondence with the Indians, in Amity with this Government, and for regulating the Trade with the said Indians as they shall think necessary for the Term therein mentioned,

Be it therefore ordained by his Excellency James Glen |232| Esquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Honorable Council, and of John Dart, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Mazyck, William Brisbane, Jordan Roche, David Deas and Thomas Glen, Esquires.

1st. That no Person or Persons shall trade, deal or barter with any Cherokee Indian in the Settlements or any where else but in their Nation, nor shall he or they be permitted to trade there, until such Time as he or they shall have obtained a Warrant from his Excellency, the Governor, by the Advice of His Majesty's Honorable Council, and of the Majority of the above named Gentlemen to the Commissioner herein after named who is impowered thereupon to grant unto such Trader a Licence which Licence shall express the particular Town or Towns in which it shall be lawfull for him or them to trade, and the Name or Names of all such as he or they shall employ while there, none of whom are to be Indians, Negroes or Slaves, and he shall enter into a Bond with one or more sufficient Suretie or Sureties to His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, in the Sum or Penalty of two hundred Pounds Proclamation Money for the punctual Observance of this Ordinance and every Article thereof.

2dly. That no Trader shall transgress the Bounds to which he is limited by his Licence but shall strictly confine himself to the Town or Towns expressed in his Licence, nor shall he employ any Indian Factor there nor any Factor in any other Town, nor supply the Indians belonging to any other Towns, unless when there are no Goods in the Towns wherein they live.

3dly. That each Trader shall behave justly and honestly towards the Indians and he shall be answerable that the Persons employed by him shall behave in the same Manner, nor shall he or they presume to talk to any Indian or Indians, of Matters relating to the State or Government without Leave; he shall discharge none of his Men in the Indian Country, neither shall he hire any that may have been discharged by others there.

4thly. That every Trader shall make Use of a just and equal Ballance, and just Weights and Measures, and shall strictly adhere to the Prices that have been accustomed for many Years past, but he shall not take undressed or raw Skins, but shall take care that the same be trimmed, that is to say, the Horns, Hoofs, Ears, and Snouts shall be cut off, and no Trader shall trust an Indian above the Value of 20 Weight of Leather, and if he act contrary thereto there shall be no Obligation on the Indian to pay the same, and of this the Trader shall inform |233| the Indians, neither shall any Trader refuse to supply any Indian belonging to the Town or Towns, for which he shall have a Licence with Goods, or Skins, or Leather under Pretence that the said Indian was formerly indebted to him, neither shall he by his own Authority seize the Arms, Cloaths, Leather, Horses or other Goods belonging to any Indian or Indians under Pretence that they were indebted to him nor shall any Trader carry any Rum into the said Nation.

5thly. Be it further ordained that William Pinckney, Esq., shall be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner, and shall take the Bonds entered into by

the Traders previous unto their going into the Cherokee Nation for which he and for the Licences shall take the Fee of four Pounds and no more.

6thly. And be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid that if any Person or Persons unlicenced shall transgress any of the Rules or Orders aforesaid, or act contrary thereto every Person so offending shall forfeit and pay the Sum of two hundred Pounds Proclamation Money, one-Half to His Majesty for the Use of this Province, the other Half to the Informer to be recovered in any Court of Record in this Province by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Esoign, Priviledge, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

7thly. And be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid that if any Person or Persons whosoever shall carry any Rum into the said Nation, or to the Borders thereof contrary to the Direction and true Intent and Meaning of this Ordinance,

It shall and may be lawfull for anyone licenced Trader, to seize all such Rum and to stave and destroy the same in the Presence of another licenced Trader returning an Account thereof to the Commissioner herein appointed within three Months after they shall destroy the same, and if such licenced Trader or any other Persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any Matter or Thing by them done in Pursuance of the Direction of this Ordinance it shall and may be lawfull for any licenced Trader so sued or prosecuted to plead the General Issue and give this Ordinance and the special |234| Matter in Evidence, any Law, Usage or Custom to the Contrary notwithstanding.

In the Council Chamber
The 3rd Day of December, 1751
By Order of the Council
CHARLES PINCKNEY

In the Council Chamber
The 3rd Day of December, 1751
By Order of the Commissioners
JOHN DART

In the Council Chamber
The 3rd Day of December, 1751
Assented to
JAMES GLEN

PETER MERCIER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|235|

Congree Fort, 4 February, 1752

SIR, I was honoured with your Excellency's Letter the 2nd Instant at Night ordering me not to give the Presents to the Catabaw Indians, till I heard further from you. I am lately informed by a Person just arrived from that Nation that the Indians are near at Hand so that I am in hourly Expectation of having them here, as to their Numbers I am uncertain, but have some Reason to believe they are considerable. I therefore thought it absolutely necessary for the Interest of the Public to acquaint your Excellency therewith by an Express in order to be instructed in what Manner I am to receive them, being quite at a Loss. In the Meantime, I shall endeavour to amuze them in the best Manner I can, which however must be attended with an Expence to the Public.

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

PETER MERCIER

MATTHEW TOOLE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Catabaw Nation, 13th January, 1751/52

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, When I was last in Charles Town Mr. Steel fitted a Negro Fellow out with Goods to come up to the Nation to trade. When he and the white Men that was with him came in, the King and another Head Man went to see them and he asked the Negro if he had a Paper from your Excellency that was Licence for to come here and trade, and told him that without that he should not stay here and was very angry about it. And they observing he was not willing that they should stay the Negro Fellow and one John Dudgeon made the King and the other Head Man drunk and amongst them beat and abused the King in a very gross Manner that he could not see out of his Eyes for five or six Days and was obliged to keep his Bed for a considerable Time. And when he recovered he was going to carry the white Man and the Negro down to your Excellency but I over persuaded him not to do it untill your Excellency would hear of it and your Answer concerning it. The King and what Head Men there is in the Nation at Present is very angry that a Negro should trade here and has told him to be gone with his Goods and carry them to Mr. Steel but he will not which gives them a great Deal of Uneasiness.

|236| May it please your Excellency for to send how the Presents is to be divided amongst the Indians for I will be down as soon as they all come in with them to the Congerees whether the Indians is to divide them or not.

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

MATTHEW TOOLE

ALEXANDER GORDON TO PETER MERCIER

Council Chamber, February 7th, 1752

SIR, His Excellency the Governor having had Notice that some of the Six Nations of Northern Indians were expected to pay the Catawba Indians a friendly vizeit [*sic*] some Time ago and that for the better confirming the Peace lately concluded between them. The Catabaws on the Northerly Indians coming into their Country designed to make them Presents of some Goods but not being furnished then with any, his Excellency with the Advice of the Council and Assembly gave Orders that the Goods sent lately up to the Fort of the Congrees should be distributed to the Catawbas who had Notice to come and receive them at the Fort and which you, Mr. Steel and Mr. Crell were to see delivered them. But as his Excellency has since received Notice that these Northern Indians are now not expected this Season that therefore there is not any Occasion to give the Catabaws any more of the said Presents than in Proportion to what is to be given to the other Indians contiguous to and in Alliance with Carolina and Georgia.

I am therefore ordered to give you, and Mr. Steel, and Mr. Creel this Notice that you are not to give any more than one Half of the Goods last sent up to your Fort as Presents to the said Catabaws.

I am Sir, your most humble Servant.

ALEXANDER GORDON, C. C.

MATTHEW TOOLE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Congrees, 15th February, 1751/52

SIR, Yesterday we examined the King and Head Men of the Catabaw Nation relating to that Insult committed on the King, and find that the People imployed by Robert Steel in that Nation were no Way accessory to that Insult, but blamed John Dudgeon and his Men. This I thought proper to advise your Excellency and Honours.

I am your most obedient and most humble Servant.

MATTHEW TOOLE

THREE NATIONS TO THE CATAWBAS¹⁶

|237|

Annonida, November 23, 1751

BROTHERS OF THE CATAWBA NATION, We the Head Men of the Annonida, Tuskarorah, and Mohawk Nations being met together to consider your Talk on Paper which was delivered to us Yesterday by our Brother Aaron Stevens, Interpreter.

Before his Arrival we received a Message from him desiring a Meeting of the Six Nations to be compleat at our usual Place, Annodagah. We sent an Express there, but upon his Return found that none of our Brothers, the Upper Nations, were at Home which obliged us to call a Meeting here.

Brothers, we are very sorry to learn by your Paper that Sickness has taken hold of your Nation which you say has prevented your seeing us at Albany this Fall. We hope God will take the Sickness from amongst you that you may be able as you desire to meet us there next Spring so soon as the Leaves shall begin to adorn the Trees and bring with you what People you shall have of ours. We thank you for the Regard you Express to preserve the Pledge of Peace we gave you at Albany.

Brothers, we are sorry to hear that two of your People were killed. We have seen the Weapons you say were left sticking in their Bodies after viewing them agree they don't belong to any of the Six Nations.

You say it was in your Powers to have killed those that did it, but would not in Regard to the Treaty of Peace you had with us. We greatly thank you for this as it convinces us the Desire you have of concluding the Peace begun and confirming your Words at Albany.

Brothers, at our Meeting these acquainted you that several young Men were gone to War against your Nations whom possibly could not know of what we transacted together, as yet they are not returned, and when we see them again shall do our utmost to keep them at Home, in the Meantime if it should happen they shall kill any of your People we beg it may not hinder your Intention of meeting us at the usual Place.

Brothers, we can't give you so full an Answer at Present as we could wish to do for the Reasons already mentioned of our Chief Men and Fighters being from Home.

¹⁶This is an enclosure with the letter which follows below.

We have particular Regard to your Paper which shall be carefull lodged at our general Meeting Place and shall not forget to repeat your Words to all our Brothers of the other Nations so soon as we hear they are at Home.

We must again intreat you to let Nothing hinder our seeing you early next Spring that we may then talk Face to Face, in the Meantime wish you Health.

Subscribing ourselves your Brothers,

|238|

The Tuskaroratis

his
SEQUAH.REAS.RAH _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
THOMAS _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
CALEB _____ WOLF
Mark

his
TO.KIS.KE.RIS _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
JOHN _____ TURTLE
Mark

The Conajoharys

his
BRANT _____ BEAR
Mark

his
ABRAHAM _____ BEAR
Mark

his
CAPT. JOHANIS _____ DEWILT BEAR
Mark

his
PAULUS _____ BEAR
Mark

his
DAVID _____ BEAR
Mark

The Annoidas

his
TAR.AT.CO.RASS _____ THE BEAR
Mark

his
AH.GO.JOAD.HA _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
CAPT. WILLIAM _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
CAPT. JOHN _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
TEA.WHON.DA _____ BEAR
Mark

his
CAPT. WILLIAM _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
LT. PETER _____ WOLF
Mark

The Mohawks

his
SETH _____ TURTLE
Mark

his
SETH _____ TURTLE [sic]
Mark

his
BRANT _____ WOLF
Mark

his
HENDRICK _____ BARE
Mark

his
JOHN _____ BARE
Mark

his RUTT _____ WOLF Mark	his RYCAR _____ TURTLE Mark
his NICKASS _____ WOLF Mark	
his T.E.WA.KEE.WAR.HA _____ WOLF Mark	

GOVERNOR CLINTON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Fort George in New York, January the 3d., 1752

SIR, I had the Favor of your Excellency's of 15th of October and forthwith gave Orders to Aron Stevens, the Indian Interpreter for this Province, to meet the Six Nations of Indians to acquaint them with the Substance of yours and to deliver the Instruments you sent by which two of the Catawbas have been killed.

This Day I have received from Aron Stevens a Letter giving an Account of his Proceedings in Pursuance of my said Orders whereof Copy is herewith and also a kind Letter from three Nations to the Catawbas which is inclosed by which you will see the Reason why it is not from the whole Six Nations.

I am sorry to observe by Aron Stevens' Letter that the Six Nations say they will not make Peace with the Creek Indians at any Rate. If these Creek Indians are dependent on your Province it were a Pity to leave them to be sacrificed, wherefore I hope the Deputies from the Catawbas will come early to Albany next Spring with the Prisoners to make a final Conclusion of their own Peace and with full Powers from the Creek Indians (if they be their Allies) to mediate a Peace in their Behalf. |239| Whether it may not be proper to send some of the Creek Indians with the Catawbas to ratify what the Catawbas shall have agreed on in their Behalf, I submit to your Excellency.

I must acquaint you that the late Assembly of this Province have made no Provision whatsoever for the current Year concerning the Indian Affairs except £90 to Aaron Stevens, the Interpreter, by which I shall be disabled to do such Service in those Affairs as I would most willingly have done. I am with very great Truth,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

G. CLINTON

ARON STEVENS TO GOVERNOR CLINTON

Schenectady, December 3d., 1751

SIR, In Obedience to your Excellency's Commands, I set out with Mr. Butler for Annodagah with a Chief of the Mohawk and Conajohary Castles as those Indians were certain the Upper Nations would not give any Answer without their being present. I sent an Express before me to the Upper Nations to meet me at Annodagh which Express returned when we were at Annonida,

having not found one Sachim at Home in Annodagah, being all gone a Hunting, On this the Annonidas, Tuskarorass and Mohawks held a Council and resolved to take upon them to send an Answer to the Catawba Nation, which these inclose to your Excellency. The Annoida Sachims will go to Annondagh as soon as they hear of those Sachims being at Home and deliver the Letter, Hatchets and Arrows to them with the Belts of Wampum and acquaint them of the Answer they now have sent the Catawba Nation. I repeated to them your Excellency's Speech with a Belt of Wampum and they in Answer said your Excellency may depend on All the Assurances which they gave your Excellency last Summer at Albany and that they will restrain these Warriours from going against the Catawba Nation with whom they have concluded a Cessation of Arms till they hear from them in the Spring, but with a Nation of Indians living near the Catawbas called Caw, we, tas, alias Creeks, they will not make Peace with on any Terms.

I am with the utmost Respect, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant.

ARON STEVENS

New York. A true Copy examined by

GEO. BANYAR, D. Secry.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CATAWBA NATION

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FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, When you reflect on the tender Care and Concern that this Government had upon all Occasions expressed for the Welfare and Happyness of the Catawba Nation, I am persuaded that you will be grateful enough to acknowledge that you have been used in a brotherly Manner and indeed I cannot without Injustice deny but that your Behaviour render you Objects worthy of our Regard. Your Attachment to His Majesty King George and the British Interest has been steady and your Affection for his Subjects of this Province has been warm and therefore merited equal Returns.

It was my great Love for your Nation that made me propose to your late King to be at Peace with the Northern Indians for though you are a brave People yet War is a wasting and consuming Evil, and it greived [*sic*] me to hear of the frequent Loss of such faithful Friends. It was my Love to you that made me propose your going to Virginia some Time ago to meet with some of these People who were then expected there and the same Love prompted me to send you last Year and one of my beloved Men along with you to New York where a Peace was agreed upon. But you are sinsible [*sic*] that it was a principal Condition of that Treaty that a mutual Exchange of the Prisoners on both Sides should be made which was to begin by your carrying to the Six Nations such of their People you had taken. I reminded of your Engagement in the Fall but you sent me Word that as there was great Sickness among your People you could not then undertake that Journey and you wrote the same Thing to the Six Nations assuring them that Nothing should prevent your coming in the Spring. Your Letter satisfied them but I think it will not be adviseable to defer it any longer.

I hope therefore that you will without Loss of Time appoint three or four of your People some of these who were there last will be the properest to proceed to Charles Town with the Prisoners and you shall be sent from hence by Sea as formerly which is both the safest and speediest Way.

If any of the Head Men of the Northern Indians are in your Nation I have sent the inclosed Talk to them which I hope you will get interpreted to them.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE SIX NATIONS

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FRIENDS AND BROTHERS OF THE SIX NATIONS, Although the Distance betwixt South Carolina and your Country be great, yet your many gallant Actions are no Secrets to me. The Same of your Courage and Knowledge in the Art of War has reached further than ever your Arms carried it, and as it renders you esteemed by your Friends, the English, no Doubt it makes you be dreaded by the French with whom you have frequently wedged [*sic*] War and who have often experienced the fatal Effects of your Force.

The Catawbas are a brave and warlike People and are equally firm Friends to the English and it gave me a great Concern to see two such Nations distroying one another. I therefore thought it a good Office as a mutual Friend to you both to endeavour to extinguish the Flame of War and to reconcile your Differences for which End I sent one of my beloved Men with some of the Catawba Chiefs to the Six Nations and with them I wrote Letters proposing Peace betwixt you. My beloved Man returned some Time ago and acquainted me that he had with the Assistance of Governor Clinton of New York negotiated a Peace betwixt you and as I am persuaded that the Catawbas, who are as faithful People as Valiant, will keep it inviolable on their Parts, so I make no Doubt but you will be equally observant of what was stipulated.

During that War some of your young People strayed some Times down to our Settlements under Pretence of going against the Catawbas which they ought not to have done and were guilty of great Irregularities, but now they can have no Shadow of Excuse for such a Practice. I must therefore expect that you will caution them against it least they should be mistaken for French Indians who have killed some of our Cattle and even some of our People must be treated by us as Enemies. However, if any of your Head Men have any Thing to propose to this Government or any Complaints to make they are hereby permitted to come to Charles Town bringing this Letter with them and shewing it as they come along for their Protection, but as you may safely come as Friends, four or five will be sufficient, and I assure you of a hearty Welcome.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE UPPER CREEK NATION

|242|

In the Council Chamber, 20th March, 1752

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, The Friendship betwixt the English and the Creek Nation is of a very antient Date, and were I to enumerate the many Instances of brotherly Affection that we have given you, the Recital would be tedious. It would also be unnecessary for I well know that they are engraven on the

grateful Hearts of most of your Headmen, but I desire that you will only call to Mind the Pains that I have taken to reconcile and remove the Differences that subsisted betwixt your Neighbours, the Cherokees, and you. Think of the Letters that I have written, the many pressing Messages that I have sent, the good Talks that I have given you, all paving the Way to Peace. I then thought it for your Interest. I am still of the same Sentiments, and therefore I wish you would seriously consider what must be the Consequence of continuing and perpetuating the War. I remember one of your Head Men, my good Friend, the Red-Coat King, compared War to a Wood on Fire. He said at first it might be extinguished, but if permitted to spread far and wide, it consumed all before it.

The Cherokees are in strict Alliance with many Northern Indians, particularly with the 6 Nations at the Back of New York. These Nations have been at War for some Time past with the Catawbas. I therefore was at Pains to make Peace which is now happily effected, but I must at the same Time inform you that these Six Nations have since made a Declaration of War against your Nation which they are determind to prosecute with the utmost Vigour, and as they are no longer embroiled with the Catawbas or with any other Indians, they will be thereby enabled to turn their whole Force against you, and in Conjunction with the Cherokees they will pour in upon you in such Numbers as perhaps you will be hardly able to resist.

I therefore once more set Peace and War before you. If you desire Peace, send me Word, and at the same Time come to a Resolution to go no more against the Cherokees, and the Moment I know you prefer Peace I shall send to the Cherokees who I believe will listen to my Advice and be at Peace. I shall at the same Time send to the Six Nations and endeavour to persuade them also to Peace and your being in Friendship with the Cherokees will contribute to it, but it will be in Vain to propose Peace with the Northern Indians if you continue the War against their Friends and our Friends, the Cherokees. They were lately in Charles Town and on their Return home while they were in our Settlements and under the Protection of this Government three of the Lower Towns People fell upon them and killed one of them in the Presence of our Traders. This News we received with Astonishment [*sic*] and Resentment. We were surprized that any of your Nation should presume to come armed for War with any Part of our Settlements, and we hope as we are your Friends you will enquire into this Offence that it may be punished, and that you will caution your People from coming into our Settlements under any Pretence whatever, but when they are sent for. This I thought proper to acquaint you with as I am determind not to permit such a Practice.

I am, my good Friends and Brothers, your loving Brother,

JAMES GLEN

His Excellency, the Governor, to the Headmen of the Upper Creek Nation.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE LOWER CREEK NATION

[The letter here is a repetition of the one above except for slight differences in punctuation and spelling, and is on pp. 243-44 in the original.]

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE UPPER CREEK NATION¹⁷

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FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, The natural Situation of the Creek Country and its Neighbourhood to this Government and also of the other Indian Nations which surround us have by Degrees produced an Intercourse, Acquaintance with, and Confidence in one another, and afforded from Time to Time an Oppertunity to the most sagacious and observant of these Nations, to perceive and learn by Experience that the English are not only a powerful but a faithful People and that the Great King our Sovereign Lord is not only Master of many and mighty Kingdoms on the other Side, but also of powerful Dominions and Provinces on this Side of the Great Water, and all by Experience have learned that the same Benefits and Protections enjoyed by the white Men, Subjects of the same Great King, are in a good Measure defused and shared among all such Indians as continue steady to the English Interest, for they perceive that they have Traders residing among them in their Towns with Plenty of Goods to supply their Wants and Necessities and Arms and Ammunition wherewith to defend themselves against their Enemies and to procure good Hunts, thereby to be able to maintain themselves, Wives and Children decently and free from Penary and Want.

All these, and many the like Advantages the wisest among the Indians find themselves possessed of, whilst they keep Faith and Friendship with the English and therefore they have constantly wished that the Chain [be] brightned more [and more, and kept] free of Rust and Defilement to the latest Posterity. Of such Sentiments we own have you Upper Creeks been, at all Times, and on all Occasions shewn yourselves faithful Friends and Allies to the English. Happy would it have been if some other Indians had seen the Truth with the same Eies [*sic*] that you have, and in Particular happy had it been for the Lower Creek Indians, your Brothers, had they seen it also. And we are affraid, nay, we are but too sure, that they by listning to bad Council are blinded as to their own true Interest and Welfare, and that of late they have chosen to tradd[*sic*] in the Path of Darkness and Danger, rather than in that of Light and Safety, not perceiving that the artful Deceivers in whom they put their Trust, are never so well pleased as when they see Indians, particularly those contiguous to and dependant on this Government, burning their Hands in each other's Blood because they think, if the Indians by this do work their own Ruin, in thinning the Country of its Inhabitants when scarcely any shall |246| be left by the Wars among themselves then will their Country and what little remains therein become an easy Pray to us. This is the artful but deceitful Game that your, as well as our, Enemies play, but how vastly different our Conduct and Proceedings have been with Indians. We appeal to all the Nations around us, to you the Nation of Upper Creeks, in Particular, whether or not instead of fomenting Differences between one Nation of Indians and an-

¹⁷The letter is addressed to the Lower Creek Nation according to the clerk's note accompanying it in the margin of the page, but the same letter in the JC, April 28, 1752, XX, pp. 165-73, is addressed to the Upper Creeks, which is apparently correct. Words missing in the letter here are supplied from the JC copy.

other, we have made it our Business to compose and heal the Annimosities to ally [allay] your Thirst for the Blood of your Brother Indians and to blunt the Edge of your Revenge and Fury against one another to bring about Peace and Quiet among you. Consequently, true Happiness for which Reason you know full well that we have often brought the contending Parties to Charles Town, made them shake Hands with one another, be reconciled and depart from Charles Town as real Friends and Brothers, not without plain Evidences of our Impartiality, Generosity and mutual Friendship for both.

But what Returns have we had from some Indians for such Proofs of our Friendship and Favor? Why, Nothing but Ingratitude, Insults and ill Usage, and we are sorry to say none more than from the Lower Creeks, your Brothers, of which we could give many Instances but shall only mention the following, viz.,

Some few Years ago when both the Upper and Lower Creeks were in Charles Town, we represented how hard it was that a Fort at the Halbamas in the Upper Creek Nation should be permitted to be built by the French, and the English not to have any for the Protection of their Traders, and their Effects. These, the few Upper Creeks who were present at that Talk, readily and chearfully agreed to, but which was strenuously opposed by Malachi of the Cowetas (that grand Ringleader of the French Party) and the Rest of the Lower Creeks there present, whereby they plainly discovered their Partiality to the French in Opposition to the English Interest, and yet, we instead of shewing our Resentment for such a Slight, sent them Home in Peace loaded with Presents.

Such kind Usage it might have been expected would have made an Impression on a grateful Heart, and produced the Effects of Good Will and Kindness but quite the Contrary, for no sooner did they get Home than they flocked to the French and devulged every Thing we had told them in Friendship and Confidence, and joined in every pernicious Council which our Enemies could propose to hurt us, in so much that when some of our People were sent among them to transact Affairs relating to our mutual Welfare they were both slighted, and ill treated and scarce could get Provisions for their Subsistence among them. Nay, so far were your Brethern [*sic*] the Lower Creeks [247] from hiding and concealing their great Attachment for, and Partiality for the French that they had the Boldness to pull the English and display the French Flag at the Coweta Town as if it were to bid us Defiance, and yet so mildly did we deal with them on this Occasion hoping they would come to a better Sense of their Duty and be sorry for what they had done, that we even permitted our Traders to continue among them and to supply their Necessitys with Goods as usual.

But how have they rewarded this Indulgence? They have rewarded us with Evil for Good, for when the Cherokees came lately down to Charles Town by our Permission, to confess their Shame and Sorry [*sic*] for the late Outrages and Insults which some of their People by French Influence [and] by the Concurrence of French Indians had committed in Prejudice of our Traders among them, and Others within our Settlements, and begging that we would overlook and pardon what has passed, promising a very different Conduct for the Future, and intreating that Trade and Traders might be sent up

among them as usual that so many innocent People as were in their Nation, might not suffer for the Temerity and Folly of a few misguided Wretches, who were now sensible they had to much listned to the evil Council of those who had proved themselves to be deceivers and liars and the like. But what did your Lower Creeks in the Meantime? Why, while the Cherokees were making their proper Submission to the Government, they took the Opportunity basely to steel [*sic*] into their Country and their Burn their Towns and kill every one, Men and Women they met with, as it had been by Way of Punishment because the Cherokees had come to make a proper Submission to us.

But this they'l say was done in the Cherokee, their Enemies' Country. Be it so! But did they stay there? No!

When the same Cherokees were on their Return from Charles Town, with a proper Pass from us declaring that they were under our Protection and forbidding any to molest them within our Settlements, your Lower Creeks nevertheless regardless of all Respect due to this Government, lay lurking like Beasts of Pray to find what stragglng Cherokees they could catch to devour, and find[ing] one behind the Rest on the Path, [the] three Lower Creeks, though these Cherokees was in the Company of our Traders, fired on and shot him [*sic*] and after that regardless of our white People, in their very Sight, scluped [*sic*] the Man they had murthered carrying the Skin of his Head with them, as a mighty Trophy of their Prowess and Valour, exulting and crying out, Cowetas, Cowetas.

On the News of this base, bold, and cowardly Act done in the Heart of our Settlements, the Government could not beleive it, but we soon found the Report confirmed by [248] the Letters of those whom we could give Credit to and as we were on the Point of taking proper Measures for obtaining Satisfaction for the same, behold, News came that a great Body of Creek Indians, Upper and Lower, were arrived at Charles Town, of Upper Creeks, eleven, and of Lower about 30.

Whereupon next Day as on the 31st March last, we admitted them to a Talk and asked them what they came about and if they had been sent down by the Head Men of their respective Countries or had brought Medals with them or Letters from our Traders, that this was necessary at all Times particularly now as they were at War, and that the carrying 30 Brave Men from the Defence of their Country might be attended with bad Consequences, because they might meet with their Enemies and Mischief and Bloodshed might ensue in our Settlements. I also told them that it had been agreed to when the Creeks were last here that none of their People should come to Charles Town but when they had particular Business to communicate with Permission of this Government.

I further told them that two Days before an unlucky Accident had like to have happened by their intending to have fired upon some Cherokees in the Town. The Affair was thus—a Day or two after the Arrival of the Acron Whistler and eleven more Upper Creeks, and the 30 Lower Creeks mentioned, 12 Cherokees arrived at Charles Town also, having they said been drove down by the Lower Creek Indians and wanted Nothing but to mend their Guns.

Now, of these 12 Cherokees, 8 had been not many Days before that in Charles Town with the Chiefs of their Nation to make their Submission as is already mentioned and having been lodged at a House a little within Charles Town, they came there again to lodge but unluckily it happened to be the very same Place where all the Creek Indians were then encamped, who seeing the Cherokees approaching (who little knew or suspected they were Creeks there) the Creeks loaded their Peices [*sic*], painted, and gave out the War Hoop, and were on the very Point of firing on the Cherokees on their Approach without the least Respect or Decency to this Government.

Had they not been luckily prevented by some of our People there present, but which bold Act had they done, I told them we would have punished very severely because the Cherokees were our Friends and under the Protection of this Government for that the killing them was the same as if they killed white Men as long as they were under our Protection. Therefore cautioned them not to commit any Act of Hostility amongst us nor to hurt or meddle with the Cherokees whom we look upon as well as you as Friends and Brothers. We told them at the same Time that when either of them were out of our Settlements and not under the Sanction and Protection of this [249] Government, we do not assume any Power of restraining them to fight with one another in what Manner they think fit, only we are sorry they should War with one another. On this the Creeks made Answer that since they had come down they had made Peace with the Cherokees that were in Town and had eat and drank with them, and exchanged Blankets and smoaked together, and shaken Hands. And further they promised that as soon as they should return to their Nation they would try to make the Peace general, of all which I've acquainted the Cherokees and that they might depend on it, that the Creeks would not hurt them.

But will you beleive it, Friends and Brothers, or can you think it possible, what we are now to tell you? The very next Day after, when the Cherokees left Charles Town, intending no Injury to any one and expecting to receive none from any one, by the Time they had gone a little Way from Town, being a very inconsiderable Number, a large Body of Lower Creeks came up with them, and told that as now they were Friends and Brothers, and going the same Path, they would be glad to travell and hunt with them, and as a Token that they were quite reconciled together, the Creeks pulled the Feathers off their own Heads and put them on the Heads of the Cherokees. After which going a little Way, the Cherokees laid by their Guns in the Thickets around them, imagining no kind of Guile or Knavery and sat down to rest and refresh themselves, not expecting any the least Danger, which being perceived by the said Creeks, they came softly back and slyly placed themselves behind them to the Number of 26 and fired on them and killed four of the Cherokees on the Spot and took another and bound him Prisoner, whom they carried with them, an Act not only perfidious [*sic*] to the Cherokees but outrageous and injurious to us, and which was perpetuated at our very Doors and in Sight of the Seat of our Government.

After this upon due Enquiry, we were informed that the Acron Whistler and the eleven Upper Creeks that followed him were still in Charles Town

and had not had any Thing to do in the perfidious Act, there not having been one Upper Creek there when the outrageous and base Murder was committed, and indeed, when we sent for the Acron Whistler, them and the eleven Others in his Company, it appeared on Examination that they had not had any Hand in the Murder, but as they seemed uneasy at what had happened and had a kind of Dread on them to be in the open Place where they had lodged, we took a Lodging within Charles Town for them and took care to have their Arms also brought into Charles Town. Yet the Acron Whistler and 10 more of his Followers left Charles Town that Evening without waiting for their Guns and the Presents we had ordered to have been given them, and indeed, as they were innocent of the Murder of the Cherokees, it was wrong in them to apprehend that we wanted to punish the Innocent with the Guilty, and not to confide in our Honor as to their Safety [250] rather than to abruptly [*sic*] leave us.

However, we sent after the other eleven Upper Creeks that had come to see us and brought them to Charles Town to convince them that they had no Reason to apprehend Danger from us, as being no Ways concerned in what had happened. We returned their Arms, gave them the Presents we had allotted for them, and a Commission to the Upper Creek who alone remained with us after the other eleven had gone away.

This is a short but true Detail of this Transaction, which your Brothers, the Lower Creeks, must not dream that we are to pass over unpunished, [as we have done] the many other Outrages and Insults [anteriour thereto]. In Confidence therefore that you, and all true and faithful Friends and Allies, and as honest Men and Men of Segacity [*sic*] and Understanding, which hear what we now have told you, with great Detestation and Abhorrence, and be far from giving any Contenance [*sic*] or Protection to the Guilty since Satisfaction this Government is at all Events determined to have, and that Satisfaction shall be as follows, viz.,

First, That the Cherokee Prisoner be forthwith returned to us.

Secondly, That the Lower Creek do openly within two Months in their own Country punish the Murderers of the 4 Cherokee Indians as the Prefidi-ousness and Baseness of the Act deserves.

Thirdly, That they depute some of their Headmen to come to Charles Town, to beg Pardon of this Government for the Injuries and Crimes committed in our Settlements as above-mentioned, and to give Security for the Future not any [such] Violation of the Immunities and Priviledges all our Friends and Allies have with this Government shall be done by any of their Nation. This we communicate to you hoping that in Case the Traders in the Path to the Upper Creeks should be molested, you will take care to protect them, and as we expect your speedy Answer, I remain, Friends and Brothers,

Your Loving Brothers [*sic*]

JAMES GLEN

MATTHEW TOOLE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Congerees, April 30th, 1752

SIR, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I received yours dated the 14th March and I have sent the Indians down in order to proceed to New York

with one Prisoner with them. I am very sorry I could not proceed with them by Reason I was arrested by John McCord in the North Province and was obliged to give Security to appease at the General Court at Neborn. I hope your Excellency will excuse me.

I have sent two or three that can talk good English and hope they will be able to do without me. The North Indians is brief about the Nation. They took one of them alive about three Weeks ago and he would have been sent down, but being much wounded. So I beg your Excellency's Excuse for not being able to go with these People.

I am your Excellency's most humble Servant to serve.

MATTHEW TOOLE

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE SIX NATIONS

[251]

Charles Town, the 14th Day of March, 1752

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS OF THE SIX NATIONS, Although the Distance betwixt South Carolina and your Country be great, yet your many gallant Actions are no Secret to me. The same of your Courage and Knowledge in the Art of War has reached further than ever your Arms carried it and as it renders you esteemed by your Friends, the English, no Doubt it makes you be dreaded by the French with whom you have frequently waged War, and who have often experienced the fatal Effects of your Force.

The Catawbas are, like you, a brave and warlike People and are equally firm Friends with the English, and it gave me great Concern to see two such Nations destroying one another. Therefore thought if a good Office as a mutual Friend to you both to endeavour to extinguish the Flame of War and to reconcile your Differences, for which End I sent one of my beloved Men with some of the Catawba Chiefs to the Six Nations, and with them I wrote Letters proposing Peace betwixt you. My beloved Man returned some Time ago and acquainted me that by the Assistance of Governor Clinton of New York a Peace had been negotiated betwixt you, and as I am persuaded that the Catawbas who are as faithful as valiant will keep it inviolably on their Parts, so I make no doubt but you will be equally observant of what was stipulated.

During that War some of your young People some Times strayed down to our Settlements, under Pretence of going against the Catawbas which they ought not even then to have done, and were guilty of great Irregularities, particularly in killing and carrying of some of our Settlement Indians, but now they can have no Shadow of Excuse for such a Practice. I must therefore expect that you will caution them against it least they should be mistaken for French Indians who have killed some of our Cattle, and even some of our People, and must be treated by us as Enemies.

I am, good Friends, your loving Brother,

JAMES GLEN

[P. S.] It was an Article of the Treaty betwixt you and the Catawbas that the Prisoners detained by either Nation should be mutually delivered up. At that Time the Catawbas had three of your People, one of them since dead, another can by no Means be prevailed upon to return by Water, but says he

will continue among his Friends, the Catawbas, till some of his Countrymen come that Way and with them he will go Home. The third comes along with four Catawbas and I make no Doubt but you will treat them like Brothers and return all the Prisoners belonging to their Nation that may be in any of your Countries.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO GOVERNOR CLINTON

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SIR, As you have been so good as to take a good Deal of Trouble in adjusting the Differences that subsisted so long betwixt our Friends the Catawbas and your 6 Nations, I must beg the Favor of you to continue your Contenance to them and assist them in perfecting and confirming the Peace. You signified to me that it was an express Article of the Treaty that the Prisoners on both Sides should be delivered up, and that the Exchange should begin by the Catawbas bringing with them such of the 6 Nations as they had taken during the War, who on their Parts promised immediately to return all the Catawbas detained by them in their Countries at the Time of that Agreement. The Catawbas had three Prisoners, one of which is since dead, another cannot be prevailed upon to go by Sea, but says he will go along with any of his Countrymen that happen to come to the Catawbas, the third comes by this Conveyance and with him four Catawbas, one of them speaks English and another speaks some of the Languages of your Indians. I am told there are frequent Opportunities of sending them to Albany by Water, but as I could not presume to give you the Trouble of directing these Matters, Mr. Bull has begged the Favor of some of his Correspondence to take care of them and that they may be no Expence to your Province, we have sent £100 to defray the Charge.

I must however entreat that you will write along with them to your Indians, and also that some Person at Albany may be directed to accompany them to Col. Johnson's or to the Mohawk's Country, which I hear is but 40 Miles from Albany. I hope in your Letter you will insist upon their delivering up all our Settlement Indians which look upon as Branches of the Catawbas, and also that the 6 Nations may send from Onondago to any of the other Tribes, though not properly of the 6 Nations but who are commonly called their Cousins, to desire that they may in like Manner deliver up any of the Catawbas or Settlement Indians that they may have.

As to the War betwixt your People and the Creeks, I am of your Opinion that it is to be wished an End could be put to it, but at Present it is not easy to take any Steps on that Matter.

To Governor Clinton

BROWN, RAE AND COMPANY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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Augusta, December the 15th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The inclosed is a Talk from the Headmen of the Savanas which we received this Day in a Letter from our Partner, Mr. Clarke, who informs us that Pettycrow and Chinnery sett of from the Coosaws about the 10th of last Month, and that there was one Chackta Fellow came down to Pettycrow and left twelve more to guard him at Pottackahatchee,

and they expect a great many more Chacktaws will meet them in the Path. Mr. Clark mentions that he expects the Upper Creeks will be drove in from their hunting by the Cherokees as there has been several of them lately killed by the Creeks.

This is all the News that offers at Present, and are, Sir, with great Respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

BROWN RAE AND COMPANY

P. S. Mr. Clark further adds in his Letter that Courtonne Brown and Company have purchased the three French Prisoners from the Indians.

TALK OF THE HEADMEN OF THE SAVANNAS

August 12th, 1751

The Talk of the Headmen of the Savanas at the Chillachaggees to his Excellency, the Governor of Carolina, and to the President and Council of Savannah in the Colony of Georgia.

The above head Men are very thankfull for what Presents they received from Mr. Graham, Agent from Georgia, at the Oakchoys sometime ago, and are willing to give a Testimony of their good Affection to the English upon any Occasion and propose to go down next Spring to Georgia and Carolina in Consequence of the Invitations sometime ago. The Reasons of their not going sooner were the first Year was entirely taken up in settling their Families and before that was done the Small Pox came among them which they all but very lately gott clear off, and by which they lost a great many of their People. They desire that they should be acquainted whether their going be acceptable, and as they are Strangers to let them know which Path is properest as Times are troublesome now in the Settlements of Carolina [and] Georgia, as they are informed.

MAMSICKEE	MENECHOTUSA	TETAWECKEE
his Mark	his Mark	his Mark
MESSALIKETA	MECATAWILLICOE	KISMICHEPILLA
his Mark	his Mark	his Mark
WAPEMESULCTISESA	CATESIKAN	WACKPELLEAVEE
his Mark	his Mark	his Mark
WACANACKSHINA		
his Mark		

LACHLAN MCGILVRAY TO WILLIAM PINCKNEY, ESQ.

|254|

Upper Creeks, December 18, 1751

DEAR SIR, An Opportunity offering for Augusta, I have taken the Liberty to trouble you with these few Lines, though I have Nothing material to write

you. I acquainted you in my last, that there was a Probability of a War breaking out between the Upper Creeks and Cherokees. I now confirm the Certainty of it for they have committed hostilities upon the Cherokees, killed to the Number of seven or eight of them, and there is several Gangs of the Creeks now out against them. It seems the Cherokees were the Aggressors by killing some Okfusskee Men last Summer.

The French at the Allebawmaw have completed their Fort which is a pretty strong one; they have had a Boat come up lately deep loaded with a Priest, Popery, and Brandy. This Priest is come up, it seems, in the Quality of Missionary for that Fort. There is Head Men invited out of every Town in the Upper and Lower Creeks down to Mobile where they are to receive Presents, early next Spring, and settle an everlasting Peace with the Chacktaws. We hear by the Indians that there is a great Number of Men arrived lately at Mobile (supposed to be Soldiers) which gives the Indians a good Deal of Umbrage.

Having Nothing more to add at Present, begs Leave to conclude with my Complements to Self and Family.

I am Sir, affectionately, your humble Servant.

LACH. MCGILVRAY

P. S. Poor Hunts, too many Traders, two very great Evils.

SAMUEL HOLLINSHED TO MOSES THOMSON, ESQ.

Saturday, December the 28, 1751

SIR, These comes to inform you that you may inform his Exsilence [*sic*] that last Sunday was Sennitt there was nine Indians came to my House and made Signs to me that the ware Cherykeesse come from Charles Town which I believe the ware. So I gave them as much as the would eat while the stayed, which was tell last Sunday, then went off, took with them a new Leather Halter. Went a little Way there I found one of my Hogs shott threw the Hed, went about half a Mile where was some of my Horses, took a Bel of one of them, cut of all the Main and Tail, took with them another Bell and two Mears, both big with Fold by a large naterel Pasing Horse. One of them coust me £75. There is a nateral paseing Horse, Yearling following her that is valliable. The other couse me £45.

The next Night two of them went to another House, aske to sleep there. In the Night went off, took with them two Risel Guns, not far of there was a Hog shott ded.

Next Day, the Owner of one of the Guns came to me, told me he saw one of them 2 have my Halter, so wee two followed them threw the Woods two Days, then came up with seven of them at Camp |255| who made Signs that the had differed with the other and the ware go along so wee perseceed on. The went to another House where there was a big-bellied Woman and some Children. The behaved in such a Manner fritened her. I dout to dammige took of a Shirt before her Face.

Yesterday neare Sunset the ware in another House, there being none but a Wench and some white Children. The had them crying by teling them there

was Sinny Cary would culp them, and other ill Actions. Neare the House lay a Cow shott with her Tounge [sic] cut out. Wee two came rideing up. The jumped out at a Window and run into a Swap [sic] I calling to them. The looked over there Shoulders. I hold up a white Cap from my Hed but the run faster if possable, so I fired after one of them. I cannot tel whether I hit him or not, but believe I did, he having my Halter twice around him for a Belt, cut it of and let it fall which wee got. I persuing him, he run throw a Crick, got of each of them having a Rifel in there Hand, one the Oner says he can sware was his, as the run one of them was soon about twenty Minnets afterwards with Nothing on but his brick Clout. Also one seen this Morning before the Sun in the Edge of a Canebroke with Nothing but his Clouk about three Mile from there, so I have rased some Men to look further after them two and supposing the may have hid the Cretors of in the Woods which may perish if not found, so Sir, I remain your humble Servant,

SAMLL. HOLLINGSHEAD

P. S. Ready and willing to serve the King and Government as far as I am capable to do. I have lost a great Deal of Time, and had a Deel of Trouble already for Nothing by one Alarm or other.

These also comes to inform you that other of Indians has took six or seven Horses and Mares from People as the went through our Settlement and shott Cattle for there Toungs and killed Hogs that wee are shure of, and doubtless some that is not known of, and one attempted twice to ravish a white Woman so that shee was forced to fight very much. At last was ressqed by another Man.

If wee must suffer such Losses and Dammiges and have no Restitution, wee cannot live here for it almost brakes us poor People, the Lose of Cretors and Lose of Time. Pray exsquse' the Pen and Ink being bad, and no Chance of better here, and I in Haste being better than fifty Miles from Home for ought I know.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT MERCIER, STEPHEN CRELL,
AND ROBERT STIELL

|256|

14 February, 1752

A List of sundry Goods delivered to the Catawba Indians at the Congaree Fort, 14 February, 1752.

4 Pieces of Strouds	6 Men's Coats
2 Pieces of striped Duffils	2 Pounds Vermilion
1 Piece of Embrossed Serge, Quantity 34 Yards	1 Dozen tin Quart Potts, and ½ Dozen Pint Potts
½ Piece of Oznabrigs, Quantity 61 Ells	5 Brass Kettles
1 Dozen white Shirts	½ Dozen gilt Leather Belts
1 Dozen checked Shirts	1 Nest gilt Trunks
½ Gross Gartering	1 ½ Pound brass Wire
½ Gross Caddice	1 ½ Dozen Pair of Scissars
½ Pound Thread	3 Dozen clasp Knives
	3 Dozen Pair of Hawk Bells

250 Needles	1½ Dozen Pair of Ear Bobs
12 Trading Guns	3 Gross of Pea Buttons
3 Saddles	1½ Dozen Ivory Combs
250 Flints	½ Dozen looking Glasses
150 Weight of Powder	1 Dozen Fire Steels
300 Weight of Bullets	

Berkley County.

These are to certify that the abovementioned Goods are delivered to the Catawbas Indians by Peter Mercier, Esq., Commander of the Congree Garrison in Pursuance to his Excellency's Order laid before us, on the Day and Year abovementioned in Presents of us.

STEPHEN CRELL, J. P.
PETER MERCIER
ROBERT STIELL

CAPTAIN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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27 February 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, On my Journey to the Congress I meet Mr. James Woodland, a Gentlemen that had come from Seluda and Broad River about 15 Days agone, who told me he saw a great Body of Indians amongst which was Catobers and Northran Indians, one of the Latter the said Mr. Woodland was well acquainted with in Maryland &c.

After some Discorse the said Indian told Mr. Woodland that there was 200 of there People in the Catober Nation with 24 that was then gone down into our Country to look for the Bones of there Captain which was killed by our People, and that they would have Satisfaction &c. The Northran Indian also told Mr. Woodland there was 50 of there Nation was gone to the Cherokees and that 50 of the Cherokees was gone out to receive them.

Mr. Woodland tels me that while he was upon Broad River it was confidently reported that the Catobers had taken all the Provision a poor Man had, supposing to be 40 Bushels Corn. Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon the Freedom I have taken, and I am your Excellency's most dutiful and most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

ALEXANDER GORDON TO COLONEL LEJAU

Council Chamber, March 4, 1752

SIR, I am ordered by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that about a Week ago he had received a Letter which Yesterday he laid before His Majesty's honorable Council, giving Notice that a great Body of Catober and Northerly Indians have lately been seen near Broad and Salude Rivers. That there was 200 of those People in the Catober Nation with twenty-four that were gone down to our Settlements to look for the Bones of those Captains which were killed by our People, and who were resolved to have Satisfaction &c. This was told by one of the Northern Indians themselves to one Mr. Woodland, and that 50 of their Nation were gone to the Cherokees and that 50 of the

Cherokees were gone out to receive them, and that when Mr. Woodland was at Broad River it was confidently reported that the Catobers had taken all the Provision which a poor Man had viz., about 40 Bushels of Corn.

I am ordered further to acquaint you that you are desired to send the above Paragraph relating to those Northerly Indians to Captain Paddon Brown and as many others of the Officers of your Regiment as you shall judge proper, that you all may be on your Guard, and to do all that in you lies for the Welfare and protection of the District to which your Regiment belongs and the Neighbourhood around you, and to act as your former Instructions direct. Also that you from Time to Time you shall communicate to his Excellency what Intelligence you from Time to Time shall receive concerning the Motions and Behaviours of those Northerly Indians.

I am Sir, yours &c., A. G.

COLONEL LEJAU TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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March the 5th, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I have just now received the Advice and Orders you send, and shall take care directly to send them to my Major who lives in those Parts in order to follow them as Occasion shall need.

As to what it mentions I hear Nothing of it in these Parts, every Thing being quiet at this Time and shall directly give you Notice if Things be otherways. With due Respects,

I am your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

FRAN. LEJAU

ROBERT BUNNING TO GOVERNOR GLEN

February 22nd, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I thought it my Duty to acquaint you of Mr. Daniel Murfey, Trader, being gone off to a new settled Place with sixty Indians and makes them to know if he will gett Goods from either Virginia or New York, and at a cheaper Rate than he ever could from Carolina. And I hear Joseph O'Connor that went to Virginia, Linguister with those Indians, is there with Goods, and one John Poor. And these white Men, in my Opinion, will infuse all they can against the Interest of Carolina. And in my Journey from Inforse I came to Tomortly where I held a long Discourse with the Warriors their of all it their Headmen had promised to your Excellency. But having not yet the Articles that you promised to 5 Places should be repered in the Nation, which if I had would have pacified a great Deal, for when I came to Chuse and Ello Joy—here it was I heard these Northern Traders who had sent for all the Towns to come to this new settled Place where they should have all Sorts of Goods and cheap then from Carolina. And they said that they must go for they had no Ammunition nor Goods. Told them to go, two of their Headmen, and Mr. Elit, and Mr. Dorthey would not let them want Powder and Bullets, but they said it was too farr.

Your Excellency told me to send down my Charges and what I received from the Publick which I had but 2 Orders for twenty Pounds and another

for fifty Pounds. And I went up with your Letters June the 18th, 1751, and came down with the Raven's Talk, and waited till you sent me with a Letter to meet Mr. Bemr., and came down with the Indians from Mrs. Rusell's, and gave all Attendance to them, and them that Mr. Dorethy likewise brought down. And as your Excellency sent me up with them, which I did go with them Indians to the last Settlements to provide as your Orders to the 21st of December, 1751 which then came to me at Solloud Town, Mr. Grant, Mr. Dorethy, and Mr. Elot. And then proceeded to the Cherokees to relate to the 5 Places the Articles which did thinks Mr. Grain had found had not. So I hope in your Excellency's Goodness will lay down my Services for me to the honourable Council and Lower House of Assembly who shall on my Duty to serve you and the Country shall command. Humble Servant,

ROBT. BUNNING

[P. S.] And I heard great Domurs [Rumors?] amongst them of having Traders a looking for them, [259] and had no Goods nor Powder and Bullets to serve them. Nominaitin Coweicha and O Sarlla youst to be at Courve furnished with every Thing, but now can gett Nothing, no not Powder and Bullets and a Knife, because another Man has gott the Towns and ask what they should do. I told them I could say Nothing to them forther then that all their Head Men must let it be known at the first Meeting, and then they would be ordered a white Man that can furnish them with all Sorts of Goods and Ammunition. And as I came by the Town called O Saralla a Man called to me, and Powder and Bullets, telling me what was it like now to have no Ammunition to hunt with. It being late I hasted on my Way, so I took the Boldness to let your Excellency know that I am your Excellency's humble and most obedient Servant.

ROBT. BUNNING

P. S. Wottougo. There is a Georg[ia] Trader, Mr. John Williams, who has brought Rum to sell, and says he will send or go for more which will make a great Deal of Disturbances.

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Cherokees, March the 2nd, 1751/52

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Smith and myself thought proper to acquaint your Excellency of the Affairs of the Nation, and that the Indians all got in safe that was in Charles Town, notwithstanding the Enemy was brief about and killed several of the Cherokees on the Road at that Time as they was a hunting. The Nation seems to be pretty quiet at present, and seems to mind the Talk your Excellency gave them. Preg Aaackt, and the Old Wayer, and Conentackskioway, with the other Men, desired wee would acquaint your Excellency that they remembered all you said to them, and that thay [*sic*] hope your Excellency will remember the Promise about building of the Fort, which they begg may be built as soon as possible for they say if you delay till late in the Spring, the Enemy will be so brief about they can't be able to assist in the Building of it.

The Little Carpenter came in last Fall while the Head Men was in Carolina, and stayed in 6 Days, and then went off again with a Body of sixty-odd Men and carried the French Man with them, but where they are gone we cannot rightly tell. Some say they are gone to the French to make a Piece and to get a Trade from them. Others say they are not gone to the French, but I am apt to believe they are by carrying off the French Men with them, and if it should be so and they bring the French in here, it will be bad with us here without your Excellency settles at Fort directly in those Lower Towns. I understand they don't care to have one over the Hills, but whether it be true or not I am not sure, only as I have heard, but I hope if your Excellency does build one there, may be a good Body of Men come to the Building of it and |260| great Guns to keep every Thing in order till it's well built and then there by no Fear of any Thing.

The Indians further desire of your Excellency to acquaint the Creeks and Chickesows that you have settled a Fort in what Town you please to mention and for them not to come against that Town where your Fort is. This is what the Indians has desired me to acquaint your Excellency and hopes your Excellency will allow them two Caggs of Rum to each Town when you think proper.

I have Nothing more to acquaint you with, but some of the Traders as I understand follows their old Ways, which I suppose Mr. Grant will acquaint you with and who they are all from

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant to command.

JAMES BEAMER

ALEXANDER GORDON TO MATTHEW TOOLE

Council Chamber, March the 14th, 1752

MR. TOOLE, Sir, I am ordered by his Excellency the Governor in Council to send you the inclosed Letter to the King and Head Men of the Catawbas, which you are desired to interprett to them, and to come without Delay down with them to Charles Town in order to proceed with them to New York for which you'll be paid; and further you are desired to get some Person to interprett the Letter to the Headmen of the Six Nations, if any of them be in the Catawba Nation.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A. G., C. C.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CATAWBA HEAD MEN

P. S., the Catawba Letter. "And as I have heard that some of your People have by Force and Violence taken a great Deal of Corn and other Things from one of the Inhabitants of this Province, and broke open his House, I must desire that you will make Enquiry into the Matter and if true, that you will immediately order the Offender or Offenders to make Satisfaction."

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CREEK NATION

[The letter here is a repetition of the one above on pp. 206-07, except for slight differences in punctuation and spelling, and the omission of the place, date, and complimentary close. It is on pp. 260-61 in the original.]

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE LOWER CREEK NATION

[The letter here is also a repetition of the letter above on pp. 206-07, except for slight differences in punctuation and spelling, and the omission of the place and date. It is on pp. 261-62 in the original.]

LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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March 4th, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I sett of for the Cherokees the 12th of December, and the 13th proceeded on our Journey, viz., Mr. Elliott, Mr. Docharty, and myself. The 15th we came to Mrs. Russel's where we were informed that 30 Indians of those who were down had gone from her House that Morning, just before we came there. They said Richard Smith had told them to stay till he came up from Town, which when I taxed him with he denied.

Some Days afterwards I came to Saludy where I found the said Smith with some of the said Indians at Mrs. Burnett's and all preparing to pass the River there, Smith being to accompany them with Ammunition on the Horses for them and the Hunters who were on the Cutabo Path. I told Smith he had done ill to stop those Indians and separate them from their Company because they were more liable to Danger being but few than if they had kept together according to your Excellency's Command. He said he did not stop them and that they were lasy. I set forwards for the Nation leaving Smith with some Indians with the Chote King there.

When I came to Kewohee I could not but admire with what Alacrity and Chearfullness (notwithstanding the Scarcity of Provisions) every one appeared and with a peacable Countenance and willing to give to and endeavour to do for every white Man who wanted their Assistance, which Behaviour was chiefly owing to the Warriour's Talk, who had been in Carolina and who had told them in the Nation how kindly they had been entertained and that whatever Lies and bad Talk they had heard was all Lies indeed, and that for the Future they were not to believe any false Reports untill they should hear from your Excellency and your beloved Men.

It cannot be imagined the Benefit the Want of Rum is both to the Indians and Traders, how glad the Indians, both Men and Women, are that it is not suffered anymore to be sold in the Nation. It was prohibitted in a good Time for had it been continued the Northward Indians would certainly have done Mischief which at last would have fallen upon these People whether Accessary to the same or not, it being done in their Nation. I doubt not but there are some who are so inconsiderate and careless of the Peace of the Province who still advises the Indians to petition for Rum to be brought amongst them, but it is to be hoped your Excellency with the honourable Council will reject all such Proposals, they being of a most pernicious Intent only to gratify the Avarice of some self-interested Men without any Regard to the publick Well-fare.

While I was at Ioree at the House of Ambrose Davis, the Prince of the Town had, it seems, told the Indians that I was coming up from your Excel-

lency and Council in order to inspect into the Behaviour of the white Men that the Indians should not be cheated, and that the Traders should trade in each his own Town, and that whoever should break the Law were not to come up again; that I was to hear the Complaints of the Indians and inform your Excellency of the same, and although I gave no Encouragement to them to believe so, yet while I stayed there where they were, there was hardly a Day but some or other complained of white Men's stealing their Horses. I told them that when you heard it and if true, your Excellency would make the white Men pay for, or return the Horse, or Horses they had wronged them of, or taken from them. The Traders had also a Notion I was entrusted by your Excellency to inspect into their Behaviour, the Contrary of which I was not at the Trouble to acquaint them, well knowing it could do no Harm and that several stood much in Need of an Observator over their Ways of proceeding. However, I took Nothing upon me when I came Home.

I was told that the Little Carpenter with several Warriours and Long Jack had satt off the 2d Time for the Northward, 3 or 4 Days after we satt of for Carolina to sue for a Trade from thence. It is said he goes always to the French, but I cannot learn he ever goes there but only to the English Settlements. Most with Long Jack are |264| come back and as far as I hear, behave well, as Mr. Elliott and Mr. Gaudy will inform your Excellency, and indeed every Indian in the Nation that I do or have conversed with.

And several enquire the Reason why some Traders do not observe the Law that was made and they heard read to them. It is certain that the Indians may well have a mean Opinion of Government when they see the Traders promiscuously trading as formerly. They say they, the white Men, do not mind the Governour's Talk and why should the Indians. This in Time may be of ill Consequence and bring the Government to unnecessary Charges, always mearly by the Indiscretion of the Traders as formerly it hath mostly happened, but it's to be wished those will be convinced that Laws are not only made to be read and heard but also to be kept and observed.

I hear the Little Carpenter is gone further to the Northward and that if he cannot procure a Trade from thence he told the Fellows that are come Home he would go over to England and see the King. All these Lies I believe are contrived to keep up his Credit with his own People and can do no Harm, for they say he everywhere professes the English to be his Brothers and the French his Enemies, whether he speaks Truth, God knows. When they went out of the Nation they carried the French Man whom they had over the Hills with them for what Design is not yet known. However, those that are come in have brought him back to Chote again where he is at Present.

The Indians are at Present quiet and easy but how long it may continue if the Traders are allowed to go on as they do, some trading by Stilliards and others who are obedient to the Laws by Scales. It would seem that some have had such Practice to transgress cannot leave off till they suffer those who are injured, I suppose, will complain. Otherways I should think they had little Concern for their own Interest or the Good of the Public. May it please your Excellency as the Indians are at Present well satisfied, and must continue so

if the Traders would be but obedient to the Trading Ordinance. I make bold to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obliged and most humble Servant.

LUD. GRANT

LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

March 5, 1752

PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Since I wrote my last this Morning I am informed that Six of the Nillewegas (Senecas) passt through this Nation at Watogo, a Town one Mile Distance from Ioree, and had with them one Chekesaw Woman, and one Couiveta Slaves [*sic*] and one Men's Scalp, whom they had killed in the Action some where about Savanna Town, the Manner of which no doubt your Excellency has been acquainted of before this comes to Hand. However, they made but a short Stay at Watogo, fearing, I suppose, they were persued as indeed they were, for few Days afterwards came six Chekesaws in Pursuit of them, and the Head Men of Watogo sent two of their Men to pilott the Chekesaws in the Way the Enemy went fearing, I suppose, they might break out War with these for suffering the Northward to pass through their Nation. I have not as yet heard of their Return for the Chekesaws said they would pursue the Senecas to their Towns, but they would have Revenge or their Women back.

I am also informed that the Warriour of Setticoe, which goes by the Name of Small Pox Conjuror, and who is one of those who returned with Long Jack from the Little Carpenter, says he heard there would be a great Body of the Senecas in this Spring over the Hills to war against the Canetas, and that a Body of Iawaes, Tuetneas, Yachtanues, all French Indians, were designed for the Path to Carolina. The fellow that brings this News is and hath always been well affected to the English Interest. I pray God that they may be disappointed in their wicked Designs.

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

LUD. GRANT

TALK OF THE UPPER CREEKS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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THE GOVERNOR, addressing himself to the Interpreter, said. Tell them that I saw them at my own House last Saturday, that they came there on a private Visite, but now I have sent for them here to know what they have to say.

ACRON WHISTLER. I am come down to see the Governor and my Friends here.

GOVERNOR. Has he any other Business then that? Was he sent here by the Headmen of the Nation, or has he brought me any Letter from the Traders in his Nation?

ACRON WHISTLER. No. I was not sent by anyone. I am come down to shake Hands with the Governor and my Friends.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell him I am very glad to see him, and my Friends, at all Times, but it was agreed to when his People were last down

that none of his Nation should come to Charles Town without a Permission, and when they had some particular Business to communicate from the Headmen to this Government, and were to bring a Medal with them, or when they were sent for. This is necessary at all Times, but more particularly now as they are at War, where the carrying of thirty brave Fellows from the Defence of their Country may be attended with very bad Consequence, and the Journey is long, and their Time might be better spent in Hunting and thereby provide themselves with Necessaries, than by coming down here.

ACRON WHISTLER. I do not mind the Loss of Time in Hunting when I come down to see my Friends.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell him I have observed that when the Head Men of this Nation came down, I never found that he came with them, but always by himself.

ACRON WHISTLER. The back Wars have always hindered me for we have Wars backward as well as in our Front, which hindered me from coming with the Rest of the Headmen.

GOVERNOR. Are there any Traders in his Town?

ACRON WHISTLER. No, not any. That is Part of my Errand here to desire that Traders, white Men, may be settled among us.

GOVERNOR. How many Gun Men are there in his Town?

ACRON WHISTLER. There are about 20. If any white Men were settled in our Town, many would come and trade with us.

GOVERNOR. I fancy if they had been good Hunters, white Men would have come and settled among them. Therefore as no Trader is settled there, 'tis probable they have few Skins.

ACRON WHISTLER. Somebody told me that I should come to you to have white People come among us.

GOVERNOR. How far is the Halbama Fort from his Town?

ACRON WHISTLER. It is a great Way from us. We have not any Correspondence with them. They are above 25 Miles from us.

GOVERNOR. How far is the Muccolasses from it?

ACRON WHISTLER. They are gone up near the Halbama Fort. The Muccolasses [are] within 8 Miles of that Fort.

2D HEAD MAN. (belonging to the Town of Ulchitchi) I have travelled a great Way to see the Governor.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell him I am glad to see him if he has any Thing to say.

2D HEAD MAN. Tell him I am glad to see him. I want a Gun if he pleases.

GOVERNOR. When they came to my House I perceived they all had very good Arms. I should be glad to know where they had their Guns. They have a Right, it's true, to defend themselves from their Enemies, but as we heard last Sunday they were near making a very bad Use of their Guns, by intending to have fired upon the Cherokees, which Thing was and is not to be suffered, and will be punished whenever it happens.

ACRON WHISTLER. We did not expect the Cherokees here when we came down. We knew Nothing about them till we saw them.

GOVERNOR. They must know that the Cherokees are our Friends, so that the killing any of them in our Settlements is the same as killing any of us. But I have often desired them to make [Peace] with one another and I still think it will be better for them to be Friends.

ACRON WHISTLER. We have often made Peace with the Cherokees, but they have double Tongues for no sooner do we make Peace with them than they brake it.

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GOVERNOR. I do not talk to you as to the Nation concerning Peace. I will write upon the Subject to all the Head Men of the Nation. What I now say to you is only for regulating your own Conduct as private Persons whilst you are in our Settlements.

ACRON WHISTLER. Last Time we made Peace with the Cherokees we sent them a white Wing, but no sooner did they receive it but they broke the Peace. If they were here and a Linguister, I could prove that the Cherokees were the first that brake the Peace.

GOVERNOR. By the Information given by the Traders and by their own Account it was otherwise.

ACRON WHISTLER. I can not see into that.

GOVERNOR. What I am now to say, I do not accuse the Creek Nation in General of what is lately done, but we have had certain Information that lately some Creeks did waylay some of the Cherokees in the Parths [*sic*] that had been down among us on their Return Home and killed a Cherokee, that this is a Thing we can not permit, and you ought to enquire into it. This was done about three Moons ago.

ACRON WHISTLER. We never have heard of it.

GOVERNOR. I apprehend the Action was so very bad, that those who committed it have been ashamed to own it. Did you never hear of it in your Nation?

ACRON WHISTLER. We never heard of it. There was no such Thing done that we heard of.

GOVERNOR. There were about 100 Cherokees on the Path going Home who had been sent for by this Government, but one having dropt behind, three Creeks who lay in Ambush, started up and shot him, and having taken off his Scalp called out that they were Cowetas.

ACRON WHISTLER. Such a Thing may be, but I never heard of it.

GOVERNOR. I hear the Headman of the Chick Town is dead.

ACRON WHISTLER. The Headman that was last down here is dead.

GOVERNOR. Who is the Trader that lives there now?

ACRON WHISTLER. He is one Mr. McCay. They call him the English Madman.

GOVERNOR. Is Tuskestannaka alive?

ACRON WHISTLER. He is dead. There are 10 Men and 2 Women of our Upper Towns came down with us, and there were 26 of the Lower Creeks, that want Guns, our Guns being almost gone.

GOVERNOR. I am sure I saw them have a great many good Guns. (To the Interpreter) Tell them that if they had sent us Word that they were in Want

of Guns we might perhaps have supplied them by Way of Present, but we will not permit Indians to ask for any Thing. We have many Indians besides them to give Presents to. The Great King George had sent them Presents to which were lately distributed among them, they surely must have had a Share of those Presents. It's impossable we can give Presents to everybody.

ACRON WHISTLER. Of all the Presents we had sent from Georgia, we had not 10 Bullets a Piece. Our young Warriours did resolve to come here, as they had not had any Presents given them, to have them here.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them we shall think of it.

ACRON WHISTLER. I am now old and cannot hunt as I used to do. I want a Saddle.

GOVERNOR. He does not seem to be so old. I do not see one gray Hair upon him. Several that have come hither I have observed to have gray Hairs. He has none. (To the Interpreter) Tell them I will not detain them any longer. Ask if they have a been well supplied with Provisions since they came. I hope they have not wanted.

ACRON WHISTLER. We want Wire for Rings to our Ears.

GOVERNOR. Tell them they shall have some. I have done with them at Present.

TALK OF TWELVE CHEROKEES TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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Talk of 12 Cherokee Indians to his Excellency, Wednesday the 1st April, A. M., 1752

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them as most of their Nation were very lately down here, I am surprized to see them now. Ask what they came for.

INDIANS. We are come here to see what we can get as I and my People were out a hunting, we were drove down here by the Creeks.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them we have given them already all the Presents that were to be given. I am therefore surprized, as he is an old Man, that he did not know that they were not to come down but when we sent for them.

INDIAN. When we were out a hunting we were drove down here by the Creeks. Two of our Guns are out of Order, and so we are come down to have some Guns and Ammunition.

GOVERNOR. How many are there here of the Cherokees now, that were down last Time.

INDIAN. There are eight.

GOVERNOR. Do all these 8 come from one Town? What Town are they of?

INDIAN. Estatoc.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them though their coming down without Leave is contrary to the Treatie they lately made with us, yet as it appears that they were drove down by their Enemies, they shall have Guns and a little Ammunition to defend themselves.

INDIAN. That is very good.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them they are not to look for their Enemies in our Settlements, but if they meet with any and are attacked they are to defend themselves. But unless they are fired at, they are not to fire and therefore they had best go away.

INDIAN. Very well.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. As there are 8 of those that were here, tell them that they surely remember that they agreed that the Indian Andrew who killed the English Man at the Oconies should be delivered up to us, and that they should give the Satisfaction agreed on for the Goods they took away from Barnard Hughs.

INDIAN. Neither the white People nor any of our Nation knew of our coming down here, therefore we had not any Directions about Skiagunsta about Anything.

GOVERNOR. We desire only that on your Return Home you will tell Skiagunsta that we are surprized he has not sent down the Man that murdered the white Man to the Southward.

INDIAN. Yes, I shall tell him.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell him there was another Man whom they promised to send down called the Little Carpenter.

INDIAN. Did not understand what the Governor meant by the Little Carpenter.

GOVERNOR. Ask if their be any of the Cherokees alive that were in England to see the Great King.

INDIAN. They are all dead but one.

GOVERNOR. What is his Name?

INDIAN. Tehngannuto.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Ask any of the 8 People that were here last why Telugannuto, as we call him the Little Carpenter, was not sent down according to Promice?

INDIAN. The Warriour that lived [at] Keowee, the Creeks took and made a Slave of him.

GOVERNOR. It was he that lived at Chote. Why don't they send him down?

INDIAN. When he pays his Debts he will come down next Spring.

GOVERNOR. We expect they will send him down without Fail and that they also will pay Bernard Hughs for his Goods.

INDIAN. Now as I have got it in my Head, I shall tell our People of it when I get Home.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them that I think it proper they go away this Afternoon, for the Creeks go away the Day after tomorrow. Finis.

TALK OF THE ACORN WHISTLER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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GOVERNOR. Let them know that I am to direct my Discourse to the Head Man and I desire that the Rest would listen to what I have to say. Two Days ago you were here with me in the Council Chamber when 10 of the Upper Creeks were present and 26 of the Lower Creeks to hear what I had to say.

They cannot have forgot what I said to them, but if they should I shall refresh their Memory by repeating it over again. I told you that your coming to Charles Town was contrary to Treatie and that it was wrong unless you were sent hither by the Heads of your own People. It was wrong on many other Accounts for the bringing so many Men from the Defence of their Country, especially as they were at War with other Indians. I told you further, that you lost too much Time in coming down which they had better have employed in hunting. I told you also that it might be attended with bad Consequences because they might meet with their Enemies and Mischief and Bloodshed might ensue in our Settlements. I set before them an unlucky Accident that had like to have happned a Day or two before, by their Intention to fall upon the Cherokees our Friends, which was a Thing we could not have put up with, and I cautioned them not to commit any Hostilities among us, and not to hurt and meddle with the Cherokees whom we look upon as our Friends and they told us they had made Peace with them and that they had Eat and Drank with them and exchanged Blankets and Smoaked together and shaken Hands. Likewise they promised to make the Peace general, when they went Home. I acquainted the Cherokees of this, and that they might depend they would not hurt them, but Yesterday the Cherokees went away, intending no Injury to any Person, and expecting none, being charged with Messages from me to the Heads of their Nation, but by the Time they had gone a little Way from Town, being a very inconsiderable Number, a large Body of the Lower Creeks, 26 in Number, followed them and came up with them as they were sat down, not expecting any Harm, when the Creeks fell upon and killed 3 of them as I am informed, which was an Act not only perfidious to the Cherokees, but very outrageous and injurious to us and which happned at our very Door.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter) I ask what they have to say to this.

INDIAN. I acknowledge you to be a King and a Governor, and I came to see you in Friendship and had no Thoughts of doing these Things myself. This was done by the Lower Creeks and not by me. I am King of my own Towns, and I thought of no Harm in coming down. They call me the White King for I love Peace. I was about the Town drinking and knew Nothing of their going, but as soon as I did, I went towards them and met the last Man a going off, and packing up his Things. I asked if he was going and he said Yes. I then run away and told the Interpreter I imagined they were going to do some Mischief, but I knew Nothing about it. I command seven Towns and as soon as I go back I will acquaint the Head King of it. As to the Talapoosee People, they are not so mad as the Lower People.

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GOVERNOR. We have heard what you have said, but yet we can hardly think it possible that so many Men could be ignorant of what was intended, and if so they ought to have told it to me.

ACORN WHISTLER. None of us here knew anything of it. (Pointing to an Indian on his right Hand) I asked this Man if they were a going. He said he knew Nothing about it, but as soon as I found they were a going I came and told it. The Lower Creeks have served us so before and when we have made

Peace with the Cherokees, they have knocked it in the Head, and made War again.

GOVERNOR. When you came Home you saw, you say, the Creeks going away and the last Man of them, but as they were going on so villainous a Design, why did you not stop them?

ACORN WHISTLER. I did not know what they were about, nor what they intended. They did it of themselves. Four People were scattered here and there, and some on board of Ships. I never throw away the white People's Talk, and I never intend to throw it away.

GOVERNOR. We know what you and your People came for, it was to see me. What did the Lower Creeks come for; what was their Business?

INDIAN. We happened to be at Col. Bull's first, and as soon as we saw the Others a coming, we were frightned in seeing so many and did not know what they came for. We could not know their Hearts for they did not tell me Anything.

GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Ask him why he did not come last Night when we sent for him?

ACORN WHISTLER. I was very lame in my Knee. The Indians kicked me and I could not walk, and I was drunk as well as they. They asked me the Night before if I would joyn them, and knock the Cherokees in the Head in Town, but I refused it, and I did not think they would have done it after I refused it.

GOVERNOR. You say you was lame and yet I myself saw you without any Lameness walking on the Bay, and therefore you might have come as well to me and told me of their going, as to be walking there. (To the Interpreter) Ask him if they proposed it to any other besides himself.

ACORN WHISTLER. No, not as I heard.

GOVERNOR. When he came first into this Room he said he knew Nothing of it and that he saw the last going off, but now he says they told him over Night of it. I am surprised how he can contradict himself so.

ACORN WHISTLER. They did tell me so, but as we were drunk I did not mind them. I forgot it.

GOVERNOR. There is a great Difference betwixt saying that one forgot a Thing and of never knowing any Thing about it. And I think now they may be sensible and perceive the bad Consequences in bringing down Arms with them to Town. Their Countrymen have made a very bad Use of them. I have therefore sent for their Arms and I shall take care that there be no Mischief done them, but they must remain some Time here till I can think what Steps to take to have Satisfaction and of what Message will be proper to send up by them to their Nation.

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ACORN WHISTLER. Our Things are all up in the House. If we have not our Arrows with us, what shall we do if the Enemy come up with us.

GOVERNOR. What Enemies?

INTERPRETER. He means the Notowegas.

GOVERNOR. What do they fear that we should suffer their Enemies to attack them in Town?

INDIAN. We are cold and want to be dispatched, and to get Home and get Wood to warm ourselves. I came down to get Necessaries. I want Nothing else.

GOVERNOR. I listen to what you say and I have considered it that without your Arms, as you have expressed it, you think yourselves in some Danger. If you will come into Town, I will order a warm House where you shall have Fire and other Necessaries.

ACORN WHISTLER. I hope we are to have Presents.

GOVERNOR. 'Tis no Time to talk of Presents. Before you go away, then Things will be thought of. At this Time our Talk is of a more serious Nature. We never involve the Innocent with the Guilty. You say you are Upper Creeks and know Nothing what the Lower Creeks do, and if so, you may depend upon it you shall be safe.

ACORN WHISTLER. I want some Shot to kill Turkeys.

GOVERNOR. I am surprised to hear a Man of his Sence talk about such Tryffles. Tell him we are about a very serious Affair.

ACORN WHISTLER. We are Talapussee People, we do no Harm, our Wars ly [*sic*] backward with the Chactaws and Chickesaws.

GOVERNOR. I have Nothing further to say to you this Evening. You shall be very safe, and you may go to the Home we have now provided for you and there remain for some Days, for we have Something to communicate to your Nation and want you to carry it up to them. (To the Interpreter) Tell them the Women shall bring their Things to them.

ACORN WHISTLER. We are not affrayed to fetch them.

GOVERNOR. I have Nothing to say more. I wish them good Night.

ACORN WHISTLER. You are a good Man. I fear Nothing in town.

CAPTAIN LADSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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Thursday Night, 12 o'Clock, April
the 2nd, 1752, Ashly Ferry

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Agreeable to an Order to me directed by Lt. Col. Izard which I received this Afternoon about 4 o'Clock upon Receipt of which I immediatly raised a Part of my Company and intercepted seven Creek Indians and took four of them as they passed the Ferry. The other three got off by Favour of the Night. Had it not been so late as 12 o'Clock I make no Doubt but that we should have taken them all.

The Indians are very desirous of seeing your Excellency here in the Morning. I can by no Means perswade them to come to Town. They are vastly uneasy at their Confinement. I should be glad to receive your Excellency's Orders.

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

ISAAC LADSON

TALK OF FIVE UPPER CREEKS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

THE GOVERNOR (to the Interpreter). Tell them that although there be no Head Men here I shall talk to them. (Pointing to Folutka) tell this Man

because of the Confidence he has put in the English, by staying here and not going of with his Countrymen, he deserves to be a Head-man for he was persuaded that our detaining them was not out of any bad Design, or of doing them the least Harm, and I hope for the Future the Rest will think so also. I have given my Hand that they should be safe and they shall be so. Tell them because of his good Behaviour I shall give him a Commission before he goes to make him a Head Man.

INDIAN. When I go into my Country, I shall call the People together and tell them these Things.

GOVERNOR. When you were here two Days ago we expressed a great Abhorrence at the Action lately committed by the Lower Creeks, but as none of your People were concerned in it and disclaimed it, you have Nothing to fear from us on that Account, and I then told you so.

FOLUTKA. We were scared by a Man amongst us who understood and could talk a little English.

GOVERNOR. What did he say?

FOLUTKA. As we stood in the back Room before we were called in, we heard some People say they all ought to be hanged, and thereupon as our People were frightned, they all run away.

GOVERNOR. For the Future you are not to take Notice of what is told you without Doors, but only what is told you here by me in the Council Chamber.

INDIAN. It was an Utchee that told us and scared us.

GOVERNOR. Did that Utchee come with you from the Tallepuses?

FOLUTKA. No. When we were at the Lt. Governor's we found him and another Utchee there.

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GOVERNOR. There is too great a Connection between the Utchees and the Lower Creeks. They always want to involve the Upper Creeks in their Broils and have often created Trouble to them. Tell them that I hope for the Future they will not give any Ear to the Lower Creeks, nor indeed to the Traders there.

FOLUTKA. When we were at the Lt. Governor's the Acorn Whistler said, come go down with us, we shall make the more.

GOVERNOR. Tell them that the Reason we sent after them was to convince them that we intended to do them no Harm, for though you are now in our Power as you was before, yet you shall see that you still are safe. Therefore in your Return if you should meet with the Acorn Whistler you should laugh at him for his Fear, and tell him that you are returned safe and were all well treated here, as the Acorn Whistler would have been if he had stayed here also, for the English never intend to resent upon the Upper Creeks the Injuries done by the Lower Creeks only, for we look upon them as a distinct Nation, and the Upper Creeks in General have always behaved well to the English, and the Reason of taking away your Arms was as Meschief had already been done, that no further Mischief should be done, and the Reason of detaining you here was that you might carry up a Message to inform the Upper Creeks of what had happened.

INDIAN. We were very much scared at the Information given us by the Utchee. That was the Occasion of our Flight.

GOVERNOR. Remember what I now say to you. The English never punish the Innocent with the Guilty.

2D INDIAN. When we came to Ashley Ferry some of us went into the House there, but others of our People went on, which at first made us uneasy, but when they gave us Presents and used us well, we then began to be more easy.

GOVERNOR. Where are the Rest gone?

INDIAN. We can not tell where they gone. The Acorn Whistler told us at Ashley Ferry they would stop and sleep but as soon as they got there they pushed off and left us.

GOVERNOR. Endeavour to find out the others as you go Home, and when you see them tell them we are concerned lest they should be in want of Provisions in their Way Home. We have their Guns here and if you will take them you may carry them to them. (To the Interpreter) Ask if any of the four Men have had their Guns with them at the Ferry.

INDIAN. I had one Gun but my Wife took it and carried it before me.

GOVERNOR. I shall be glad to know what Road they are to take. I propose that some of you take the same Road and go after the Acorn Whistler, and the other should go the short Road up to the Nation, and Mr. Knot shall accompany them.

INDIAN. We are all willing to go in the Lower Path because the Upper Path is stopt, and dangerous because of the Notawegas and our other Enemies. Therefore we chouse to go all by the Ponachucoolas. Finis.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CHEROKEE NATION

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Council Chamber, 5 April, 1752

MY FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, A few Days ago a Creek Headman of the Town of Little Oakfuske called by us the Acorn Whistler arrived here with eight or ten of his People, and having met six and twenty of the Lower Creek, they came along with them. The Day after twelve of your People belonging chiefly to the Town of Estatoe who while they were a hunting were set upon by their Enemies came also to Charles Town, and not knowing that there were any Creeks here, they went directly to the House where they were, the same in which you were when last down to see me, for it seems there were eight of the twelve Cherokees who had been lately here. This Accident had like to have produced very ill Consequence for the Creeks seeing your People coming in imagined, I supposed, that they were coming to attack them and immediately took to their Arms, but they were prevented from doing any Mischief by some of our People, and next Day both Parties expressed a Desire to be Friends and they accordingly met, shook Hands, changed Blanketts, smoaked and danced together, and made Peace in the most solemn Manner, and the Creeks told me in Presence of my beloved Men that it should not only be Peace betwixt these two Parties while here but that when they returned to their Nation, they would endeavour to render it general.

I accordingly acquainted your People with this and having given them some small Presents, I desired them to make the best of their Way Home, and

I told the Creeks that I would dispatch them a Day or two after, but to my great Surprize and Concern the Lower Creeks, regardless of all that had passed betwixt your People and them, and forgetfull of the Promisses they made to me, followed the Cherokees and fell upon them in the Path not far from Charles Town and killed four upon the Spot and took one Prisoner. The Rest, I hope, made their Escape.

As soon as I had Notice of this unhappy Accident I immediately sent a Party in Pursuit of them, but the Creeks having travelled all Night at a prodigious Rate I am afraid they have gott clear off with the Prisoner. However, the Upper Creeks who disclaim any Knowledge of the Affair remained here till last Night, but I having then taken their Arms from them, some of them made their Escape but are brought back. I presume they were afraid although they had no Reason, not one of them having had any Concern of the Affair. Not one of them went away with the Others nor did one of the Lower Creeks remain here. They promise when they return Home to represent the Treachery of the Lower Creeks in a proper Light to their Country Men. I shall at the same Time send up some of my own People to acquaint the Creeks of the great Offence committed by these Fellows in our Settlements and you may depend upon it that all proper Measures will be taken to procure Satisfaction.

P. S. Since this Letter was written three of the twelve Cherokees are returned to Town, two of them wounded and all Care shall be taken to have them cured and sent Home. I must also acquaint you that this Action happened while your People [were] upon the Path going Home, and these Lower Creeks accompanying them and pretending to be their Friend.

I am, my good Friends, your loving Brother,

J. G.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE MILITIA OFFICERS¹⁸

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In the Council Chamber, April the 6th, 1752

SIR, Many of the Lower Creek Indians who were in Town last week have been guilty of a very great Offence and murdered four Cherokees contrary to their positive Promise made to me in Council the Day before and have carried off one a Prisoner. It is of the utmost Consequence to the Peace of this Province that these Creeks should be taken and secured. You are therefore with the greatest Diligence to call together as many of the Men under your Command as possible and with the greatest Caution and Care get these Lower Creeks being 26 in Number in your Power so as to prevent Resistance if possible. You are to disarm them and having bound them you are to bring them Prisoners to Town, but if they resist you are to use Force and follow such Orders in the Execution of this Service as you have received from me or as you may receive from Mr. Bull, the Lieut. Governor. You may endeavour to perswade the Upper Creeks to return if you have secured the Lower Creeks and give the strongest Assurances that they shall be safe for that their Conduct has not only

¹⁸ This is an enclosure with the letter which follows below.

been blameless but commendable, but if they had rather proceed to their Nation you are not to stop them by force.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BULL

Council Chamber, April 6, 1752

SIR, I wrote you two Days ago and your Son wrote you at the same Time upon the same Subject, and for Haste I must refer to these Letters. I have written to the several Militia Officers and I have enclosed them, and I must desire that you will give such further Directions as you shall see necessary.

P. S. Be pleased to direct the Letters and make what Additions you think proper and give such further Orders to them to Mr. DeSanseur and to the People that may as the Nature of the Thing requires.

WILLIAM BULL, JR., ESQ., TO GOVERNOR GLEN

April 15, 1752

SIR, I lately received a Letter from my Father in which he desires me to acquaint your Excellency that he had received your Letters and dispatched those directed to the Officers of the Militia, but that he apprehended they came too late to be carried into Execution for the Lower Creek Indians went from Mrs. Sassures on Monday Morning so that they were at the Palachuckeloes before your Excellency's Orders came to his Hands. That Mr. Small came to his House at Sheldon on Monday Evening with eight of the Upper Creeks, having overtaken three of them near Ponpon. The Acorn Whistler not being among them, my Father advised them to wait a Day for them. They accordingly waited till Wednesday Morning, when seeing Nothing of him, they concluded he had made the Best of his Way to the Palachuckeloes where he had left his Horses, so they set out. But on Thursday Morning the Acorn Whistler got to my Father's House almost starved with Hunger and Cold. After giving him Victuals and some Cloaths, my Father sent after his People who were overtaken about 15 Miles beyond Coosaw Hatchee. They returned about four Miles and pitched their Camp to wait for the Whistler who told Mr. Sausseur as he went by his House at Coosaw Hatchee that he would stay some Days and hunt in those Parts, and then would return to Charles Town. One of the Lower Creeks was killed by the Cherokees in the Fight.

My Father desires me to inform your Excellency that when Alec, the Creek Indian, comes to his House he will acquaint him with the Resolutions of this Government relating to Indians coming to Charles Town, that he will endeavour to acquaint him in such Manner as to avoid disquieting him, and advise him to stay at Sheldon till he sends to your Excellency and receives your Answer.

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

WM. BULL, JR.

To his Excellency, Jas. Glen, Esq.

LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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Tomatly, April 30th, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Next Day after Mr. Elliot came Home, I went at his Request to Mr. Docharty's with him and read your Letter to him, and asking what Answer he would send, he swore by God he never said any Thing (what said he) I promise Elliott a Gang of my Horses for five and twenty Pound, no by God. I desired him take care what he said, and asked him did he think his Excellency would assert a Lie; that I myself heard him say so, both before he went to the Governour and again in the Governour's Presence confirm the same. He said again that if he ever said so he was drunk. I told him he was right in his Senses at the Time and himself proposed going to his Excellency's Lodging that Morning. I supposed to inform him what he had determined to do with Relation to the Partnership between him and Mr. Elliott, and that if I had thought him in the least drunk I should have been loth to have accompanied him thither for my own Credit's Sake. I then repeated the Form of his Promise which was as follows, I told him that (if he would) he might remember one Morning he desired me to accompany him to the Governor, and that on the Street he said freely without any Suggestion of either Elliott or myself, Grant, I'll let the little Scotchman have forty Pack Horses for 25 Pounds a Head and that you would let him have them so cheap because being in Company with him you should have an equal Share of the Profitts of their Work to which I answered that you did right, and that I was sure it would turn out more to your Advantage than the whole Value of the Horses, and when you came before the Governor you told him, please, your Excellency, I have before Mr. Grant, let Mr. Elliott, as he is to be my Partner in Trade, have forty Pack Horses for 25 Pound per Head. This you said without the Governour's speaking one Word relating to the Affair at that Time and all this I told him he said of himself without the least Proposal or Argument to extort the same. His Answer was what? He let him have a Gang of his Horses. No, what had he running up and down like a Vagabond? No, by God, he would sooner go to Prison and there eat and drink them before any such whistling Monky Fellow should have it to say that he had bitt old Docharty. All this was in an unreasonable Passion so that I thought it needless to say any Thing further to a mad Man which he most resembled at that Time.

The Raven of Tunesee desired Mr. Elliott would please to come there after he had been over the Hills, which he did and I accompanied him thither the 2nd Time after the Indians. Thanks to your Excellency and the honourable Council, was delivered Mr. Elliott, and I called Mr. Docharty out by himself in order to talk to him privately. Mr. Elliott desired to know what Answer he had proposed to send your Excellency, and as he seemed inflexible, neither was determined to hear either Law or Reason, he intended to sett off for Carolina. He told him he might go, that when Kelly returned with the Answer to his Letters he would send then his Answer. That he had no Business with whither he went or stayed. Mr. Elliott desired that [what?] Skins there was might be sent down to the Merchant. He told him he had no Business with the Skins he had, that he would send them down by one that he could trust better,

using opprobrious Language which Mr. Elliot at that Time, as he said, was resolved to give a deaf Ear to till he could get him where he might have Justice. Mr. Docharty said he would not be long behind him, go when he would. Mr. Elliott told him he wished he could have the Honour of seeing him there. Docharty, [276] in a boisterous Manner, made Answer, what, do you threaten. I value you not, nor no such Puppie, which last Word I believe Mr. Elliott did not hear or believe it would have tryed his Patience, for if a Man is old he ought to behave as such.

It is certain Mr. Elliott hath Regard to the Laws and Trades accordingly, so that it is no Wonder the Indians has no Regard to him when another hard by Trades at the old Random Rate, without Regard either to Law or Government, which must certainly end in Ruin either of the Trader or Merchant or both. What Esteem can these Infidels have of a Law (those solemnly injoynd before their Faces and so often read) when they see it disregarded by the Traders, trampled upon and not in the least minded. If a Government will be so imposed upon out of regard to any private Man's Interest, so as to let the whole suffer thereby, there is no more can be said. However, I beg Pardon for this Presumption in delivering my Thoughts so freely.

This Morning the Warriour of this Town came to my House and I speaking to him in Relation to Mr. Elliott, he told me that when Docharty came up, he told him that all the Vally belonged to him and that they must come to him for what they wanted, that the Goods were all his and that by and by he would send the little Man to Cheowee [because] they lay at some greater Distance and he should trade there. By which Means they still thought the Goods were Docharty's and finding Mr. Elliott did not trade as he did, but acted like one that would pay his Merchant and according to that Law which was wisely calculated to enable all and every One to do the same, no Wonder the Indians had but a mean Opinion of him, and that he was obliged to let them know as he traded according as he was obliged by the Law. They had heard in Carolina he would not be imposed upon. However, all his Endeavours or any other honest Man's will be of no Effect so long as all are not brought under the same Law. He is a carefull and industrious, honest Man as far as can be seen of him and ought to be supported and countenanced by such. But I must say he has met with an infamous Partner of whom I never knew so much before, as I now do. The acting by Law would be more Advantage to Docharty and his Merchant, I am sure, than the Methods he takes. And although it is not my Business, yet I cannot help speaking my Mind when I see a Man so imposed upon as Mr. Elliott is for setting aside his Breach of Promises concerning the Horses. I can see Nothing but that Docharty intended to support his Trade, and Grandeur, and Villainy on Mr. Elliott's Creditt during the Co-partnership, and to leave him a bankrupt Beggar at last to look for a Parcell of Indian Debts for his Share, and those mostly trusted out contrary to Law, and so by that Law irrecoverable.

I humbly beg your Excellency's Pardon for this Trouble, and as such Inteligences ought to be true and circumstantially related I hope your Excellency will pardon the Incoherency thereof from

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

LUD. GRANT

LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

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May 4th, 1752

P. T. Since I wrote my last, David McDaniel in his Way to Docharty's came to my House and told me that there is now at Canutry a Man who kept Store in some of the out Settlements of Virginia whom the deceased Murphy perswaded in with him, telling him that there was so many Skins in his Parts of this Nation that the Indians knew not what to do with them; that they had not a sufficient Supply of Goods from Carolina; that what the Traders brought amongst them was not enough to purchase near the Quantity of Skins the Indians yearly killed. Upon which the Man, greedy at any Rate of Gain and expecting no Danger, accompanied the said Murphy in, who some Days afterwards was killed, as the Letter from Tuckasegee mentions.

The Man is in a starving Condition and forced to apply to the Traders for Relief, who I hear are assisting to him, which is very commendable but believe it is with a View some of them has of being better acquainted with him in his own Country. Some of the Indians brought him 2 Does and one Buck for a Match-Coat (which is two Yards Strouds) which he refused to give, but told them that as he was so far and was like to be obliged to sell for six Weight of Leather, he would have 3 Bucks or six Does, raw Skins, and if dressed Leather, he would trim the Skins round where there was any Hair left and so took the Skins they had brought him and trimmed them Head, Tail, Legs and all round, on which was any Hair and so gave the Indian the Value of them at the Rate of six Weight of Leather per Match-Coat. This the Indians suffered as McDaniel said without the least Grumbling, thinking I suppose to inveigle thereby more Traders to come in which I believe they'll miss for the Man says he would give a hundred Guineas to be at Home again to which if he comes is a great Chance. He also, as McDaniel says, reports for Truth that there is a Company of Traders guarded by thirty Indians on their Way to this Nation. That they belong to New York Government and will be in about the Middle of this Instant, if it is true (which I must question). The Little Carpenter is amongst them and they also report that Joseph Oliver is with them, who went to Virginia with the said Carpenter's Gang, Summer was twelve Months, and imposed so much upon that Government that a Reward was promised, as I heard, for apprehending him.

I am also told that Abraham Smith who went to Virginia has a Power of Attorney from his Brother Dick, and by Virtue thereof is selling every [Thing], the Slaves, Lands, Goods, Chattels belonging to the said Dick, his Brother, and purchasing Indian trading Goods for this Nation with the Money thereof. Which Way two Fellows (if Horse Stealing be Felony) can pretend to sett up for Merchants in a Province where the Crime was committed and may yet be proved is some of the greatest Impudence and grossest Assurance I ever heard of. The Man whom Dick Smith sent to Virginia to bring back the Horses is returned, and brought one of them, the worst, and reports the other is dead, and I suppose he thinks to make it up with the Indian and get clear. Here are several in this Nation, it's thought, think to fly to Georgia, Virginia, &c. and to screen themselves from the Justice of South Carolina. I shall let no

Opportunity slip to inform your Excellency of whatever shall come to my Ears which may be detrimental to the Peace of the Province, or these Indians in General and again subscribe myself.

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

LUD. GRANT
