

held in the Tuckabatchees Square on the 21st and 22[nd] Days of September last past, and there heard it declared and acknowledged by all the Head Men of the said General Assembly that the Indian called the Acorn Whistler was killed for Satisfaction to the English for the Meschief done in Charles Town, and no other Cause, and this Deponent declareth that he knoweth of no other, and lastly this Deponent doth solemnly declare that he never told or affirmed to any Person or Persons whatever that the Indian called the Acorn Whistler was killed before the Agent arrived in the Nation, which he this Deponent doth declare upon his own Knowledge to be absolutely false and groundless, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

his
RICHARD _____ BLAKE
Mark

Sworn before me at the Town of the Tughatchees in the Upper Creek Nation this 19th Day of December, 1752.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH, Clerk

Test LACHLEN MCKINTOSH

No. 7

December 12, 1752

Before me, Thomas Bosomworth, Clerk, Agent to the Creek Indian Nation from the Government of South Carolina, personally appeared John Ladson, Trader in the Owseechees, who being duly sworn, declareth upon Oath that on Tuesday, the eleventh Day of August last past, he the said Deponent, was present at the general Meeting of all the Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation at the Coweta Town, and that the said Deponent there heard the Indian called the Acorn Whistler accused as the Author of all the Mischief done in [132] Charles Town, and that he, the said Acorn Whistler, ought to suffer for it, and the said Deponent doth declare that he never heard any News of the Acorn Whistler's Death either from any white Man or Indian whatever till several Days afterwards, and that the first News the said Deponent heard of the said Indian's Death was after the Hitchetaw Busk, which was the 19th Day of August last past.

JOHN LADSON

Sworn before me at the Owseechee Town in the Lower Creek Nation this 12th Day of December, 1752.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH, Clerk

No. 8

December 12, 1752

Before me, Thos. Bosomworth, Clerk, Agent to the Creek Nation from the Government of South Carolina, personally appeared James Hewitt, Trader in the Owseeches who being duly sworn declareth upon Oath that on Wednesday the 19th Day of August last past, he the said Deponent, was at the House of John Kennard, Trader in the Hitchetaw, in Company with Mr. Bosomworth, Agent, and Mary, his Wife, and that an Indian called Thlackpallakee, a Coweta Fellow, came and acquainted the said Mary Bosomworth that the Bussiness was

done, and he hoped the Great Man's Heart (meaning the Governor) would be streight, and the said Deponent doth declare that he afterwards understood the said Indian's Meaning was that the Acorn Whistler was killed for Satisfaction to the English, and lastly the said Deponent doth declare that he never heard any News from white Men or Indians of the Acorn Whistler's Death before the 19th Day of August last past.

JAMES HEWITT

Sworn before me at the Town of the Owseechees in the Lower Creek Nation this twelfth Day of December, 1752.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH, Clerk

|133|

No. 9

December 12, 1752

Before me, Thomas Bosomworth, Clerk, Agent to the Creek Nation from the Government of South Carolina, personally appeared John Kennard, Trader in the Hitchetaw Town in the Lower Creek Nation, who being duly sworn declareth upon Oath that on Wednesday the 19th Day of August last past he, the said Deponent, was at his own House in Company with the Agent, and his Wife, Messrs. McKintosh and Hewit. That an Indian called Thlackapallakee, a Coweta Fellow, came into the Room in a very great Hurry, and addressing himself to Mary, the Wife of Thos. Bosomworth, told her that the Business was done, that the Man that was the Occasion of the Meschief was killed for it, and that he hoped the Governor's Heart would now be streight. That the said Mary Bosomworth then checked the said Indian for it as there were some Indians in Company that were in Liquor, and no more was at that Time spoke about it, but the said Deponent doth further declare that the next Morning at Breakfast, the said Mary Bosomworth informed him, this Deponent, that the said Indian's Meaning was that the Acorn Whistler was killed for Satisfaction for the Meschief done in Charles Town as it was agreed by the Head Men that he, the said Acorn Whistler, was the Ringleader of that Gang that did the Meschief. That the said Mary Bosomworth then desired him, the said Deponent, nott to speak of the Cause of the said Acorn Whistler's Death as it might be off dangerous Consequence to discover it to the Indians till all the Head Men could be consulted about it, and lastly this Deponent doth declare that he never heard the least Notice of the said Acorn Whistler's Death from any white Person or Persons, Indian or Indians, whatsoever before that Information given at that Time by the above mentioned Indian, and the said Mary Bosomworth.

his

JOHN _____ KENNARD
Mark

Sworn before me at the Huchetaw Town in the Lower Creek Nation this 12th Day of December, 17[5]2

THOS. BOSOMWORTH, Clerk

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES GEDDES¹⁹

|134|

November 6, 1752

Before me, Thos. Bosomworth, Agent to the Creek Indian Nation from the Government of South Carolina, personally appeared James Gaddes, Hierling to Mr. Patrick Brown, Trader in the Upper Nation, who being duly sworn, declareth that on Thursday the second Instant he, the said Deponent, accompanied the said Agent to the Breed Camp in the Upper Nation. That there ware likewise in company several white Men and Creek Indians. That upon our Arrival at the House of Mr. John Pettygrew, Trader in the said Town, the said Agent was waited on by the Head Men of the Chickesaws. That the said Agent first demanded to see the Body of the Indian that was killed for Satisfaction for the white Man, that severall Excuses were alledged that is not contrary to the Customs to open the Grave of the Dead, but that the said Agent and white People might see the Place where the Body was laid or buried if that would be satisfaction, but the said Agent still insisted that the Body of the Deceased might be seen by some white Man or other, or it would not be sufficient Proof to the Governor. That after several Arguments were made Use of by the Agent to convince them of the Reasonableness and Necessity of giving this Demonstration of the Truth of the Fact, the King of the Town at last with much Reluctancy consented to it, and ordred [*sic*] his Brother to go a long with him, this Deponent, to open the Grave to show the dead Body, and he, this Deponent, doth declare that at the Request of the said Agent he did go along with the said Indian King's Brother to the Place where the Body lay. That two Women, the Relations of the deceased, were laying crying upon the Grave. That the said Women with great Reluctancy by the Authority and Persuasion of the said Indian along with him, this Deponent did see the Grave which was opened, and he this Deponent, did actually see and tuch [*sic*] the Body of the Man that killed himself the Day before for Satisfaction for the Death of the white Man, which the Indians all declared in the Presence of several white Men and Indians.

JAMES GEDDES

Sworn before me at the Town of the Oakfuskeys this 6th Day of November, 1752.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

AFFIDAVIT OF LACHLAND McINTOSH

|135|

November 14, 1752

This Day personally appeared before his Excellency the Governor, Lachland McKintosh, Indian Trader, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelis, maketh Oath,

That Stephen Forrest, Interpreter, some Time ago among the Creek Indians, told those Indians that Mr. Bosomworth now Agent for this Province among the said Indians, had not any proper Authority from the Governor to be Agent nor ever had been with the Governor, as the said Indian told Mrs.

¹⁹In the original, this affidavit is not identified by number.

Bosomworth in the Deponent's Hearing, and likewise said that he, Forrest, had seen the Governor and had good Talks from him which he would deliver them. The Deponent further saith that the Creeks told Mr. Bosomworth in the Publick Square of the Cowetas in the Deponent's Hearing that John Kennard, a Georgia Trader, told the King of the Hichita's Son in the Public Square that he met Mr. Bosomworth at Augusta, and told him that the Demands they were to make in the Name of this Government to the Creek Nation were unreasonable, and that the Answer that Mr. Bosomworth made to him was that he more regarded the Indians than white People. Kennard owned he had so! On which Mr. Bosomworth gave him a Blow on the Breast as he owned, but all which was false for he had not seen Mr. Bosomworth till in the Indian Country, and further said that he heard Richd. Street, Pack Horse Man to John Sellers, say that he was not subject to any King and had Nothing to do with any King. The Agent made Answer, do you know what you say? That that is Treason and more than your Life is worth. He replied, he never paid Tribute to any King, and had not any King at all. Mr. Bosomworth said he should have him tied. He answered all the white People their [*sic*] should not tie him.

And further this Deponent saith that he heard [Mrs.] Bosomworth say that the Indians told her that one Charles Jordon, Pack Horse Man to Peter Randal, told the said India[ns] that they, viz., the Creeks, had but a short Time to live, for that there was a great Body of Carolina Forces on the March coming to cut them off, on which the Creeks sent out a Runners [*sic*] particularly to the Chickesaws, their Friends near New Windsor, to know the Truth thereof, who on Return declared that Jordan had told them |136| a manifest Lie. And further this Deponent saith not.

LACHLAND MCKINTOSH

Sworn before his Excellency the Governor this 14th Day of November, 1752.

Tet. ALEXANDER GORDON, C. C.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

By his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor, &c., the Instructions to Mr. Thomas Bosomworth.

1st. Whereas it is thought necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of this his Province that an Agent be forthwith sent to the Creek Nation, there to transact several Matters of Importance, and whereas you have been represented to me as a fit Person to be employed on such Occasion, I have therefore by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, thought fit to nominate and appoint you, Mr. Thomas Bosomworth, to be Agent to the Creek Indians, and together with these Instructions a Commission under the Great Seal will be delivered to you for that Purpose. You are therefore with all convenient Speed to prepare yourself for a Journey to that Country, taking with you two Servants, for which Service and defraying all Expences, you shall receive seven hundred Pound current Money of this Province at your Return.

2d. But whereas you may probably think proper to carry with you Mrs. Mary Bosomworth, your Spouse, who is said by her Relation with some of the

Head Men to have an Interest in the Creek Nation, and by being well acquainted with their Language may be usefull in this Negotiation, therefore to encourage you and her to use your uttmost Diligence and Care in the Matters now recommended to you, you shall receive from this Government such an additional Sum to the above mentioned 700 Pounds as will in the whole amount to six and fifty Shillings Proclamation Money for each Day that you shall be upon the said Service, provided you |137| succeed therein, and procure the Satisfaction demanded.

3d. When you arrive at the Cowitas, the first Town in the Creek Nation, you are immediately to repair to the House of Malatchi, and at the same Time you are to send for Chiggilli, and in the Presence of these two Head Men only, you are to produce and read your Commission, and having made my Compliments to them, and assured them of the great Regard that I have for them, you are to let them understand that I could not have given a more pregnant Proof of it, than by making Choise of you whom I knew to be so nearly allied to them to execute a Commission of such Consequence.

4[th]. You are to acquaint them that your Zeal for his Majesty King George, made you undertake this Service at a Time when you intended and your private Affairs required your going to England, and that you did it the more readily, as you knew you should thereby have an Opportunity of serving the Creek Nation also. That your chief Hope of Success next to the Reasonableness and Justice of the Demand that you are to make, is founded upon their Friendship to you which you flatter yourself with, from their repeated Promises, as well as from your past Experience, that the near Relation you stand in to them makes you rely upon it that the Friendship that both of them profess to have for the English forbids you to doubt it, and their known Love for their own Country convinces you of it.

5th. You are to let them know that you have heard many Things enumerated that we had Reason to take amiss, but that you had only three Things in charge to mention to them, and if Satisfaction be given on these three Articles that all other Things will be forgiven and forever forgot.

In the first Place we complain of the Injuries and Wrongs they have done us in attacking and murthuring several of our Friends, in our Settlements, and under our immediate Protection, contrary to |138| the Laws of Carolina and of all Countries and Nations whatever. Of this first Complaint you are to give them two Instances, namely, that in Winter last when some Cherokees, who had been sent for by this Government, were returning Home, depending upon our Protection, one of them falling behind his Countrymen, was killed by the Lower Creeks in our Settlements, though he was in company with and assisting our Traders.

This is the first Instance you are to give them, after which you are to give a second Instance of their injurious Behaviour, and you are fully to expatiate upon it, and to represent it in the strongest Colours to wit, that though it is well known to be an old Agreement betwixt all Indians and us that they are not to come to Charles Town but when they are sent for by the Governour or when any of their Head Men have any Thing to communicate to the Govern-

ment, nevertheless, twenty-six Fellows of the Ousketché Town, regardless of these Stipulations, without being sent for by the Governor or without any Head Men with them, lately left their own Country, and knowing that they would be stoped at Fort Moore, should they presume to pass that Way, they came by another Road to Charles Town. The Governour, desirous to prevent such Practices for the Future, sent for the Creeks to the Town House, and accordingly the Acorn Whistler and eleven Upper Creeks came, and with them these six and twenty Lower Creeks, the Governor in Presence of the beloved Men, and at their Desire chequed these Lower Creeks for their Proceedings, and at the same Time acquainted them that there were twelve Cherokees in Town; that the Cherokees were our Friends as well as the Creeks, and while they remained in our Country, we were bound to defend them from all Injuries, that if any Violence was offered to them, we should look upon it as if done to the English, and that he thought the Caution more necessary in Regard that he had been informed, that |139| a Day or two before they had intended to attack these Cherokees as they had come into Town, but had been prevented. The Creeks replied that this Caution was unnecessary for that since the Creeks and Cherokees had accidentally met in a Country where they were not to hurt one another, they had made Peace together, they had shaken Hands, eat, drank, danced, and smoaked together, and had exchanged Blankets. In fine they looked upon them as Brothers, and gave me the strongest Assurances that they would not touch them. Upon which I desired the Cherokees to go Home, telling them that no Harm should happen them, and bidding them confide in our promised Protection. Accordingly the Cherokees fearing no hurt nor intending none, left the Town. But they were soon followed by the six and twenty Lower Creeks, who immediately came up with them, and shook Hands, taking the Feathers off their own Heads, and putting them on theirs, telling them that as they were now all one People they would go one Path, but they had not proceeded above a Mile or two when perceiving that the Cherokees had no Suspicion, but had laid aside their Arms, and sat down on the Ground. Then they immediately fell upon them, and killed four on the Spot, cutting off their Heads and mangling their Bodies in a barbarous, inhumane Manner. Another they carried away a Prisoner.

After you have set this base, treacherous Action in its proper Light, you are to observe to them, that you have only given them a base Narrative of the Fact without exaggerating or extenuating it, that it is needless to use Art, for that Nothing could make it appear blacker, and that no Indian can hear it without Abhorrence and Indignation, and without being sensible of the Injury done the English, and of the Justice and Necessity of giving them Satisfaction, and that it is to demand it that you are now sent up, that by the Laws of Carolina all the six and twenty ought to suffer as they were all equally guilty, and if it was left to the Creeks themselves to be Judges in this Case, you doubt not but they would punish with Death as many Creeks as they killed Cherokees in that Manner Cherokees |140| killed. However, to shew our Inclination to keep up a good Understanding with them, we are willing to mix Mercy with Justice by demanding only that they deliver up the Cherokee whom they

carried off from hence, if alive, and punish with Death some of the most considerable of these twenty-six.

After you have convinced them of the Justice of the Demand, and of the Expediency of their agreeing to give us the Satisfaction demanded, you are to consult with them of the proper Manner of doing it, but you may leave the Execution thereof to them, only you are to take care there be no Imposition, and that it be known and understood that it was to give Satisfaction to the English that those Persons are to be punished, and if these two Head Men agree to the Proposal it may be proper to read your Commission in the Public Square of the Town, in the Presence of as many of the People of the Town, and of the Traders as can be got together, but if these two Head Men absolutely refuse to agree to these Demands, then you are without Communicating your Business to any of the other Lower Creeks, to sett off to the Town of Ofuskee.

When being arrived you are to demand as Meeting of the Head Men that are in your neighbouring Towns, and then to shew them your Commission and at large to explain to them your Business, and having commended the Behavior of the Upper Creeks, and particularly of those 12 who were in Charles Town, and refused to have any Hand in that Transaction, you are to let them know that this Government hopes that they will unite their Endeavours with you to procure that Satisfaction from the Lower Creeks which you now are sent to demand.

But if the said Upper Creeks absolutely decline meddling in this Matter, you are nevertheless to endeavour to convince them of the Injustice of the Action and the Reasonableness of our demanding [141] Satisfaction, and to acquaint them that in Case this Government shall think proper to stop the Trade of the Lower Creeks, we hope and expect that they will give Protection to our Traders who may be sent among them, the Upper Creeks, and you are then to return to the Lower Creeks, and after summoning the Head Men, you are to make a public Demand of what you were formerly instructed to communicate to Malatchi and Chigilli only, giving the said Malatchi and Chigili previous Notice that you are so instructed and intended to do.

The second Article that you are to insist upon is that Reperation be made for some late Robberies committed by the Lower Creeks upon the English in the Cherokee Nation. That on the first Day of May last about 40 Creeks came to the Town of Cheowie which had been abandoned by the Cherokees sometime before, and then and there fell upon some of the English traders throwing some of their Horses, and taking from one, three Horses, three Saddles, a Gun, and Pistolls, and from another five Horses, besides Goods out of the Store to the Amount of one hundred and five Weight of Leather. That since that Time they have also carried off from the Range belonging to other Traders in the Lower Cherokees, about twenty Horses, that these Abuses and Wrongs cannot possibly be passed over, but require immediate Redress and that to demand Restitution and Satisfaction was the second Branch of your Business.

The third Thing recommended to you is to endeavour to make a Peace betwixt the Creeks and the Cherokees, but this you are not to touch upon till

they have agreed to the other Points. You are upon this Head to observe to the Lower Creeks that when some Years ago both the Creeks and Cherokees had expressed a Desire to be reconciled, and to make Peace in the Presence of the Governor of Carolina, the Upper Creeks coming down by the Coweta Town were told by Chigilli in the Absence of Malatchi |142| who was gone to Georgia, that whatever was transacted in Charles Town by the Upper Creeks should be agreed to by the Lower Creeks, and be binding on the whole Nation and a Peace having been then solemnly made betwixt the Creeks and Cherokees Indians, yet the Lower Creeks forgetfull of their Promises and Engagements soon after broke out War with the Cherokees and carried a considerable Force into their Country when they expected no Attack from that Quarter, being as they apprehended in Peace with them.

You are to represent to them that War is a wasting and consuming Evil, that one of their own Head Men wisely compared it to a Wood on Fire, which devoured all before it. That the English from the Love that they have for all Indians in Friendship with them, had endeavoured to extinguish the Flame being earnestly desirous that all Indians who are in Friendship with them should live in Friendship with one another like Brothers. That you are now sent again to propose to them to be at Peace with the Cherokees, that I have made the same Proposal to the Cherokees who I am certain will agree to it, that if the Creeks make Peace with them and desire Peace [with] the Northern Indians, I will immediately send among these Indians, and hope to make Peace betwixt the Creeks and them also.

6. You are to keep an exact Journal of all your Proceedings, and of every Thing you say to the Creeks or what they say to you. Let your Journal be so exact as you may swear to the truth of it should be required, and you are not to fail of sending an Express to acquaint this Government of your Success.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|143|

Coweta Town, October the 11th, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, It has been Matter of great Concern to me that it has not been in my Power to give you more early Accounts of my Proceedings in this Nation, for Proof of which must referr your Excellency to a faithfull and true Narrative thereof which I herewith send you.

My Letter from Augusta dated 13 of July is a very proper Prelude to what afterwards followed, and I have many Reasons to beleive have all sprung from the same Fountain.

Was it possible for me to represent to your Excellency in its proper Colours that Torrent of Opposition that I have had to struggle with, it would rather be a Mater of Surprise to you how any Thing was done at all, than that it was not the sooner effected, but I can now with Pleasure acquaint your Excellency that in Spite of Malice and Envy itself, Affairs are at last brought to such an Issue as I hope will be satisfactory to your Excellency and the Government.

In regard to the first Article I had in Charge which was to demand the Lives of some of the most considerable of the 26 Offenders of the Lower

Creeks, as it was universally allowed by the Evidence of all the white People and Indians in the Nation that the Acorn Whistler was the principal Cause of that Mischief, for which Satisfaction was demanded, I presume his Life being taken on that Account will be deemed sufficient which is obtained.

As he was too great a Man to be brought to publick Justice, we have obliged privately to practice with his own Relations in order to accomplish his Death, and even to take the Life of an Innocent Man in order to prevent the Discovery of the Cause thereof, before a proper Time which would have been of Dangerous Consequence.

It is generally granted that the Acorn Whistler was the most dangerous Man in the whole Creek Nation and several white Men have told me that [144] they were actually affraid of their Lives when he at that Time returned from Charles Town, and that if any of the Head Men would have joined him, he certainly would have done Meschief, and permit me to assure your Excellency that whatever good Talks were patched up by any Person as from him in order to arrogate Merit to themselves, and whatever Recantation he might make, they were Nothing but the Effects of disappointed Rage, and that his Heart was maliciously bent upon Revenge, and if it had come to his Ears that the Lives of People were demanded for that Action, in which he had gloried in being the Author, it would have given him a specious Pretence enough to vent his Mallice, nay even our very Enemys were glad that proper Methods were taken to put him out of the Way before he had it in his Power to do any Harm, and are truly sensible that his Death is of more Consequence to the public Welfare than if all the 26 young Fellows had suffered, though they have not Justice enough to acknowledge it.

The second Article they have likewise agreed to. 15 Head of Cherokee Horses have been carried out of the Nation by one Lucas, Hireling to one Smith, a Cherokee Trader, and most of the Goods that were taken and what ever Horses are remaining either in the Upper or Lower Creek Nation belonging to any white People whatever, they have promised to deliver.

As the Satisfaction obtained in Behalf of the Government would I presumed, be deemed sufficient, I proceeded to mention the third Article I had in Charge, viz., a Peace betwixt the Creeks and Cherokees, which both the Upper and Lower Creek Nation have likewise agreed to, and are ready to meet the Head Men of the Cherokees before your Excellency at any Time and Place you shall appoint, but both Nations seem very desirous that it should be at Augusta, and if your Excellency [145] could conveniently conferr this Obligation upon them it would greatly mollify the seeming Severity of the past Sentence.

They likewise complain in their Turn of the Cherokees being the Aggressors in breaking the Peace, and if the Head Men of both Nations cannot be got together very soon to conclude it, as the hunting Season is coming on and the People of both Nations going out without Notice, a great Deal of Mischief will be done on both Sides for which Revenge will be sought and the War continued. In order to prevent which, they desire that your Excellency will immediately send Notice to the Cherokees, and if they agree to it, that they will send two of their People as Hostages for the Peace over to the Cowetas

and another to the Oakfusskees, and then they will give Orders to their People to cease all Hostilities, and meet the Head Men of the Cherokees to conclude it whenever your Excellency pleases.

There is one latent Discontent remaining which it is not in my Power to remove, viz., the Partiality of the English to the Cherokees. They say the Governor has demanded the Lives of their People for breaking their Treaties and making the white Town Bloody, which had spoiled the Path betwixt them and the English. In Compliance with the Governor's Request they have swept it clear with the Blood of as great a Man as most in their Nation. They ask did not the Cherokees stain the Town of Savannah with the Blood on one of their People? Did not they sprinkle the white Man's Door at Augusta with the Blood of another? Did not they kill the white People at the Oconoyes and those at the Coosaws? And no such Demands were ever made upon them. Have not we the same Treaties with the Cherokees that we have with them? If the Indian Blood is not worth demanding Satisfaction for, which is the only Crime for which that great Mann suffered, yet they hope your Excellency will demand Satisfaction for killing the white People, that the Cherokees may not have it in their Power to upbraid them with Cowardice for granting your Demands which they say Nothing but Mrs. Bosomworth's Interest, [146] and Authority could have induced them to comply with: but now it is done. They are very well satisfied and hope it will be the Means of a lasting Friendship, and as they have complied with every Request of your Excellency they hope to receive favourable Answers.

This is the Purport of what Malatchi and Chiggilli declared after they came out of the Square to me and Mrs. Bosomworth, and desired that I would communicate it to your Excellency as the Talk of the whole Nation which I asked them the Reason why they did not speak it in the Square before the Indians and white People, they replied that they did not care to speak any Thing before the Relations of the Acorn Whistler that might renew their Grief and Sorrow for his Death, but that was the true Talk of the whole Nation, and that your Excellency would regard it accordingly.

If the Cherokees have been guilty of the Murther of those white Men at the Coosaws which from all Circumstances and Intelligence that I could get, there is too much Reason to believe they have, doubtless your Excellency will demand Satisfaction and if that is obtained, I can engage the Creek Nation will readily and chearfully comply with any Requests your Excellency has to make and every Thing that is past will be entirely buried in Oblivion.

In justice to Malatchi and Chiggilli, I must declare that it was entirely through their Means that this Satisfaction was obtained, for not a Man in the Nation durst attempt or go about such an Affair but themselves, and the old Man desired me to acquaint your Excellency that if you would please to send him a Horse and a Saddle and a Laced Hat, as old as he is, he will come down himself and shake Hands with you.

[147] In Justice to Mrs. Bosomworth, I must likewise declare that the Merit of the Whole is chiefly due to her, and as she has undergone Hardships and Fatigues which it is scarce credible that a Woman of her Corpalency could

ever have endured, I hope your Excellency will not be unmindfull of recommending her Service to the Government of Carolina and as Injury, Oppression, and Distress are great Discouragements to laudable Attempts, I hope some Reward will be allowed her as a Motive to future Services. If it was in your Excellency's Power to send her up a few Presents to bestow amongst her Relations in order to remove those despicable Notions of her Poverty which the white People have so industriously propagatted amongst them, it would highly oblige her and tend to the publick Service.

I have sent down two French Deserters from New Orleans. The Intelligence they bring your Excellency will learn from themselves. I have likewise sent down one Negro belonging to Carolina took up in the Creek Nation.

As to the Affair of Forrester and the Rest of the white People for Particulars, must beg Leave to referr your Excellency to my Journals.

As I have already far exceeded the Bounds of a Letter, for further Particulars must beg Leave to referr your Excellency to the Bearer hereof who can give you a true Account of most Transactions in this Nation, and from the long personal Acquaintance I have had of him and the general Character he bears, I have Reason to beleive him to be a Man of Veracity, and above doing a mean or dirty Action. I humbly submit the Whole to your Excellency's Consideration, and shall wait to be honoured with your further Commands. Which permitt me to assure you none shall execute with greater Fidelity than Sir, your Excellency's most devoted, humble Servant.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

|148| P. S. Malatchi and Chiggilli desire their Compliments to your Excellency, and drank your Health at closing the Paper, and a lasting Friendship with the English.

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Charles Town, January 12th, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, As my Duty immediately calls upon me to render some Account to you, Sir, of my Proceedings in the Creek Nation since my last Dispatches by Mr. Mcintosh, I herewith present your Excellency with the Continuance of my Journal from the 11th of October last till my Arrival in Charles Town, which has Nothing to recommend to your Excellency's Perusal but plain Facts, and those Facts in the Light they now appear, greatly impaired of their native Strength and Beauty for Want of Time to cloath them in a proper Dress, and to expatiate upon other Matters as collateral Evidence to make them appear in a just Point of View.

I must likewise beg Leave further to observe to your Excellency, that as my cheif Aim in this was only to prove one Point, viz., the Satisfaction obtained for the Murther of the white Man. For Fear of being thought too prolix or too presumptuous in troubling your Excellency with a Repetition of Matters, which your steady Application to Indian Affairs has made you intimately acquainted with, I have transitorily passed over or entirely omitted

several Matters and Things which otherwise might deserve Notice, and if generally known perhaps would be both entertaining and usefull.

Your Excellency will like wise please to observe that for Brevity[']s] Sake in several Debates of Consequence, both my Speaches, and the Indians Answers and Speeches are passed over with a short Recapitulation |149| which if quoted at full Length, and the Cause and Motive of their Actions discovered, would make the Effects of my Agency appear in a more conspicuous Light, and put to Silence envious and malicious Tongues in Regard to the Utility thereof.

One good Effect is already produced which I hope will plainly appear to your Excellency and His Majesty's Honourable Council from the short Sketch I have given of the Behaviour of the Creeks in regard to the Satisfaction demanded for the Death of the white Man in which was a Consequence flowing from the Demand made upon them, and the Satisfaction given by the Death of one of their own Head Men which was a sufficient Incentive to them that other Nations should comply with the like just Demands of the Government.

If your Excellency and his Majesty's Honorable Council should be off Opinion that the Matters of Fact I have already laid before you require or deserve a further Illusteration [*sic*] should think myself highly honoured by your further Commands which permit me to assure you none shall execute (to the best of my weak Abilities) with greater Chearfulness, than

Sir, your Excellency's and their Honours most devoted, humble Servant.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c.

JOHN PETTYCREW TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Upper Creeks, December 4th, 1752

SIR, I left Savana Town October 16, and arrived at the Oakfuskees the 29th where I heard that one of my Hirelings had been killed by one of the Chickesaw Indians at the Breed Camp at my House, and that Mr. Bosomworth had gone there with all the white Men he could get in the Upper Towns, who was likewise accompanied by the [Tun?], and Gun Merchant, and some other Head Men, to demand Satisfaction for the Murder committed. Upon hearing this I made what Heast I could to get Home while Mr. Bosomworth was there, and left my Horses and Things at the Oakfuskees.

When I arrived |150| at the Abukutchees, I saw Mr. Bosomworth and understood that the Checkesaws mostly had gone to the Woods, and most of them who stayed behind slept in the Woods for Fear of the Creeks coming to cut them off, and it was owing to a Fellow called the Clapper's Son that they came back and that there was Satisfaction given for the Murder. Mr. Bosomworth was at a great Deal of Trouble in this Affair and in my Opinion behaved exceedingly well, for the Murderer's Uncle killed himself for Satisfaction. Mr. Bosomworth proffered to carry down the Clapper's Son and recommend him to your Excellency as his Father had been a Head Man and a good Fellow, but he declined going then as it was hunting Time, but said he would go down with me in the Spring of the Year. If your Excellency thinks

proper to have the Fellow come down please to let me know, he was invited by Mr. Bosomworth and not by me.

When I arrived here we had Accounts by Way of the Albama Fort that the Chickesaws had cut off several Boats in the Mississippi this Summer and killed twenty French Men, and that the French intended to cut off the Checkesaws this Winter with an Army of French and Indians. We have had no Accounts from the Chickesaws since last June. There is some of the Chickesaw Trader[s] have set out from this Place in September. They are in that Nation long ago if alive. It's probable that there may be some French Prisoners taken by the Chickesaws. If there should be any please to let me know whether to redeem them or leave them to the Mercy of the Indians.

I understand by some of the Checkesaws who came here last Summer that the Jockey intends to come down next Spring to see your Excellency with twenty of his People. No Doubt he will bring his Relations and young Fellows of no Account. If you would leave it to me or any other Person who knows who should be taken Notice of, I would not let him carry any with him but such as are really Head Men and of Account.

Whenever I |151| hear from the Checkesaw Nation you may expect to hear from me by the first Opportunity. Please to send me an Answer to the Care of Messrs. Brown or Campbel which will be no Charge to the Publick.

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

JOHN PETTYCREW

T[o] his Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c.

AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHEN FORREST

January 17, 1753

Stephen Forrest, late Interpreter among the Creek Nation of Indians, personally appeared before his Excellency the Governour in Council, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangeliss of Almighty God, declareth

That he returned from Charles Town, and came to the Cowetas about the latter End of August, and saw Malatchi who was lately returned from War, and at that Time he had not heard any Report of the Death of the Acorn Whistler, but that five or six Days after he was told by an Indian Woman that the Acorn Whistler was killed.

his
STEPHEN _____ FORREST
Mark

Sworn in the Council this 17[th] Day of January, 1753.

Test. ALEXANDER GORDON, C. C.

ACCOUNT OF LACHLAN MACKINTOSH

Charles Town, October the 30[th], 1752

Lachlane Mackintosh's Account of Charges in comeing down from the Creek Nation in Obedience to and Consequence of a Commission granted to Mr. Bosomworth for dispatching a Messenger to Charles Town to give an Account of his Proceedings in the Indian Nation.

For my Trouble and Expence on my Journey and in Town . £100.00
 For Horse Hire found two French Men from the Creek Nation
 to Charles Town, and finding them Provisions &c., which
 I submit to the Discretion of his Excellency and the
 honourable Members of his Majesty's Council.

LACHLAN MACKINTOSH

DEPOSITION OF TWO FRENCH DESERTERS

|152|

Translated from the French, the Deposition and Journal of 2 French
 Deserters from New Orleans is as follows:

James Anthony Lou, aged 22.

1752

July 26. I had Permission of the Governor of New Orleans to go to Pensicola in order to trade with the Spaniards, as the King of Spain's Ship which annually carries Treasure to Pensicola was arrived.

[July] 28. We departed from the Lake Maurepas for Moville.

August, the 5[th]. Arrived at Moville and waited on the Commant [*sic*] who carried my Pass to be countersigned. I then visited the Fortifications that are now building there by the King's Order.

[August] 7. Came an Officer named LaBlanc with Mr. De Vaudreuil's Order to march 1,500 Men, French, and Indians of several Nations, into the Villages of the Ohi, and there to cut down the Corn, destroy the other Provisions, kill the Horses, and even the Men if any were found. This Order came from the Minister of France in June by the King's Ship Parame.

[August] 9. Departed from Moville for Pensicola.

[August] 12. Arrived at Pensicola. Waited on the Commandent Don Nicholas, having lost 3,000 Livers by the Roguery of the Spanieds. I resolved to depart privately, and visit the English. My Companian and I obtained the Commandant's Permission to take a Walk to Esquanbe, an Indian Village 15 Leagues distant from the Fort.

[August] 25. Set out from Pensicola.

[August] 26. Arrived at Esquanbe, and met with an Albama Indian who conducted us to the Talapooties.

September 9. Arrived at S_____ the first English Trader in the Talapooties.

From 1750 in the Month of July the first Vessel arrived with Men for the Colony of Louisiana. We heard at New Orleans in May last by a Ship from France that Mr. De Vaudreuil was appointed General of Canada, |153| and Mr. DeQuerlorete Governor of Mississippi by Advices from Mr. Ronille, Minister of Marins. The Governor and the Vessels with him were to sail in July. Mr. De Vaudreuil has Advice that they bring over Soldiers and Families to reinforce [Leusiona?], and to settle a Place called Senequell along the River 100 Leagues from Laritte.

I call to mind three merchant Ships freighted for the King, La Couroune, La Victoire and Lequite of the Department of Rochel;

	Soldiers	Families
they bring for the Collony of Louisiane - - - - -	900	150
A Man of War, La Felicite, and three merchant Ships of the Department of Bourdeaux and Rochford, the four Ships (had) on Board - - - - -	1,100	250
The Parame, a Man of War, came single from Rochford and brought - - -	200	80
The _____ of the Department of Rochel - - - - -	60	130
The Marchioness of _____ and the Don- donoy of the Department of Bourdeaux	300	180
In the Month of May before my De- parture arrived the Conflaus freighted for the King and brought - - -	150	60
	2,710	850

Sworn in the Council October the 31st, 1752

REV. JOHN OGILVIE TO WILLIAM BULL, ESQ.

Albany, 29th June, 1752

SIR, I did myself the Honour to acknowledge yours of the 14th of May, and to inform you of the Arrival of the Catawbas in this Place, which I hope is come to Hand. Your obliging Letter gave me the greatest Pleasure, to the Contents whereof I have paid the most dutyful Regard. I detained the Catawbas at Albany but two Days at my House and proceeded with them myself, to Fort Hunter. I could have wished that some Gentlemen of Distinction had attended them from your Province. It would certainly have given a Sanction to their Embassy, and had a great Effect upon the Minds of the Upper Nations.

The Mahawks [*sic*] received them with all the Intimations of Sincerity, [154] and with the utmost Regard to the Treaty at Albany last Summer. Hendrick and Brant appeared heartily engaged and I suppose will expect a Gratuity, as they followed me near a Mile to tell me I must not forget to inform Orich-Waw-wayas with how much Diligence they had conducted themselves. His Excellency, our Governor, recommended the Confirmation of the Peace to the Mohawks in the strongest Term, and Col. Johnson interposed his kind Offices which you may be sure was of the utmost Consequence. I must say I was very sorry there was no Letter to that Gentleman from your Province upon this Occasion. We recommended the Catawbas to the Patronage of the Mohawks who freely excepted [*sic*] them as their Friends, and promised they would conduct them to the Upper Nations. They have not yet left the Mohawks as there is some Reason to believe that the French have been industrious in prejudicing the Onondawgaws and Oneides against any Reconciliation with the southern Indians. The Mahawks have (as I am informed) sent Messengers to Oneida in order to conciliate them to a kind Reception of the Ca-

tawbas. This Method they intend to take with all the other Castles, which I think is the safest.

There has been for ten Days past a Party of French Indians in Town, all equiped for an Expedition towards your Frontiers, but I am informed they are returned to their own Habitations. I am not without the most anxious Fear for these poor Fellows. I shall rejoice to hear they are safe returned to their own Country. The Letters were all delivered with the usual Indian Ceremonies, and Nothing omitted that was any Way conducive to the main End. My Reason for not sacrificing an Ox was that the Mohawks had sent out all their young Men to hunt for Provisions for the Solemnity according to their Custom, and would have been affronted had I offered any Thing of that kind. I am from Day to Day that there continues all the Signs of Harmony and Affection between the Mahawks and the Catawbas. Upon their hearing of a Party of French, intending for the southward, they delivered the Catawbas to the Care of the commanding Officer for their greatest Security, which is a further Proof of their Sincerety.

I am, dear Sir, your &c.

JOHN OGILVIE

[155] P. S. I shall give Mr. Livingston Account of the Charges that ocured upon this Occasion. I think every Thing has been conducted with the greatest Frugality.

ARENT STEVENS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Schonectady, 30th July, 1752

SIR, I am desired by Henderick and Brant, Sachims of the Mohawks, to acquaint you the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie delivered them a Letter from you, and as you reposed such Confidence in them they have done the Utmost in their Power to get the Peace concluded between the Catawbaw Nation, and the Six Nations of Indians which they have effected in the strongest Terms imaginable.

The Mohawks thought it most prudent that the Catawbas should stay with them, and that Henderick should go up among the Five Nations which he accordingly did, and by his Interest upwards of a hundred Indians came down to the Mahawks Castle were the Peace was ratified. They desire that you may know that Col. Johnson was so kind as to provide Provision &c. for the Five Nations on this Occasion, and did assist the Mohawks in every Thing which was necessary to get the Peace concluded which must have been attended with many Deficulties, had he not been so hearty in the Cause. Hendrick and Brant begs that they may be honoured with a Letter from you to know whether what they have done receives your Approbation, and that you may assure them that you will endeavour that the Catawbaw Nation shall remain steadfast on their Part as the Six Nations will on theirs, that the Peace now made between them may ever stand firm and lasting.

On the Arrival of the Catawbas here, I was employed by Mr. Ogilvie to go with them as far as the Mohawks, and did all in my Power to get them well received there, as indeed I have done all I possibly could, the last Summer in Albany, and ever since that Time with the Six Nations to get the Peace

concluded by going to Oneida last November with a Letter from the Catawbaw Nation, and now as soon as I was informed that the Five Nations were come to the Mohawks, I went up immediately on my own Charges and attended there till the Peace was finished.

I am with the utmost Respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant.

ARENT STEVENS

MOHAWK SACHEMS TO WILLIAM BULL, ESQ.

[156]

Conajohari, August the 4th, 1752

TO THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM BULL, Esq., We hope your Honour will tell all your Indians that we and all the Five Nations are agreed for the Peace with them very fast, and not to be broke forever, and tell your Indians that they must stand to that Agreement for ever.

So we remain your humble Servants.

HENDRICK [F.?] PIETERS
JOHANNIS
ABRAM PIETORS
NICKIS
BRANT

Five Mohawk Sachims, there Names

P. S. The Mahawks Castles agreed first.

TASATE AND CHICKEE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

October the 6, 1752

BELOVED BROTHER, When you sent for us, Tasate and Chickee, we came according to your Order, and remember your Talk, and keep it in our Hearts. As for the People over the Hills, they have been sent for a great many Times, and now concerning the Goods that was taken from Barnard Hews, we had a Meeting, and have agreed to pay for them, and make full Satisfaction for all that was taken. And now we are going a hunting, and in five Moons shall be in again, and have a Meeting at Stecoe, and if you and the beloved Men desires us to come down this Spring, please to let us know by a Letter, and we will be ready.

We hope all Things will be streight when we have paid for the Goods that was taken for we had a good Talk when we were down, and we send this a good Talk to renew the old Talk, and we desire to know the Reason why we have no white Men to trade with us. James Beamer calls Tuckasage his Town, but doth not supply us with Goods.

We sent you a Letter in the Spring that we had a great many Enemies, and wanted Assistance from you of Armes and Ammunition, but we beleive you never received it. We desire you will send us a Drum as a Token of your Love, and remain your loving Brothers,

CHEECHEE _____

their Marks

TOSATEE _____

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|157|

November 2d, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The Head Men desired me to acquaint your Excellency that they have heard the Catawbas have killed 5 or 6 of there People, but are not certain whether it be true or not till they hear from your Excellency, and three Days ago they had a great many of these People killed, and carried off as they were a'going out a hunting which they racken to be the Southwards, which I am afraid will spoil their hunting this Winter, if not cause the two Towns to brake up. If they could hunt and keep there Towns till the Spring, if your Excellency thought proper and give me orders, I believe I could move Tucksege and the other 6 Towns down here to strengthen there People, and fill up the vacant Towns that is diserted, and gone over the Hills, but the Worst will be for Provisions for them for a Month or Two.

The Northward Traders are endeavoring dayly to move them Towns off, and if they doe and these two Towns breaks up, Carolina loses the Cherokees. I should acquainted [*sic*] your Excellency of some other Affairs, but the Want of Paper hinders me.

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

JAMES BEAMER

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable the Committee of Council appointed to examine into the Delivery of the Presents sent by his Majesty to the Indians, the Clerk reports

That he has found 3 stitched rough Journals wrot by Mr. John Brailsford, viz., two Council and 1 Upper House. The Council Journal from 23 June, 1748 to 5 April, 1750; another from the 2 May, 1750 to 11 October, 1750; Upper House from 27 January, 1749 to 6 June, 1750.

The Clerk reports that having searched for the Sedarent [*Sederunt?*] of the 24th February, 1749 as indorsed by the Honourable the Committee, no such Date is to be seen in February, 1749, but to the 10th of that Month the next Date is March the 1st.

That he has perused one Book of fair Journals wrote by Mr. Brailsford, but cannot find any List of Presents to the Indians, but one small one 21st April, 1748. He has found a small Bundle of Papers relating to Indians Affairs, where there is but one only List of Indian Presents given to one Jockey, but without any Date.

ALEXR. GORDON, C. C.

KING AND HEAD MEN OF THE CATAWBAS TO
GOVERNOR GLEN

|158|

Catawba Nation, 28th October, 1752

LOVING BROTHER, This Day arrived here our Friends, the Norwards, with a great Deal of Satisfaction to our whole Nation, and we imbraced them as well as our Abillity could afford. We can but greatly thank you for takeing so much Trouble for making a Peace between People that always came to us before

with Bullets out of the Muzzells of their Guns, and now come in Friends. There is one Thing we must acquaint you with. We have made a firm Peace with these People, and they are at Warr with the Creeks, and we are afraid it will cause them to turn our Enemies, but you are our Guide and we hope you will put a Stop to that in Time.

I cannot but greatly express the Joy there is among our People. We have reffered the Talk on both Sides till we here from you. We are all sensible of a Peace by Reason it enables us to pay our Debts, and to cloth ourselves and Families. We can sleep now without being afraid, so that you may depend at all Times that your Excellency sends for us that we shall always obey you as long as there is one of us alive for the great Care you take of us. There is three great Warriours of them, and nine young Fellows and one Woman of the Norwards, our Brothers. The Norwards expected to meet Mr. Bull here in the Nation, and brought two Letters for him, and that they have not forgot the good Talk he gave them when he was at their Nation. They are very desirous to see him.

Wee remain your loving Brothers,

THE KING AND HEAD MEN OF THE CATTAWBAS

MATTHEW TOOLE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Cattawba Nation, 28th October, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This Day arrived here twelve Norrad Indian Men, and one Woman, and those People received them |159| very kindly by the Way of shakeing of Hands, smoaking, eating, and drinking with them. The whole Nation is very proud of their comeing in, and humbly thanks your Excellency for the great Pains and Trouble you have bin at in making a Peace for them.

I am sorry to acquaint your Excellency of the following account concerning these People which is really Matter of Fact. That early last Spring there was a great Quantity of Cherrokee Indians came in here in a friendly and brotherly Manner, and these People received them as such, and they still kept going and comeing until the last of last August, there being but one Fellow and a Woman left here, and one Night being at a Dance together, one of these People snatcht the Cherokee Fellow's Wing out of his Hand as he sat a cooling of himself, and kept it a small Time and the Cherokee Fellow got up to get his Wing back. The Other would not return it, so they got a strugglin, and it came to Blows. The Cherokee Fellow getting loose from them, run, and a great many young Fellows persued him, and catcht him within a hundred Yards of the Town, and barberously cut him all to Pices with their Knives and Hatchets, and the Dogs eat him up, and sculpt him, and hung the Sculp on a Sappling close by him, and since they find that they could not hide this Murther, they make it their Braggs they killed five or six more before in the Woods. The Insolence of the young Fellows here is unsufferable, a going into the Settlements, robbing and stealing where ever they get an Oppertunity. If they come to a House where ther is one Person or two, they will take just what they please, and if they goe to hinder them they will cock their Guns at them, and

tells them they will shoot them if not they will knock them down, and take what they please. The white People continually complaining to me about them coming after their Goods they have lost, and if I talk to these very Fellows that did the Fact, they laugh and makes their Game of it, and says it is what they will.

I humbly beg your Excellency will put a Stop to it |160| in Time for Fear of the bad Consequences will attend it if not prevented in time. There is one Moses Kirkland lives about forty-odd Miles from the Nation below it on Wateree Creek that keeps Tavern and Goods. Invites the Indians down their to buy Rum of him. The Indians is continually going down to him, and fetching Rum up, and drinking that they drives us all out of our Houses, and breaking open our Doors that we run the greatest Resque of our Lives as can be imagined, and several others besides him on Peedee, and all over the Country. If there is any Liquor brought in here, wee may expect the Norrard and them will knock one another in the Head, if your Excellency does not put a Stop to it in Time. As for my Part, I durst not sell a Drop of Liquor to no Indian this two Years past. The Indians waits your Excellency's Answer which they expect in a short Time. I have inclosed two Letters that the Norrard Indians brought with them for the Honourable William Bull, Esq., which our Indians expects there is a Talk in for them.

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

MATHEW TOOLE

P. S. If your Excellency should have any Occasion for me to go down, please for to grant me a Protection.

MOSES KIRKLAND TO GOVERNOR GLEN

30th November, 1752

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, With Submission I make bould to inform you that I received your Excellency's Favour of the 11th Ultimate in Relation to your being informed of my keeping a public House without a Licence, as also of my introducing the Catawbaw Indians to deal with me, as also selling them Rum. |161| In Answer thereto, it's true I keep a Store of dry Goods, and have had some Rum and other Liquors to sell which I have sold to my Customers, and Travelers as they pass, repase from the Northward to the Congarees &c., but was not acquainted that I had any Occasion to obtain a Lycence for so doing. But as for my selling any Rum or drawing any of the Catawbaws or other Indians to deal with me is intirely groundless, for I never sold a Drop of Rum nor any other Liquor to an Indian in my Life nor never intend it, and as I find it contrary to Law to sell strong Liquors without a Lycence, shall endeavour with Submission to your Excellency to obtain one, and am Sir,

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

MOSES KIRKLAND

GOVERNOR CLINTON TO GOVERNOR GLEN²⁰

COLONEL JOHNSON TO GOVERNOR CLINTON

Paragraph of a Letter from Col. Johnson dated the 16th September, 1752, viz.,

I think it my Duty to let your Excellency know that the Indians have begged I would acquaint your Excellency, that a considerable Body of Coghawagee Indians with some French are gone to War against the Catawbas. They earnestly pray your Excellency would immediately send an Express to the Governour of Carolina that he may let the Catawbaws know it or take any other Steps he may think Proper. They are the more anxious as several of their Men are gone to conduct the Catawbas Home, and should the French and their Indians succeed they fear they would lay violent Hands on those gone with them. They also have an Account that a Cajuga Indian who was to war against the Creek Indians in his Return was confined in Virginia Government. They want to know the Reason of it, and expect he will be immediately released.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

New York, October 11th, 1752

SIR, The above Account I have this Day received, and as I have an Opportunity of transmitting it to your Excellency I have only Time to acquaint you I am with very great Truth,

Your Excellency's very humble Servant.

G. CLINTON

GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[162]

Williamsburgh, 8th November, 1752

SIR, I wrote you some Time since which I hope you received. The inclosed Letter came under my Cover from New York which I received this Week. My Letter bore an Intention of the Cognawagee Indians supported by the French are going to War with the Catawbas, and pressed me to give them Notice thereof which I have done by sending an Express to the Catawbas, and hope it was in Time to put them on their Guard.

This Summer I sent a large Present to the Six Nations of Indians and those other Nations. Part of that Present was sent by a Commissioner employed by this Government to the Twightwees, a large Nation settled on the Lake Erie, since which I have a Message from these People, informing me that the French and some Indians in their Interest, had taken up the Hatchet against them, taken their Town, killed several of our Traders and some of their own People, and earnestly desiring some Assistance. I shall return their Messenger, and next Summer I intend to send them a Present of Powder, Shot, &c. The French are very assiduous in erecting Forts on the Lake Eire, and indeed from Canada all along to the Mississippi. But the Six Nations, I am told, are determined to declare a Warr against them. If so, I am in Hopes they will destroy all their Forts. The Twightwees have declared their

²⁰The letter follows below.

Intention to do the same which if we can prevail on them to do, we shall be able to destroy their Scheme in settling the interior Parts of the Continent, the Back of our Colonies. On delivering the Present at the Ohio, they have given us their Consent to settle all the Lands on the south Side of that River. I shall be very glad to keep a Correspondence with you. My Compliments to your Lady and Sister, I am with Respect and Esteem, |163|

Your Excellency's most humble Servant,

ROBERT DINWIDDIE

P. S. I just now am informed the above Indians with the French intend to go against the Chickesaws. It will therefore [be] necessary to give them Notice of their Danger.

CATAWBA KING AND OTHERS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Catawbas, 21 November, 1752

I have very often charged our young Fellows not to molst [*sic*] nor rob the white People. What they have done I could not prevent, but if they commit any more Acts of Violence, shall immediately acquaint you. What they took was mostly Eatables and they were mighty hungary. I complained already by the Bearer Robert Steill in a Letter sent you by him that the white People were settled too near us, but had no Answer to it. If they want Lands we are willing to sell to them. By their being settled so near us our Horses are stole from us, and when any of our People dye or are killed by their Enemy, there is Nothing left to pay their Debts. I want much an Answer to the above, particularly relating to the white People's settling so near. The young Fellows that killed the Cherokees will never do so no more. Three were killed, for any more they know Nothing about it. Most or all of the Head Men were from Home. I was not in the Nation myself or I would have prevented it, but I hope by your Excellency's Means, all will be made streight to who's Determination, and the Beloved Men of Carolina we intirely leave, and be assured for the Future, that when Peace is made betwixt us we shall keep it firm, and ever live like Brothers.

We have sent one of our Men that was a beloved Man amongst the Cherokees to them with a Belt of Wampum to conclude a Peace with them, and we are willing to come to Town to meet them in the Spring to make a firm Peace with, and you may depend upon it that the Way betwixt us shall be no more bloody. We are much obliged to your Excellency for making Peace betwixt us and the northern Indians, and |164| which by your brotherly Care Peace is concluded betwixt us and the Cherokees. All the Paths around us that were formerly crooked and bloody will then be streight and even, and in Place of War, brotherly Love shall take Place. The Flagg and Drum I have are not my own. I hope you will send me them you promised.

CAPT. JAMIE
his
THE _____ NEW COMMANDER
Mark

his
THE _____ KING
Mark
his
CAPT. _____ RED [CULLER?]
Mark

THE CATAWBA KING TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Catawbas, 21 November, 1752

There are a great many Pedee Indians living in the Settlements that we want to come and settle amongst us. We desire you to send for them and advise them to this, and give them this String of Wampum in Token that we want them to settle here, and will always live like Brothers with them. The Northern Indians want them all to settle with us, for as they are now at Peace they may be hunting in the Woods or stragling about killed by some of them except they join us and make but one Nation, which will be a great Addition of Strength to us.

his
THE _____ KING
Mark

GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO THE CATAWBA INDIANS

Express sent by Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., to the Catawbas.

BRETHERN AND SACHEMS OF THE CATAWBAS, I send this Messenger express to acquaint you that I have this Day received a Letter from the Governour of New York, and Mr. William Johnson acquainting me that a considerable Body of Cognawgee Indians with some French are gone to War against your Nation. The Six Nations have sent some of their People to conduct several of the Catawbas Home. They are under some Fear that the French, and their Indians will endeavour to interrupt [*sic*] them on their Journey to your Nation, but I hope Providence will protect them safe to you.

[165] The great Love and Respect I bear to you, and all the other Indian Nations in Amity with our Father, the King of Great Britain, is the Reason I send this Express that you may be on your Gaurd [*sic*] against the Designs of the French and the Indians in Friendship with them, and hope this will come in Time to prevent any of their Designs, and that you may be prepared to give them a warm Reception, and defeat any Intentions they may have against you.

I therefore recommend you to the Protection of the Almighty God, and am with great Love and Respect,

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Publick Seal to be affixed this 3[rd] of November, 1752.

Signed, ROBERT DINWIDDIE

TASATTEE OF HYWASSEE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Hywassee, November the 28th, 1752

EXCELLENT SIR, Since our being in Town in the Summer, we have heard all your Talks, but did not know the true Meaning of it untill now. Our Thoughts towards you has always been very good, but our Thoughts towards our Enemy was not strait on the Loss of our People, but daily thinking of Peace.

The Warr here was very outrageous against us when we were all very peaceable and quiet, and had no Thought of Danger that we were imagined they were determined to destroy our Towns.

There is none but ourselves to stand the War. Formerly the Norards used here and assisted us, but now none comes here as usual to our Assistance.

The Cowetas has had the first Intelligence of Peace, and we not untill now, for we remained still at Home. But now proposes to go a hunting, and stay out for 2 Moons, and if we are quiet and peaceable in the Woods untill our Return, then we shall be throughly convinc't of a Peace.

Your Excellency's Talk was greatly approved of by us all untill by our Town Side they scollop't two Boys, then our Hearts was altered, and we grew afraid to go out, finding still hot Warr.

|166| We are informed likewise of meeting your Excellency and the Creeks to confirm a Peace. When the Emperor returns from Virginia we shall acquaint him of it, and as he proposes, so accordingly we shall act and meet at the Time and Place as your Excellency shall order.

Now we have heard your Excellency's good Talk, and hopes Things will turn out accordingly to our Expectations, and if they do but stand too it, every Thing will appear as clear as the Day, and Hopes then will be no other Thoughts then on either Sides but Peace and Quietness, and all agree and hunt unanimously together.

As for the white People being killed by us, we cannot find out the Reality of, but shall still make a more diligent Inquiry into it, but we do not beleive our People was guilty of it, but some lying Reports raised by the Savannas, who is a People of no Settlement but rambling from Place to Place with Nothing but Lyes.

TOSSITEE

CAPTAIN PLANS AND MOHAWKS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Catawbaws, 20th November, 1752

CAPTAIN PLANS AND MOHAWK INDIANS TO HIS EXCELLENCY &C., Some Time ago the Governers of South Carolina and New York made a Peace betwixt us and the Catawbas. We have now come to confirm the same in Token of which we have brought them a long String of Wampum. While that is unbroke the Peace shall be continued, and the Path straight and open betwixt us, and shall be Brothers forever.

As we are sencible how much you have contributed to it, and the Pains you have taken to make an End of the Wars that has devoured so many of us and the Catawbas, we have sent you this String of Wampum as a sure Token. While that is whole the Peace shall never be broke by us. We are now returning Home with your Presents and Letters, which was very acceptable to us, but more of our People will come soon and keep the Path plain and open betwixt us, and likewise come and return |167| our Thanks to you for the great Pains you have taken to bring about this Peace, which is so agreeable to us. There are several Indians far up the Country near the French which have not

agreed to the Peace. When we return Home we shall endeavour to make the Peace firm with them also.

his
 CAPT. _____ PLANS
 Mark
 [his]
 CAPT. _____ Jo
 [Mark]
 [his]
 CREAR _____ [ISACK?]
 [Mark]

ROBERT STEEL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Congrees, 30 December, 1752

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., &c.,

SIR, According to your Orders I went to the Catawbaw Nation, and delivered your Letter and Presents to the Mohawk Indians with both which they were mightly [*sic*] pleased, and expressed a great Deal of Satisfaction for the Peace you procured for them. This I would have sent sooner, but as my own People were going to Town, I thought it needless to put the Public to the Expençe of an Express.

When I last had the Honour to wait on your Excellency, you desired me to name some Person in this Neighbourhood that I thought fit to act as a Justice of the Peace. I since named to you one John Hamilton, but as he is engaged in a Bussiness that calls him often abroad, I suppose you do not think him a proper Person.

There is a Petition sent down for one Howel. I am not well enough acquainted with him to judge how far he is capable, but he has the Character of a very honest Man. I have already told your Excellency that I am by no Means qualified for that Office. However, if you think I can be of any Service to the Public, I am ready to accept. I am with great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

ROBERT STEEL

JOHN BUCKLES TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|168|

Chickesaw Nation, October the 16, 1752

SIR, The Head Men of this Nation desired, nay, rather insisted for us to write to your Excellency this; the Purport whereof is to advertize their present State as well as that of the Chocktaws. Wee was loath to give your Excellency the Trouble of a tedious Epistle, but seeing as we thought a real Necessity for it has emboldened us to write, hoping your Excellency will be so good to excuse the same.

September the sixth an Army of Chocktaws, and some French Men came against this Nation. As to the former, we had a Account of a Part of thirty Towns, and the Latter we only discovered three. How many there might be more in Disguise, we can't tell. They had with them two Standards of French

Cullours. The Chickesaws on the first Allarm hoisted up English Cullours, and gave them Meeting with great Resolution. They fought together for the Space of a whole Day, continual firing without Intermission. But at so great a Distance that there was but few killed on either Side. The Chickasaws only lost five that was killed in the Engagement, and had three wounded, for as this Land affords plenty of little cobling Hills with Gullies, the Latter are in their Way as good Forts to them. The Army only stayed here one Night. The next Morning which was the seventh, went off. They carried with them about fourty Head of Horses, where [*sic*] cheifly all belonging to the Chickesaws. There is a kind of a Letter which was draped here in the Time of the Action, and came as it was by Chance, which we have also inclosed to your Excellency.

The Chocktaws themselves assure us there is still twenty Towns steady to the English Interest. However, there is but a very little Prospect of a Trade with that Nation for they still continue their |169| Depraedations in this Nation. (July the 12[th]) they plundered a Camp of Goods belonging to Mr. Pettycrew and Company within about twenty Miles of this Nation, notwithstanding they had a considerable Gaurd [*sic*] killed five Breed on the Spott, and wounded three, and the white Man narrowly escaped. (September the 19[th]) We had gotten a Gaurd of Indians in order to go down and meet the Traders, and conduct them safe here. About eighty Miles from this Nation, they mett with about fifty Flats, or Chocktaws, who had been lurking in the Path ever since the Army left; this with a View of meeting the Traders with Goods. The two Parties had a smart Ingagement, but the Chickesaws got the better and drove them of the Path, but not without the Loss of six Men and had two wounded. Mr. Brown and Partner narrowly escaped being cut off, being coming along the Path at the same Time with about thirty Horses loaded with Goods within one Day's March of meeting with them. They killed twenty-five Chickasaws in this Nation, and wounded seven since the first of May last, and nie the same Quantity of them have mett with the same Fate. The Chickasaws also have ketched two of them alive, one of which they burnt in the Nation this Summer. There has been several Parties of Chickasaws to War against the French in order to meet with their Boats on Missisipia River without being sett on by any white People here, but are all returned but one Gang who went out lately and have done no Mischief. We believe there may be Something of Truth in what Mr. Bosomworth writes here from the Upper Creeks, for by all Accounts we have had from the Chocktaws this Summer the French are making Preperation for some Enterprize. Whatever their Intention me [may] bee, we cannot tell as yett. However, it's a general Opinion they have carried Forcies up Missisipia River in order to build a Fort opposite this Nation where they may lodge Provision and [all] Things suitable to carry on their Intregue. The French still continue incurrageing |170| the Chocktaws to kill and spoil all that they happen to come across appertaining or belonging to us in any wise, either to kill or carry off the Latter, and it's thought by the Chocktaws they will gett as much for a Horse's Scallop as a Man's this insueing Winter so that in Short we are dayly labouring under great many Hardships

here between the Loss of our Goods on the Path, and our Horses after we gett here, and our very Lives always in Danger. When we are about our most lawfull Business for Fear we should be too troublesome to your Excellency after setting forth some of the Chickasaw Greavencies according to their Desires we disist.

As they have spoiled the best Part of their Guns in their last Ingagement by over charging them, most of them being near wore out before they begg your Excellency will repair their Loss by furnishing them with Guns, Amunition, Paint &c., the better to enable them to stand their Ground, they being so surrounded with Enemy at present that it's impossible for them to hunt or kill Dear to purchase them, neither can they come down to Charles Town without weakening their Nation greatly. There is a Party just going out on Mississippia River in order to watch the Motions of the French to see if they can make any Discovery, and have sent to the Cherokees some Time ago for Assistance, so that if the French attempt this Nation, they may be the better able to defend.

We have also been obliged to supply them with Powder and Bullets, &c. to enable them to defend their Nation to the Amount of three hundred Hides, which we beg your Excellency will take into Consideration, so that we may not be Sufferers by it, as we meet with a great many Losses otherwise, which can not be avoided.

|171| With all Submission and Reliance on your Excellency's Goodness, we assume the Boldness to subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's most humble, devoted Servants for Self and Partners.

JOHN BUCKLES

TALK OF THE MAN KILLER OF TOQUO

I have met you hear [~~sc~~] as a Brother that is come from my Father, the Governour, to live here with us as one of my own Brothers. All the Talks that I have heard from the Governour from Time to Time is in my Heart, and I will never forget them.

We are all determind for to go to War against our Enemies, but the Chickisaws desired us to come and help them, and I knowing that it would please the Governour, advised them all to go to there Assistance. I beleive the Governour hath made a Peace for us with the Creeks, and I give him hearty Thanks for it. Whatever the Governour would have me to doe let me know and I will doe it. I have sent my Breast Plait down to one of the beloved Men, and I will go down for it.

ROBERT BUNING

LUDWICK GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

I-oree, February the 8th, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I set off in Company with Mr. Elliott from Mr. Flood's Christmas Day in the Morning, and proceeded to Sholowedy where (my Horse being poor) I was obliged to part from my Company, and to stay at Andrew Brown's until Mr. Beamer came up, who willingly on your

Excellency's Account, helped me to the Lower Towns. I stayed at Mr. Beamer's House some Days, but his People (especially the Head Men) not being come in from Hunting, I told Mr. Beamer that when his People should come in |172| he would put the Warriours in Mind of their Promises in Charles Town concerning Andrew White, and the paying of Bernard Hughs his Skins. I did not think proper to tell them any Thing publickly of the Satisfaction required for killing the 2 Men at the Creeks untill I should come from Choto, but withall desired Mr. Beamer to inform his Head Men that when I came from Chote wether I was going to acquaint them of the Peace your Excellency had procured for this Nation with the Creeks. I should then wholly disclose your Excellency's Demands to the whole Nation, and should expect their Compliance theretoo, and a gratefull Acknowledgement of the many Favours and Kindnesses that from Time to Time they had all received from the Governour and beloved Men, and that I should be affraid to return to Carolina without it. While Mr. Beamer's People were a hunting there came a Coweta Fellow to the Warriour's Camp and told him that his People had heard the Governour's Talk, and that now it was Peace, and his People were ordered to go no more to War against the Cherokees. At which the Estertoe Warrior thanked him, and promised to send through the Nation and forbid his People to go any more to War, and withall gave the Creek Warriour Presents as usual amongst Indians, Pipes, Beads, and Tabacco in Token of Peace, and desired he should give them to his Warriours and beloved Men.

Since Mr. Elliott came up from your Excellency there were some young Fellows were going to War against the Southwards, but were stoped by the Prince of Ioree and turned back to their Towns on Stecoe River. The Indians, so far as I am come to as yet, are both thankfull to your Excellency and quiet with the Traders, and I hear Nothing to the Contrary of the Upper Party of the Nation |173| only at Tuckasegee where the Indians being drunk, besett Crawford's House, and dragging him out, and cut him in many Places in the Head, and afterwards (he having made his Escape) seized upon his Goods and devided them amongst them. But I hear Chuetheake, the Warriour, made them pay all, or the most of them. Again there is considerable Quantities of Rum imported by the Georgia Traders into this Nation, which if not hindred will certainly be of dangerous Consequence. Severall of the Indians of Ioree, Cauwee, and the other Towns on that River complain much of it, and say they remember the Governour's Talk, and that if the Traders brings any more and offer it to Saile, they will certainly seize it themselves for they believe the Georgia Traders to be Rogues, and will not hear the Governour's Talk.

There are no Traders as yet come to this Nation from the Northward, and as I hear those from Carolina have sold all, and more Skins remain untraded, so that the Merchants may expect better Payment this Year than Severalls by past. I hear likewise that the Emperour has sold to the Government of Virginia a large Quantity of Land which they say was their Northward hunting Grounds, and that the Emperour had not Power of himself to dispose of any Land. They say (the Virginia Men) that it is within their Line of Virginia. However, the Indians of this Nation grumble very much as I hear. The Emperour, they say, besides the Price of the Land received rich Presents

of the Government. He is not as yet come in, but when he comes shall inform your Excellency fully all that I can learn. The Little Carpenter is come in, and brought in 3 or four Caggs of Spirits, what Else I cannot learn, but he going off after the Emperour. Believe he did not go so far as Williamsburgh.

May it please your Excellency when the Flood is abated (which is here very high) I intend, God willing, for Iwassee, and from thence to Chote first, and in my next shall inform your Excellency of every Thing according to your Orders, and as I return shall take every Town before me to Mr. Beamer's, and inform your Excellency of all their Talks and Designs as far as I shall know or hear, and at Present beg |174| Leave to subscribe myself with all humble and due Respect.

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

LUD. GRANT

SECOND LETTER FROM LUDWICK GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, There are two French Men at Chote and Toquo. The one is dangerous to be in this Nation. He talks the Tongue, goes to War with them, and in Time may conduct them to his own Nation. The other begs of all the Traders to putt his Excellency in Mind of him to relieve him from amongst the Infidals. He says that if any white Man is brought in by the French Indians, the French immediately demand him. He says that he believes the Governour knows Nothing of his being a Prisoner. This Information of the Latter I had from Andrew Cariew's who came from Chote. The Former I have seen myself. He is an active, cunning Fellow, and I believe is content with his Station till Oppertunity offers, whereby he may serve by any Means his own Nation. As I know it to be my Duty to inform your Excellency of every Thing that comes to my Knowledge, I shall studiously endeavour the same.

L. G.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

(Cherokees), February 23rd, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I received your Excellency's Letter per Mr. John Elliot, and would have gone over the Hills with him, but considered it was better for to send for the Head Men, and talk with them at my House than to have any with them in the Town, for every one of them would know what the Talk was, so that if they found they were guilty, those would run away, and the Nation might be put in an Uproar.

The Head Men will meet at my House |175| as soon as they come from War. There is a great many gone to the Chickesaws to assist them against the French. The whole Nation is well pleased with the Thoughts of a Peace between them and the Creeks. I humbly beg Pardon of your Excellency for all this Presumption and Trouble, but hopes that your Excellency will find that I never will do any Thing, but that which is just.

I am your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

CORNELIOUS DAUGHERTY

MEMORIAL OF THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

To his Excellency, James Glen, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of South Carolina, and to the Honourable Members of his Majesty's Council of the said Province, the Memorial of Thomas Bosomworth, late Agent to the Creek Nation, most humbly sheweth,

That by Virtue of Powers (as your Memorialist humbly conceives) legally invested in your Excellency and Honours by an Act of Assembly of this Province past in May last, your Memorialist by a Commission bearing Date the 2d Day of July, 1752, signed by your Excellency under the Great Seal of this Province by and with the Consent and Advice of your Honours, was nominated and appointed Agent to the Creek Nation of Indians.

That together with the said Commission (by the Authority aforesaid) your Memorialist did receive Instructions to proceed with all convenient Speed to that Country, and there to negotiate several Matters of great Consequence to the publick Welfare of this Province as in the said Commission and Instructions are particularly specified.

That pursuant and conformable thereto, your Memorialist did proceed to the Creek Nation, and there did discharge the several Matters committed to his Trust [176] with the utmost Fidelity in Opposition to many Difficulties and personal Dangers, and at a very great private Expence to accomplish the wise Ends of his Agency.

That your Memorialist on his Return from his Agency conformable to an Order of the House of Assembly made the 27th Day of November, 1752, did deliver in an Account to the Clerk of the Assembly for the Payment of the said Service as provided for by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province above mentioned.

That the said Account given in as above some Time before the last Adjournment of the House was voted non-Payment by the Publick.

That your Memorialist has the Satisfaction to hope that his Conduct in the Discharge of the important Trust reposed in him has been satisfactory to your Excellency and Honours, and that the Neglect of Duty in him cannot be assigned as a Reason for the non-payment of his Account.

That the many Difficulties and Distresses in which your Memorialist is involved in Consequence of the great private Expences he has been at for the Publick Service of this Province, and this long Delay in Payment for his Services, has already been very grievous to him, and as his Affairs are at Present unhappily circumstanced, the Burthen is now become intolerable.

To Your Excellency and Honours, therefore your Memorialist is obliged to appeal, and most humbly prays for such speedy Relief in the Premises as from the Merit of his Cause, and his present most calamitous Circumstances to the known Wisdom and Justice of your Excellency and Honours shall seem most meet, and your Memorialist as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

Charles Town, March 27, 1753

MOSES THOMPSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|177|

Amelia, March the 30th, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This Day I received yours inclosed in a Letter of Joseph Curry's dated the 14th Instant. I wish I had got it sooner. You let me know that you will be at the Congrees the first Day of May, there to meet the Indians, and to review these Upper Companies. If your Excellency pleases, you may review the three Lower Companies at Mrs. Russell's that Capt. Heatly's, Capt. Tilly's and Capt. Minick's which will be a great Ease to them and the Up[p]er Companies may meet you at the Congrees.

This is to inform you that last Saturday about five o'Clock in the Afternoon, there came a great Company of Indians to my House. There being Nobody about the House but my Wife and one of my Daughters, and carried off an Indian Fellow that has been about my House these several Years, and robbed my Negros' Houses, and took there Blankets, and Cloaths, and a Gun. Last Year they killed one Steer, and the Year before they killed me a Cow which I never heard off, and I believe a great Deal more that I did not know off, but I hope your Excellency will put a Stop to their Proceedings.

I sent out Capt. Heatly, and some of his Men, and Capt. Tilly, and wrote to Captain Minicks to raise his Men and range the Woods. Capt. Heatly found the Place where they campt that Night that they took the Indian Fellow from my House where they had killed some Cattle. They were Catawbaws and Norward Indians for some of them went back, and crost Santee at M. Lloyd's, and told they had taken the Indian Fellow at my House, and they went up the other Side of Santee as far as the Congrees, and they were doing some Meschief there, and they took four of them and beat them severely, which I think was ill done for I am afraid they will kill some Body on the Account of it. They ought to have sent them to Town according to your Orders. |178| I will accompany your Excellency to the Congrees, please God spare me my Health. If your Excellency has any more to communicate to me before you come up, please to send Word by the Bearer, my Son.

And am your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant.

MOSES THOMPSON

P. S. If I knew the Day that you would be at Mrs. Russel's, I would have the three Lower Companies ready to be reviewed. Likewise let me know what Day you want the Upper Companies to meet you at the Congrees that I may give them Notice.

M. T.

THE CATAWBA KING TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Catawbaws, the 11 March, 1753

SIR, Since the Peace made by your Excellency and the Governour of New York, the Path betwixt us and the Northward Indians is mighty plain and streight, and as we now have seen one another's Fires in Peace, we will allways live like Brothers. There are now forty-one of them come here and we expect a great many more. They are going to the Southward, but if you make a

Peace with them, we shall either send them Word or endeavour to stop them, if we once know that a firm Peace is made. They have invited me to go and see their King which I intend to do. He will then stretch out his Hand to mine which will be like a strait Glove, never to come off again. So long shall we live in Peace with all the Indians and Brothers with the white People, we can go where we will to purchase Corn or hunt, for there is Nothing to hurt us but Sickness. This we know we owe intirely to your Excellency's fatherly Care for, us and we shall allways be your firm Friend.

his
THE _____ KING
Mark

P. S. We expect an Answer to this, for we had none to two Papers we sent you already.

ROBERT STEILL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[179]

Catawbaws, 11 March, 1753

SIR, Some Days ago came here about forty-one Northward Indians, and a great many more are expected. I told them your Intention of making a general Peace with all the Indians that are Friends to the English, and that you was now making a Peace for them and the Southern. Their Answer was that when Peace was made with the Catawbaws there was no Mention of that, but whenever a firm Peace could be made, they will agree to it. Yesterday thirty of them set out for the Southward, the Rest stay here till they return. I took all the Pains I could with the Head Men to prevent any of the Catawbaws going with them. They say there are two or three gone, but they design to go only to the Cherokees to confirm their Friendship.

Some young Fellows of the Catawbaws drove off one Andrew Clewer from Fishing Creek about sixteen Miles from this. They delivered him all his Effects, but they burnt his House after he was gone. Before I leave this, I shall have all the Head Men together, and your Excellency's Letter (which I brought up to them) read again to them in the strongest Terms [*sic*] to live in Peace with the white People for I really dread the Consequence of their killing not only the Hogs and Cattle of the white People, but likewise their Horses to eat as they will be in a perishing Condition this Summer. They have almost eat up all their Corn already, and it will be hard to find any to buy. This thought my Duty to advise [*sic*] your Excellency of, and am with great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant.

ROBERT STEILL

P. S. Some Days ago a Cherokee Indian [was taken?] on Rocky River about 40 Miles from this. When the Head Men of this Party returns, if it's any of their People, they are to be delivered to the Catawbaws.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR GLEN |181|²¹

SOUTH CAROLINA

By his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor in Chief and Captain General in and over his Majesty's said Province of South Carolina

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a Gang of Northern Indians have lately come in a hostile Manner into our Settlements and murdered one Felix Smith, an Inhabitant of this Province, within 34 Miles of Charles Town, and are still supposed to be lurking within our Settlements,

And whereas the Northern Indians have made a Practice of coming into our Settlements, and have from Time to Time committed several Robberies and Acts of Violence, I have therefore thought fit by and with the Advice of his Majesty's honourable Council to issue this my Proclamation promising a Reward of the Sum of one hundred Pounds current Money to be given to any white Person, settlement Indian, or free Negro, or to any Negro or other Slave who in the Presence of his Master or Overseer shall take alive or kill within three Months from the Date hereof, any of the Northern Indians in the Settlements who were concerned in the Murder of Felix Smith, and also the Sum of fifty Pounds to be given in like Manner as a Reward for every Northern Indian that shall be taken or killed in the Settlements after the Expiration of the said Term. Strictly requiring and commanding all Officers, civil and military, or other Persons as above, to be aiding and assisting in the apprehending or killing any of the said Gang of Northern Indians concerned in the Murder of Felix Smith or other Northern Indians who shall come into our Settlements after the Expiration of three Months unless such Indians shall have in |182| their Company some white Man, and be coming down on any Business or Message to this Government.

Given under my Hand and the great Seal of his Majesty's said Province in the Council Chamber at Charles Town this seventh Day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, and in the twenty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign. God save the King.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Pinckney for
Geo. Gabl. Powell, Esq.
Deputy Secretary

JAMES GLEN

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CATAWBA KING

The Governour of South Carolina to his good Friend and loving Brother, the King of the Catawbaws,

MY GOOD FRIEND AND LOVING BROTHER, While the War subsisted betwixt the Northern Indians and your Nation, although you behaved like brave Men and frequently made them repent their Visits to you, yet you yourselves were daily dropping so that you could not hunt in Safety, nor hardly stir out of

²¹In the original, there is no page number 180.

Doors to your Corn Fields without being shot at, and therefore to preserve a People so justly valued by the English for their Faithfullness to us, I was at great Pains to make a Peace for you with the Northern Indians. Your Preservation I say was my chief Inducement and I am glad for your Sakes that I accomplished it, but I also had another View in it for the Northern Indians under Pretence of going to War against the Catawbaws often strolled into our Settlements, and committed Disorders, killing Cattle and Hoggs belonging to the Inhabitants, and sometimes killing or carrying off the Settlement Indians who live under our Protection, a quiet and peaceable People who are never at War with any Indians, alledging that they were Catawbaws. I was therefore in Hopes that when Peace was made betwixt you |183| and the Five Nations, we should be no longer troubled with such Disorders as there could be no Pretence for their coming this Way, but I find that some Northern Indians still continue to come. I am therefore apt to think that it has not been any of the brave Warriours of the Five Nations who were guilty of these base Practices, but some of the Caughuawagee and French Indians, and some Scoundrels who wanted the Name of Warriours without running the Risque, who durst not expose themselves to the Danger of facing the Catawbaws, and therefore crept into the out Skirts of our Settlements to steal a Scalp or make a Slave of some of the Settlement Indians when they met them straying in the Woods, and I am the more confirmed in this Opinion by the Weapons and Tokens that they left behind them, and am convinced that it must be those who still continue to come by Letters which I lately received from my Brothers, the Governours of New York and Virginia, intimating that many of these Indians were coming against the Catawbaws of which I gave you Notice. But instead of going against you, they have come into our Settlements as I suppose they thought they might safely venture to do under cover of the Peace that I lately made betwixt you and the Five Nations, calling themselves Northern Indians. However, be who they will, they shall no longer come into our Settlements with Impunity, for they have now gone intollerable Lengths by breaking open Houses of the Inhabitants, by carrying of Slaves that are [our] Property, and lastly by murdering our People, a Gang of them having lately knocked on the Head one Felix Smith, and cut up his Back with a Hatchet. I have therefore thought fit, by the Advice of my beloved Men to issue a Proclamation, a Copy of which I herewith send you, that you may cause it to be read, and interpreted in the hearing of any of the Five Nations that may be among you. And in Case any of that Gang |184| who are all equally guilty of that Murder, should at present escape the Death that they deserve and should come into your Nation, I have Reason to expect from the gratefull Sense that you allways profess to have of our Favours that you will use your utmost Endeavour with the Head Men of the Northern Indians, that one of them at least particularly he who gave the Blow, be sent down to us to be punished as the Crime deserves. I have also Reason to hope from the Justice of the Five Nations who are the Friends of the English that the Head Men will tye and send him to the Captain of the Congree Garrison who will bring him to me, and I have ordered some of the white People to come with him. Thus shall the Chain of Friend-

ship that links together the English and the Indians, which I have endeavoured to brighten, strengthen, and lengthen, be preserved forever.

DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS NOEY

Nicholas Noey's Decleration, viz.,

That he and his Wife were settled on a Plantation belonging to Captain Depont near Fore Hole Bridge, and that Felix Smith, and his Wife, and Child together with a Kindswoman lived also on the said Plantation, and that on Thursday the 29th March there came to the said Plantation one single Indian who went first to the House of said Felix Smith, and demanded some Victuals, who told him that he had not any for him, whereupon the said Indian came to his, the said Noey's House, and demanded Victuals, who then had a Pott on the Fire with Corn, Homeny, and a Peice of Beef (which he had lately earned of a Neighbour of his) and desired the Indian to wait till it was done. Whereupon he seized the Pott, and eat as much as he could before it was half boiled, and went away.

[On] Friday following, he the said Noey heard People coming over the Swamp, went down to see if they wanted any Assistance (the Swamp being full of |185| Water). He and Felix Smith commonly assisted Travelers backward and forward with a Canoe, and when he came down he saw a Parcel of Indians, and the same in Company that was the Day before at his House, whereupon he, the said Noey, imediately returned to his House. But the Indians being swifter than he got to the House before him, and six of them already had entered the House a searching the House for Victuals and Rum, but found none except a small Peeice of Beef he had left which they took away, and some went away to the Swamp, and six of them returned to said Felix Smith's House where they found nobody except the said Smith's Kindswoman (his Wife and Child being fled into the Woods). Then the said Noey and Smith heard the said Woman make a terrible out Cry, and agreed to goe to hir Assistance. When coming up saw one of the Indians having hold of the Woman, and lifted up her Cloaths &c. So the said Smith (as he could speak English) told him in a friendly Manner to let the Woman goe which the Woman [*sic*] little regarded.

In the mean Time, he the said Noey, heard his Wife making a great Lamentation, went back to his own House, and Felix Smith followed him, and as he the said Noey got to the Entry of the Door he looked back, and saw the said Indian give the said Felix Smith a Blow with Something he had in his Hand (which afterwards proved to be the said Felix Smith's own Axx). Whereupon the said Felix Smith stooping down by Reason of the Wound, he received, the Indian gave him a terrible Cut on the Back. He the said Noey thereupon went in the House fastning the Door after him. The Indian followed him and gave a few Knocks on the Door, but he having slipt out of another Door made his Escape, but observed that the Indian run after the said Woman and when he gott her, forced her away towards the Swamp. So he went to |186| several Neighbours in order to git Assistance, but after traveling all Night he got but two Men that went Home with him.

Next Morning, but to their Satisfaction found the Indians were all gone, and the Reason of their departing was, as he heard, that there was some Guns fired this Side of the Swamp, and the said Kindswomen to Felix Smith came Home next Morning before Day, and when he and his Wife asked her what the Indians had done to her, she fell a crying and said that they did what they pleased but did not beat her. Felix Smith died in 4 Days after.

April the 7th.

his
NICHOLAS _____ NOCY
Mark
FREDE. MERCKLEY

Frederick Merkley having been sworn truly to interpret, and the said Examination being read to Nicholas Nocy, he being sworn on the Holy Evangelis declared that every Thing therein is true and right.

Sworn before his Excellency the Governour in Council.

Test. ALEXR. GORDON, C.C.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE HEAD MEN OF THE CREEK NATION

[187] The Governor of South Carolina to his Friends and loving Brothers, the Head Men of the Creek Nation,

As a Gang of Northern Indians have lately come into our Settlements where they have committed several Robberies, Insults and Outrages; whose Enormities have been so heinous as not only to kill our Cattel, brake open our Houses, but even to murder a white Man in his own Habitation, I have therefore by the Advice of my beloved Men issued a Proclamation, a Copy whereof I have here inclosed, offering a Reward to whoever shall take alive or kill any of the said Northern Indians who murdered or were accessory to the Death of the said white Man. I do therefore think proper to caution you not to permitt any of your People to come into our Settlements unless they have some special Affair to communicate to this Government, nor then without some white Man in their Company least they should be mistaken for northerly Indians and thereup Mischief might be done.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE HEAD MEN OF THE CHEROKEE NATION

April the 14th, 1753

The Governor of South Carolina to his good Friends and loving Brothers, the Head Men of the Cherokee Nation.

MY GOOD FRIENDS AND LOVING BROTHERS, In the Talks I have had with you Head Men as well as in my Letters sent you I have often complained of the Disorders that the coming of the Northern Indians into our Settlements has occasioned and of the Robberies, Insults, and Outrages committed by them among us, and as now I have received late Advices that their Enormities have been so heinous as not only to kill our Cattel, brake open our Houses, but even to murder a white Man within his own Habitation this Government hath issued the inclosed Proclamation.

I have therefore with the Advice of my beloved Men thought proper to caution you not to permit any of your People to come into our Settlements unless they have some special Affair to communicate to this Government nor then without some white Man in their Company least they should mistaken for northerly Indians.

Which I desire may be read and interpreted to any of the Northern Indians that may be at present or that may hereafter come into your Nation.

ORDER TO THE COMMISSARY GENERAL

Council Chamber, 21st Day of April, 1753

SIR, Deliver to the Widdow of King Robin who was killed by the Northern Indians at 4 Holes Swamp, a Blanket, 6 Yeards [*sic*] of Callicoe and Linin for 2 Shifts, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

JAMES GLEN

To John Dart, Esq., Commissary General

MEMORIAL OF THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

[188]

Charles Town, April the 19th, 1753

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor in Chief and Captain General in and over his Majesty's Province of South Carolina, and to the Members of his Majesty's Honorable Council of the said Province.

The Memorial of Thomas Bosomworth, late Agent to the Creek Nation, most humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialist has executed a Commission as Agent to the Creek Nation of Indians upon the publick Faith and Promise of your Excellency and [Honours] to be paid for the said Service immediately upon his Return to Charles Town.

That your Memorialist has now been near four Months in Town at a very great Expence and Detriment to his own private Affairs by the Neglect thereof in Attendance upon the Publick and no Provision still made for the Payment of the said Service.

That a Promise from the House of Assembly to take the Matter under Consideration the next Session is no Satisfaction to your Memorialist for in all Probability the same Reasons that induced this House to reject Payment of the Account, will have a proportionable Influence upon the next, viz., that this Agency was not only unnecessary, but the Demands that were made upon the Creeks were unjust and illegal, and may be attended with very dangerous Consequences to the Public Welfare of this Province, which by a Message from the House they had before declared was contrary to their Advice and Opinion, and therefore that House would not provide for the Payment of the said Service which are Points your Memorialist humbly presumes it is not his Business to dispute, as he has faithfully discharged the Matter committed to his Trust, by Authority legally derived from your Excellency and Honours to which Fountain your Memorialist must have Resource [*sic*].

That admitting the Money was sure to be paid the next Sessions, yet this is a Delay which the present Situation of your Memorialist Affairs can by no

Means bear without being attended with very fatal Consequences, which must terminate in the utter Ruin not only of your Memorialist, but several other Persons who have a Dependence thereupon.

[189] That there is now an Action lies in the Court of Common Pleas of this Province against a poor Widow of this Place on Account of your Memorialist, which unless he can receive immediate Cash to put a Stop to the [Prosecution] the unavoidable Consequence must be the utter Ruin of an innocent Person which is Matter of the deepest Concern to your Memorialist.

That a Judgement now lies in the Court of Savannah against your Memorialist in Favour of some Gentlemen of this Province from whom he has lately received Proposals very much to his Advantage provided the Cash is immediately paid, if not the Execution will be levied which must terminate in the utter Ruin of your Memorialist.

That the Cash your Memorialist had in order to have defrayed his Passage Home to England in Hopes there to have obtained that Justice he has long in Vain sought in a neighbouring Colony he has expended in the public Service of this Province, which has deprived him of the very Means, nay, all Hopes of future Prospects in the World and rendered his present Situation as calamitous as Imagination can form an Idea of to compleat humane Misery.

To your Excellency and Honours therefore your Memorialist once more appeals and humbly hopes from the known Wisdom and Justice of your Excellency and Honours some expedient will be found to prevent the impending Ruin of your Memorialist which Nothing can prevent but the immediate Payment of some Part of the Cash at least, and such Security for the remaining Part as will be accepted by his Creditors for whose Use and Benefit he is willing that the whole should be applied.

And your Memorialist as in Duty bound &c.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

CHARLES HILL TO MATHEW TOOLE

[190]

March the 2nd, 1751/2

SIR, The Bearer hereof, one of your Indians, has lost his Horse a considerable Time ago. As I suppose you know, it has been commonly reported that William Mitcherson has had a Hand in conveying the same Horse away, the Truth of which I cannot tell, but this I can tell, that I saw a Man at your House in the Nation that said he saw William Micherson have the abovesaid Indian's Horse some Time after he lost him, and I brought the Man to the Indian but could not make him understand for Want of Linguester and my Company would not stay, so I came from the Nation and met with Long Ben, the Half Breed and told him the whole, which may be further inquired into, and the Man's Name found by the said Ben.

All from your most humble and very obedient Servant.

CHAS. HILL.

[P. S.] Joseph Clemens sold this Indian's Horse to John Grubs. John Howell of Santee told Tears that Clemens stole his Horse. Jos. Clemens lives

at Broad River. That Clemens, he believes, run away, and is now at Savannah Town. John Grubbs has the Horse.

ALEXANDER GORDON TO ROBERT STEILL

Council Chamber, 11th May, 1752

SIR, I am ordered by the Governor in Council that a Catawba Indian called Mr. Ears has made a Complaint to his Excellency that one Clemens (who either lives on Broad River or is run away from thence to Savannah Town) did according to the Information given by John Howett of Santee, steal a Horse from the said Indian which is at Present in the Custody of John Grubbs. You are therefore by this Excellency required as a Magistrate forthwith to issue your Summons or Warrant to the said John Howell to come before you to be examined touching the said Horse and your Warrants also to bring Clements and John Grubbs before you, that whoever is convicted of stealing the said Horse be sent down to Charles Town Goal [*sic*] that they may be punished as the Law requires.

To Robt. Steel, Esq.

A. G., C. C.

P. S. It is expected that you will contribute all in your Power for the Recovery of the said Horse.

GEORGE GOLPHIN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[191]

August the 1st, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I have inclosed a Letter from Malatchi. He was very well pleased when he returned, and so they were all, except a few good for Nothing Fellows that neither white People nor Indians regards. I heard of no bad Talks in the Nation when I left it, but Peace and Quietness. There was two Gangs of Indians going out against the Cherokees, but Malatchi stoped them, and told them to wait a little longer for he expected some of the Cherokees to come into the Cowetas before long, and acquaint they had confirmed a Peace with them, they might go out and kill the Northward Indians.²²

When I arrived in the Nation the Indians was very uneasy, but when I told them the Reason that the Indians was oblegid to go to Town, they were very well satisfied. The Head Men was sensible that if there was any Danger of their People that I would not have returned. I told them not to be afraid for my Life for theirs.

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

GEORGE GOLPHIN

LACHLAN MCGILLVERY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Savanha Town, August 6, 1753

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, In my last I acquainted you that I was under a Necessity to go for Savannah. I therefore imagining that Delays might

²²The part of the sentence here which begins with "and acquaint" is given as "and once that they had confirmed a Peace with them they might go out and kill the Norward Indians" in the JC, August 24, 1753, XXI, pp. 597-98.

prove dangerous (without Loss of Time) forwarded your Letter to Malatchi and the Gun Merchant by the first safe Oportunity that offered. I directed one of the best Linguists that could be had to interpret it. In Consequence thereof I yesterday received the inclosed for an Answer. Mr. Golphin is come down some Time ago from the Lower Creeks, but set out from the Nation before your Excellency's Letter would reach to Malatchi. Therefore can not expect an Answer from him untill an Oportunity [192] offers. I have sent you the Original, thinking it will be more Satisfactory than a Copy would be, and though it is badly worded I know your Excellency's great Penetration and quick Apprehension so well that I am not under the least Concern that you will be at a Loss to make out the Sence and Meaning of it.

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

LACHLAN MCGILLVERY

P. S. I beg Leave to put your Excellency in Mind of the kind Promise you was pleased to make one, and I hope you will not order a Licence for the Wolf's Town, which I am now credibly informed Mr. McIntosh makes fresh Interception with the Wolf to petition you for it.

JAMES GERMANY TO LACHLAN MCGILLVERY

Oackioys, July the 15, 1753

SIR, According to your Desire, I delivered the Talk you sent me in the Oackjays Square. The Letter came to me just as the Indians had gave out the Broken Days to have a Meeting of there own. The said Meeting was a Call for all the Head Warriours of the several Towns about, to have a Consultation and to make an Appointment to go to war, and at the same Time I went to the Oackjays, and in Mr. Sludders' House I interpreted the Letter to the Gun Merchant which he liked very well, and when all Hands were assembled together that [were?] expected, I interpreted the Letter to them in Publick, and after they had heard the Letter read, the Gun Merchant liked it very well, and asked the Head Warriours for their Answers, on which some of them fell into great Passions, and said they did not come their to hear any Thing that was good, for it belonged to Head Warriours to talk of Nothing but Blood, and they thought that they were assembled on that Purpose, and not to talk of any Thing that was good. But the Gun Merchant and the Long Second Man, at the half Way House pasified them, and told them that it was for all their Goods that the Governour had sent that Talk, on which the Head Warriours consented to stay, and not to go to War for three Months, and desires that the Cherokees may come, one Gang of them to the [193] Oakfuskees, and another Gang to the Cowetas, and each Gang of them to bring a Northward Slave with them, that the Creeks might have the burning of the said Slaves, and then they say they will think it is all streight. The Kings and Head Warriors desires that the Talks may be dispatched with all possible Haste to the Cherokees, and that the Cherokees does not come within the Space of three Months that the said Creeks will go to war as fast as they can. This is their Answer in full.

I am Sir, your very humble Servant to command,

JAMES GERMANY

P. S. The Head Warriour called the Morter, was gon to war before the Governor's Letter came with about 14 Men with him, but they say if there is no further Mischief done, there shall go no more untill the three Monts [*sic*] is expired.

THE RED COAT KING TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Oakfuskees, 26th July, 1753

ELDEST BROTHER AND FRIEND, I came safe Home and I write to you according to my Promise as you desired. I expect you will remember my last Talk to you before [Mrs.?] Bosomworth at Dotchester [*sic*] where you desired us to keep in a Body to the Nation, but we parted and Malatchi and his People went the Lower Path, and I and my People went the Upper Path, and we all came safe to our Towns, and I am in good Health as I hope you are at Present. You told me that when my Son was killed it was the same as if he had been your own Son, and you promised to me to find out by what Nation it was done. I would not have you think we began first to kill the Northern or French Indians for as they killed my Son we must have Blood for Blood, and we met with two of the Northerns at Augusta on our own |194| Ground which we killed for Satisfaction. We received your Letter which you sent up, and are very well pleased with it. To the following Talk I expect you will send to me an Answer by George Johnston, Trader for my Town.

We have agreed to all your Talks providing the Cherokees will bring to us two Slaves of the Northern French Indians, one to be sent to the Cowetas and the other to the Oakfuskees to conclude a Peace with us, and then we will shake Hands and make every Thing firm and strong. It is of no Use your sending any Peace Talks here without three or four Head Men will come from the Cherokees to my Town, and bring two Northern Indians Slaves with them, which will be the only Way for you to make a good Peace between us and the Cherokees, and if the Cherokees are gone from Charles Town before this comes to your Hands I expect you will send somebody up immediately, and acquaint them that no Talks will do but their own Presence here. If they will not come now, this will be the last Talk we will send to them. All the Head Men of the Upper Creeks are to meet at my Town, the Oakfuskees, in three Moons, and then to conclude upon either Peace or War, and if they do not come in that Time, we shall then conclude that you have a greater Regard for them then for us. I hope you will let the Cherokees know that this is your Talk to us, and they ought to take your Talk as well as we do, otherwise our young People can stay no longer from War. When they come personally here, we shall know who is in the Fault, they or the Northerns. Though I am sensible my Son was not killed by the Cherokees, therefore I require no Satisfaction of them. I shall be impatient [*sic*] till I see the Bearer in Expectation of your Answer,

I am your Friend and youngest Brother,

THE RED COAT KING OF THE OAKFUSKEES

IFA TUSKENIA TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|195|

Oakfuskees, 26 July, 1753

FATHER, I am much surpris'd that the Cherokees will not take your Talk, and how readily we agree to all your Proposals, and yet there is no Appearance of their concluding a Peace with us, but keeps killing us every Day under Pretence of making a Peace with us. If you cannot make a Peace immediately, let us know that we may go to war, and not detain us any longer in making a Peace.

The whole Body of the Upper Creeks are to meet at the Oakfuskees in three Moons, and if Peace is not concluded in that Time we will stay no longer in going to war with the Cherokees which is all from your loving Son,

IFA TUSKENIA
The Captain of the Oakfuskees

LACHLAN McINTOSH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Carlises, 24th July, 1753

SIR, The Letter which was sent the Gun Merchant by your Excellency was safe delivered, and they seem to be well satisfied with all your Proposals to them, and some of the Stockehose Indians is gone to war, and they are to return in ten Days, and the Red Coat King says if your Excellency will make Peace with the Mountenings [*sic*] in three Moons, and some of the Mounting Head Men to come to the Oakfuskees and meet them, and their [*sic*] they will make a firm Peace with the Mountings, and Nothing will do with them but a general Peace, which they all pray for or going immediately to War.

I have been four Days ago with the Wolf, who thinks hard of your Excellency. You did not permitt me to go to his Town to trade, as you promised him. I should be glad to serve you in any Thing that's in my Power to serve your Excellency, and am with much Regard,

Sir, your Excellency's most humble Servant,

LACHLAN McINTOSH

MALATCHI TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|196|

June the 26, 1753

BELOVED BROTHER, This is to acquaint you that I am arrived safe in my own Nation. Just after I got Home there was two Parties of our People a going against the Cherokees, but I have stoped them till I see wether any of the Cherokees will come hear [*sic*] or not to confirm a Peace. I have sent for them several Times, and none of them will come near me. That I cannot help thinking they have throwed my Talks away, but if they do not come hear quickly it will not be in my Power to stop the Warriours from going out to kill them. Since this Peace has first been proposed by Mr. Bosomworth, we have lost 21 of our People.

When I wrote to you from Fort Moore I thought my Brother was one of the five that was killed out of my Town, but it was a Mistake in the Man that told me. But 2 of them was my near Relations.

I am sinsearly your loving Friend and Brother,

KING MALATCHI

JOURNAL OF JOHN BUCKLES

An Account of the State of the Chickersaw and Choctow Nations commencing from the 15th of May, 1752. This being my third Journal as has been represented.

June, 1752

June the 12th. Two Chickersaws were killed by a Party of Chocktaws at their hunting Camps.

30th. We had an Account by these Fellows by the Choctaw Nation of a large Body of French and Chocktaws coming against this Nation, and that they had forty Horses loaded with great Guns, wool Packs, and Amunition &c., and where [*sic*] to be here about the Time green Corn was plenty in order to destroy this Nation, afterwards to go down all the tradeing Paths in order to meet with the Traders who they were to take, and destroy both their Horses and Goods.

July, 1752

[197] July the 6th. The Chocktaws killed two Fellows and one Woman close by the Nation. The Chickersaws persued them, killed four of them, wounded several and took two alive, and burnt them to Death in this Nation, after torturing them in a most barbarous Manner, takeing of their Scalps and cutting out their Bowels before they where dead, and all those that had lately lost any of their Friends painted themselves with their Hearts' Blood.

The 12th. A Party of Chocktaws took a Camp of Goods belonging to Messrs. Courtonne, Pettyerew and Company. They killed seven of the Chickersaws on the Spott, and wounded several others. Afterwards plundered the Camps. The Quantities of Goods they carried off was five pieces of Strouds, two Toppacks of Duffils with about two Dozen of Shirts, Knives &c.

14th. Sixteen Chickersaws fited out to war, but returned without doing any Mischief.

20th. Two Chocktaws killed a Woman in her Plantation, and took of her Scalp, and got off without being discovered.

25th. Thirty Checkersaws went to war against the Chocktaws.

27th. In the Evining a Woman was killed in the Corn Fields.

August, 1752

August 13th. Thirty Chickersaws left this Nation with a Design to look for French Boats, as I supposed, but tould me they where only going a hunting for Dear and Buffaloe, for they seldom lett us know when they go against the French for they know we never incou[r]age any Thing of that Nature.

September, 1752

September 6th. The said Army of French and Chocktaws fell upon the northeast Side of this Nation about nine o'Clock in the Morning, and had with them two Standards of French Cullers flying. The Chickersaws was not sur-

prised by them, as they had Notice of their coming long before. The Chickersaws, after hoisting English Cullers, engaged them with great Resolution.

The two Parties fought together for the Space of a whole Day, continual Fireing |198| without Intermission, but at so great a Distance from each other that they lost but few Men on either Side. Though they fought in the old Fields, the Chickersaws had but five killed in this Action, three wounded, and one Woman scalped alive. How many the Chocktaws lost I cannot justly tell, for they out did the Breed with Number so much, they carried off their dead and wounded Men.

I had an Account of three hundred French Men was to have come here with the Indians, and that each of them had a small Bagg of Wool fixed before their Brest. There was but three of them made their Appearance. How many there might be more in Disguise I cannot tell. They dropped a kind of a Letter [here which I inclosed in a Letter] to his Excellency the Governour of South Carolina. The said Army camped within a Mile of the Town all Night, and next Morning after fireing some Guns they went off, some for their own Land, and some on the Paths that leads between the Coosaws and Chickersaws. They carried off with them at least forty Head of Horses, cheifly all belonging to the Chickersaws.

September 19th. I got about thirty Chickersaws to go down in order to meet the white People and gaurd [*sic*] them safe up here. About eighty Miles from this Nation, on their Way going down, they mett with about fifty Chocktaws, who had lain on the Path wateing for a Prey ever since they left this Nation. The two Parties engaged and had a smart Battle. The Chickersaws put them to the Run, killed four of them, and wounded several others, but not without the Loss of six Men killed on the Spott and several others desperately wounded. Mr. John Brown and Highrider being then on the Path with 30 odd Horses loaded within two Days March of meeting them. They brought a Letter here from Mr. Bosomworth in the Upper Creeks which gave us an Account of two thousand French who embarked at the Mouth of Messisippia River two |199| Months ago, and are, as it's thought, intended for the Chickersaws.

October 1752

October the 2d. The thirty Fellows that went out on the River of Missisippia returned without doing any Mischief, but made a Discovery of several Racks of Boats which seemed to have been plundered, and it's thought by the Cherokees.

10th. A Party of Chickersaws went out in order to see if they could make any Discovery of the French according to their Information by Mr. Bosomworth's Letter.

November 1752

November 27th. John Brown and myself together with three Pack Horse Men sett off for the Coosaws in order to meet the Rest of our Partners with a Gaurd [*sic*] of Indians to convoy them safe here.

January 1753

January 20, 1753. We returned to the Chickersaws with seventy Horses deeply loaded with Indian trading Goods consisting of one hundred Pieces of Strouds and Equivalents sent up by Mr. Campbell and Maccartan, and taken out upon Credit at their Store. In the Time we were absent from this Nation, the said Party of Chickersaws that went out a scouting had returned, and brought in five French Men Prisoners from a Place called DeLanies on the other Side of Missisipia River, and reconed the Middle Settlements between Kenady and Moviell.

In the beginning of February John Brown, John Tanner, and several other white Men together with three of the said French Prisoners which we had brought from the Indians went out a Buffalo hunting towards the Cherrekee River where the three French Men and one John Case run off, went down the River in a small Canoe which they had made in order to carry them over the River. The said John Case is a Mallotta [*sic*], was born in Virginia, has used this Nation these seven Years at least. He's an extraordinary Woodsman, and may be dangerous |200| Consequence to this Nation.

February 1753

February 22nd. Forty-six Cherokees came here in order to go to war against the Chocktaws. They came down the River in Canoes and coming down the Falls or Breakers, the Rapit running of the Water oversett four of their Canoes with at least twenty Fellows in them. They lost all their Guns, Blankets, and Boots, and had two Men drowned, and the Rest got out with great Difficulty. They came into this Nation in a Manner naked, and stayed but a little while here before thirteen of them fitted out for the Chocktaws, but did not gett to that Nation before they where [*sic*] engaged with about twenty Chocktaws who came upon them about the Midle of the Day. They killed three of them the first Shott, and wounded one. The Rest, after throwing away their Guns, run off. The wounded Man was shot throw [*sic*] the Arm, and him they took alive, and carryed him to the Choctaws, throw several of their Towns, whipping him at every Town for three Days, which is their Custom with Slaves. The fourth Day he was to have been burnt, and they thinking him by this Time secure, they untied his Hands. In the Middle of the Night he made his Escape, and in three Days gott safe here, notwithstanding he was persued by at least a hundred Fellows, and says he was many Times in the Midst of them. The Rest of them are returned to their Land, he only remains here under the Doctor's Hands. Their coming here has been attended with bad Success, and I am apt to think they will hardly attempt War with the Chocktaws any more. The Chocktaws say they think but little of them since they find they are so easly started.

March, 1753

March the 20th. A small party of Breed went to War against the friend Chocktaws, and took a Woman Prisoner belonging to a Town called Cungelo.

April 1753

|201| April 2d. About nine Chickersaws fell upon a hunting Camp of the Chocktaws of at least sixty Men. They killed thirteen of them dead on the Spot, and wounded several others, put the Rest to the Rout without the Loss of one Man or receiving so much as a Wound.

The last Accounts we had from the Chocktaws was by one of the Head Men of the friend Towns, who was sent here to enquire after those Fellows which was gone down to his Excellency with Mr. Pettyerew as they had heard divers Stories about them. He brought a Peace Talk in here, but only to answer his Ends, as we found by a Fellow that came along with him who told us that all the friend Towns had long revolted from us, and had joynd the French for we have had no Trade with that Nation since they received his Majesty's Bounty, but our supposed friend Towns have been frequently to war against the Chickersaws, and also on the Path in order to spoil white People and take away their Goods. He further adds that our great Friend Pussemattaha was a strong French Man, and all the Kings of the frontier Towns, that from the Moment they received the Presents all their Talks was against the English.

The Chickersaws said they might go Home to their own Land and tell their People that they would beleive no more of their lying Talks. That from this Time forwards, they might expect War as long as there was a Breed to be found in that Land, and that they know their must a great many of them die, which was what they wanted, and what they might expect, but still the Chocktaws might expect the same Fate which was the only Comfort they had left, that they must both Parties die together.

April 28th. Ninty odd Breed went against the Chocktaws, but being discovered returned the sixth of May without doing any Damage to their Enemy, or receiving any themselves.

May 1753

May the 16th. Three Chickersaws where [*sic*] killed, and one was taken alive.

|202| 18th. Having made up our Leather and gott our Horses together, we sett off for the Coosaws with about 80 Horses Load of Leather amongst us all, and left in the Nation 70 odd Pairs of Strouds and other Equevilents, the white Man that stayed in the Nation [was?] Jeromy Courtonne, and a Servant Boy. At our Departure there was great Talks of an Army which was dayly expected.

 REVEREND THOMAS BOSOMWORTH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Charles Town, September 3rd, 1753

SIR, Your Excellency is not insensible when Mrs. Bosomworth and I arrived in Charles Town in May, 1752 our Intentions then were to have proceeded directly for England upon some private Business of our own, to us of very great Importance, and we had then Cash in order to have defrayed the Expences of our Journey which we have since spent in the public Service of

this Province, incapacitated ourselves to prosecute our own Affairs, and in Consequence thereof, have involved ourselves in many inextricable Difficulties and Distresses.

Your Excellency may likewise please to remember that when we first did ourselves the Honour to wait upon you after our Arrival here, you was pleased to inform us that with the unanimous Consent of his Majesty's Honourable Council, you thought it absolutely necessary that an Agent should immediately be sent from this Province to the Creek Nation, there to negotiate several Matters of Consequence to the Public Welfare.

That the Matters to be negotiated with that Nation were thought to be of such a difficult or dangerous a Nature that several Gentlemen as I have credibly been informed from various Motives, declined accepting of a Commission as Agent for that Country.

After none would undertake the Execution of that Commission, your Excellency was pleased to mention it to me who then informed you that the Delay that [203] my accepting of that Agency would necessarily occasion might be very prejudicial to our Affairs at Home, and further that the Demands that this Government thought itself in Honour bound to make, were such that I could promise my Self very little Hopes of Success without the Interest and Influence of Mrs. Bosomworth, whose proceeding to the Nation with me would not only be such a great additional Expence, as could not possibly be defrayed out of the Salary allowed as Agent, but the Hardships, Dangers, and Fatigues that must necessarily attend a Woman's undertaking so long a Journey at that sutry Season of the Year, were so very numerous that I could not in Justice nor Conscience desire it of her as I was very sensible it must be at the utmost Hazard of her Life.

But the Necessity of this Service being urged in such strong Terms, and the great Advantage that such a signal Proof of our Zeal for his Majesty's Service properly represented by this Government would be to our Affairs at Home, which we might depend upon, encouraged by those Motives and fortified by a Law of this Province for the immediate Payment of the said Service, which I never could entertain the remotest suspicion that the least Objection could be made to, I chearfully accepted of a Commission as Agent to that Nation, and upon a Promise of your Excellency and Honours by a Minute of Council on Thursday the 2nd of June, 1752 to recommend Mrs. Bosomworth['s] Case Home to Great Britain, and that she should be rewarded by this Government if she succeeded in the Service proposed. She was willing to undergoe the greatest Difficulties for the public Service, intirely relying and confiding in the Honor of this Government to reward and represent her Service in such a Light as the Merit [204] thereof might be judged to deserve when performed.

And as we have faithfully executed the several Matters we had in charge from this Government, I humbly presume to the Satisfaction of your Excellency, and their Honours, and every unprejudiced Man in the whole Province, made regular Application for the Payment of the said Service as provided for by Law, have waited here eight Months in Town at a very great Expence to

the utter Ruin and Neglect of our other Concerns, and no Provision stil made for the Payment of the same as the present Melancholly Situation of our Affairs cannot possibly admit of longer expensive Attendance here, which can only add to the Load of our Misfortunes, which is already become too great a Burthen for us, and our private Friends (by whose Favour we have hitherto been supported) any longer to bear, Nothing remains on our Part but humbly to beseech your Excellency and his Majesty's Honourable Council that agreeable to your Promise as appears by the Minute above mentioned, and the Opinion of the Board on a Letter of Mrs. Bosomworth read in Council the 4th Day of June, 1752, you would be pleased to recommend our Case Home to Great Britain, and make such Provision for defraying our Expences as to the Wisdom and Justice of your Excellency and their Honours shall seem most meet.

As this is our last Resource in humble Confidence that the greatness of our Sufferings, and the Merit of our Cause will be strong Sollicitors in our Favour, and procure us a speedy Compliance and Relief.

I beg Leave to subscribe myself, Sir, your Excellency's most devoted, humble Servant.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL CONCERNING
INDIAN AFFAIRS²⁸

Monday, the 28th Day of May, 1753

[204]²⁴ His Excellency the Governor acquainted the Board that last Saturday Malatchi and ten other Head Men from different Towns in the Lower Creek Nation arrived in Charles Town, that 14 Warriours and Others of inferior Rank were come here also. About 69 more of the Upper Creeks had come being all the Head Men of the Upper and Lower Creek Nation excepting the Gun Merchant and Chiggilli, the former of whom has sent his Reasons to the Governor why he did not come down with the others in order to be present at confirming a Peace with the Cherokees.

His Excellency directed the Traders of the Creek Nation now in Town to come to the Council Chamber, previous to the admitting the Indians to a Conference or Talk to have the Prices of Deer Skins enquired into, and other Matters relating to the Trade in the Creek Nation.

²⁸The heading is supplied, and covers the following entries here and below: May 28, 30, 31; June 2, 4, 13, 18, 28; July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; August 10, and 23, 1753. The entries are not a complete record of the Council meetings; neither the names of the members present, nor other business transacted appears. The proceedings concern Indian affairs only, but they are not always complete in that respect, because those of May 28, for example, omit several paragraphs concerning the Creek Indians which are included in the JC, May 28, 1753, XXI, pp. 411-13. The last entry in the form of proceedings of the Council is August 23, 1753, and beginning on p. 458 the entries are given in the usual manner.

Where the clerk apparently omitted through error words or phrases which are necessary for an understanding of a passage, they are supplied from the JC copy, but where the two copies vary in content or expression, no change or addition has been made.

²⁴In the original, there are two pages numbered 204.

The 28th of May, P. M., 1753

Five of the Traders among the Creek Indians attending in the Lobby were called in. His Excellency acquainted them how necessary it was, that the Traders and their Servants keep a good Harmony and Friendship with the Indians, and what a Benefit it is to both. Then taking into Consideration the Price of Deer Skins in the Creek Nation, by the Book of Entries found:

That in February, 1741 the Price of Leather was 17 s. and 17/6

That in February, 1742	Do.	Do.
That in August, 1742	Do.	Do.
The 30[th] of Do., 1742	Do.	17/6
The 3d of May, 1743	Do.	14/
In January, 1743	Do.	16/3
The 13[th] of June, 1744	Do.	14/ and 16/

On an Average about 16/3

[205] The Price of Leather among the Cherokees:

In March	1744	the Price was	15/6
June	1745	Do.	16/
September	1745	Do.	16/ and 16/6
August	1748	Do.	15/ and 16/6

Robert Steil, Esq., who was lately among the Catawba Indians attending in the Lobby was called in, and acquainted his Excellency that he carried the Proclamation that was published the 7th of April last about the Northern Indians into the Catawba Country, and had it carefully interpreted to the said Indians, and publicly read in that Nation, on which the Northern Indians there left the Catawba Nation, but carried away four Chickesaw Prisoners, and a Notche Indian, and an Indian Woman, and a Pedee Indian.

Wednesday A. M., the 30th Day of May, 1753

Attended in the Council Chamber the Heads of the Upper and Lower Creek Nation of Indians, viz., Malatchi, Micco or King of the Cowetas in the Lower Creeks, the Red Coat King of the [Oakfuskees?], the Wolf King, the Offuskee King, and the other Cheifs, Head Men, and Warriours. About one hundred in Number were admitted to an Audience or publick Talk with his Excellency, the Governor. When after the usual Ceremony of shaking Hands, and after being all seated, the Governor ordered Lachland McGilvery, Trader in the Creek Nation, to be sworn, faithfully to interpret whatever his Excellency should say to the said Indians, and what they should say to the Governor, which done, his Excellency addressing himself to the Indians spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR. I have given my Hand to each of you, which is the [206] salutation that has been commonly used by the Governors of this Country to Indians, and expresses that they are welcome. I have given you my Hand as a Pledge and Token that you are under the Protection of the Government, and that you shall be safe in your Person and Properties while you continue in this Country, at least, that whoever offers Violence to either shall be severely punished for it.

I have given you my Hand as an Emblem of Freindship as a Sign that we are tied together by Treaties and that the Indians and Creeks are joined and united together by the strongest and most solemn Contracts and Covenants; we therefore call you by the sacred and beloved Names of Allies, Friends, and Brothers, we consider you as our second Selves, and I once more in the great King George's Name, bid you heartily welcome to his Country of Carolina.

I would have received you upon your first Arrival but I thought it reasonable to allow you a little Time to repose yourselves after the Fatigues of so long a Journey. Besides, the Day succeeding your Arrival was with us a great beloved Day; a Day which we dedicate to the Concerns of another Life. I have sent for you on a Business of great Consequence to the Welfare of your Nation, and I am glad to see that the King, and all the great Men of the Nation, are come down upon that Occasion. I miss few or none but the Gun Merchant, and I am sensible that his Heart is true and it is possible that he may have sent down his Mouth. Also Deval's Landlord, or the Wolf, who are both his Friends will know it. I miss also Braket and Chigilli, but they are both so old as to be unable to travel, and I know Chigilli thinks when Malatchi is here there needs no other. [207] Malatchi is here and it is with great Satisfaction that I see the Son of our good Friend, the worthy Old Brims. I respect him as such, but he is still to be valued upon his own Account as he is an honest, brave Man, and a good Friend to the English.

I sent for you to ratifie and confirm the Peace betwixt you and the Cherokees, but there are other Matters of equal if not greater Concern, for at all solemn Meetings, the Treaties betwixt the English, and their friendly Indians, should be first renewed. The English never make any Treaties of Friendship of Commerce, but with the greatest Deliberation. They observe such Treaties with the greatest Punctuality and are very vigilant that Others do so, for they will not suffer the smallest Article to be infringed, and it would tend to your Happiness, if you were equally careful, and would watch over the reignings of Evil for sometimes a small Spark if not attended to, will kindle a great Fire. A slight Sore if suffered to spread, may endanger the whole Body, and therefore it is best in the Beginning to lay it open, and take away any of the corrupted Blood or Matter, but if this has been too long delayed and neglected, it may sometimes be necessary to cutt off the rotten Member. This was really the Case of your Nation. Some of your People seemed not to have that Regard which is due to the Friendship of the English, from small Faults they proceeded to greater and at last went very dangerous Lengths. They came armed into this Country, and wayled the Cherokees, and killed one of them in the Midst of white Men in our Settlements, and as if this had not been sufficient Provocation, they came afterwards to Charles Town in great Numbers where some Cherokees were at the same Time, and this your People were cautioned by me not to hurt them as they were then under our Protection, and though they positively [208] promised that they would not touch them, yet forgetful of the Caution, I had given them in Breach of their positive Promise, and Engagement, they fell upon them the next Day, and murdered several of them near this Town.

I was afterwards informed that some of your People had attacked our Traders in the Cherokees, and robbed them of their Horses, and broke open their Stores, and robbed them of their Goods. I therefore sent my Agent to put you in Mind of your true Interest, and to demand Satisfaction, particularly for the Murder of the Cherokees, and I desire to have from your own Mouths a public Declaration of what has been done in that Matter.

As for the Blood of the white Man spilt at the Abicouchees, one of the Towns in your Nation, it was prudent in you to insist that we should have Satisfaction for it, and accept of the Satisfaction given, but for the Future Nothing will be deemed a Satisfaction for the Lives of any of our People but the Lives of them who were guilty of the Murder.

After the Treaty with the English is renewed, it will, I think, be proper for you to confirm the Peace proposed by me betwixt you and the Cherokees, and I wish it were possible to fall upon some Method to prevent the too easy Breach of it, and to render it durable. You have formerly complained to me, that the Cherokees had permitted your Enemy, the Northern Indians, to come throw [*sic*] their Country to War against you, and supplied them with Provisions and Ammunition, and that this was one of the greatest Grounds of your Quarrel with them. The Cherokees acknowledge the Charge to be just, but alledge they are unable to prevent it, for it often happens that when they are out a hunting the Northern Indians come into their Towns well armed, and in such Numbers that they cannot resist. But as both Creeks and Cherokees are our Friends, I must [209] acquaint you that many of the Northern Indians, in like Manner, are our Friends, and I could wish that all Indians who are in Friendship with the English were also Friends with one another. I am therefore desirous to have a Peace made between you, and the Senecas, and such Northern Indians as are our Friends, as I lately made Peace between them and the Catawbas. If you are desirous of a Peace, let me know it that I may desire my Brother, the Governor of New York to interpose his good Offices.

The Governor having ended his Speech expected that they would have taken some time to consider of it, but perceiving that they intended to say Something and the Council being of Opinion that it might have a good Effect to permit them to make an immediate Reply, more especially as his Excellency had demanded an Answer with Regard to some Facts that required no Time to consider of, they were told that if any of them inclined to say any Thing at Present, they might speak. Upon which Malatchi addressing himself to his Excellency the Governor, spoke as follows. viz.,

MALATCHI. I have now shaken Hands, and I have also observed the Treaty subsisting between the English and us. I never had the Pleasure to see the great King George nor to hear him talk, but I now see your Excellency who are his Representative which I look upon as the same Thing, for you are in his Place, and I have now heard your Talk which is very good and perfectly agreeable to my own Sentiments, and I shall always be careful to observe the Treaties between us, and our Friends the English, and we hope we never have made any Deviation from them.

The great King George has no Doubt well considered that the most likely Method of establishing [209]²⁵ a Friendship between his Subjects, the English in this Country, and the Indians, and wisely considered that the most likely way to unite them, and to cement a Friendship between them would be by Trade and Commerce, and as he knew that the Indians were a poor People, and had few or no Goods to give in Exchange, for those Things they might want from the English, therefore it was agreed upon, that Skins should be the Commodity given in Exchange for what they may so want. It is true they are of small Value in themselves, but as they are the most valuable Thing that we have, I have ordered my People to bring as a Present to the Governor in the Name of our Nation, and they are now laid upon the Floor, at his Excellency's Feet, and we pray his kind Acceptance of them.

GOVERNOR. It has been an old Custome before my Time when the Indians came to visit the Governor of this Country, that they made them a Present of Skins in Token of their being our Friends, and it has been frequently done since I have been in this Government, but at no Time was there ever such a Quantity given; as therefore your Present is greater than formerly, I interpret it that you are now more our Friends than heretofore. The Skins are indeed valuable in themselves, but they derive the greatest Value from their being a Present from so good Friends.

MALATCHI. The Governor was pleased to send for us and we are accordingly come to hear what he had to say, but I did not expect to hear that our Nation had been accused for the Faults of a few private Men, or that the Head Men would have been blamed for it. We neither consented to, or approved of the Meschief that was done [210] by those People nor did we know any Thing of their Designs, or what Errand they were gone upon. We imagined they were gone out into the Woods a hunting as usual, or about their own private Affairs, but when I was informed of what had happened, I considered within myself what was the Consequence. I soon saw that it would not be passed over or put up with, and I concluded that you would certainly send to demand Satisfaction.

And therefore when your Agent did arrive I was not at all surprized. I knew the Bussiness he was come upon, and I acknowledge that it was right for the Governor to send an Agent to inform us of these Things, and to demand Satisfaction. On his Arrival agreeable to his Instructions, that I apprehend he had received from your Excellency, he communicated the whole Matter to me and Chiggilli, and acquainted me of the Satisfaction, that I did not think that it would be adviseable in me to take the whole upon my own Shoulders. I thought it would be more prudent to consult with the beloved Men, it being a Custome with us to consult our beloved Men upon all Affairs of Importance, as I see you advice with your beloved Men present (pointing to the Gentlemen of the Council). When the beloved Men were met, I acquainted them that the Business that was now to be considered was of such Consequence, as to have occasioned you to send up an Agent, and therefore ought diligently to be enquired into; upon Enquiry we found that the Behaviour of some of our People

²⁵In the original, there are two pages numbered 209.

in your Country had been very bad, and that the Insult and Injury done by them, could not well be greater. We found that Blood had been spilt at your very Gates; we therefore all of us thought it right and necessary that Satisfaction should be given.

As there is no Evil without an original Cause, we turned our Thoughts and enquired to find out who was the Author or Person chiefly concerned, [211] for a Man will sometimes employ Others to commit what he does not care to put his own Hand to, or be seen in himself, and we found out that the Acorn Whistler, a great Head Man and Warriour, was the Contriver, Promoter, and Instigator, and sole Cause of all this Mis[c]hief. We therefore thought that he was the proper Person that ought to suffer and some of his own near Relations who were there present said that he deserved Death, and voted for it, and there are some of them here present ready to declare it. He accordingly was put to Death for that Offence, and though he might at former Times have been a Friend to the English, yet of late, he had formed and hatched very dangerous Schemes, and gave out very bad Talks against the English, that might have been attended with very pernicious Effects had they not been prevented.

As I have said that he was a very great Man, and had many Friends and Relations in different Parts of our Country, we thought most prudent for some Days to conceal from the Public the true Reasons of his Death, it being then not generally known but to the Head Men who had concerted it. This we did for Fear that some of the Deceased's Relations should in their first Heat, and before they were fully apprized of the Matter, and the true Reasons, revenge his Death upon your Traders, but we looked upon it that it could have no bad Consequences, if the matter was fully divulged, and all the Circumstances explained at a general Meeting which was accordingly done and all Things approved of.

As therefore the Satisfaction demanded has been given, there remains Nothing further [212] for me to say upon that Head, and therefore I hope our Friendship with the English will stand upon the same good Footing as heretofore.

As to the other Matter that your Excellency mentions, the irregular Behaviour of some of our People, particularly the takeing away the Goods and Horses from the Cherokee Traders, who [were] very sorry to hear of it. We acknowledge that our Young do many Things they ought not to do, and very often act like Madmen, but it is well known that I and the Rest of our Head Men did all in our Power to oblige them to make Restitution and most Things have been restored. I rode about from Town to Town and gave all the Assistance I could to your Agent, and I must observe that he took a great Deal of Pains and was at much Trouble [to bring these Matters about, and so did that Woman, his Spouse (pointing to Mrs. Bosomworth)].

When we were in Hopes that all Matters were settled and over, another accident happened, that created us fresh Trouble]²⁶ and Uneassiness. One of the

²⁶The words omitted here are supplied from the copy in the JC, May 30, 1753, XXI, pp. 417-22.

Chickesaws who live in our Nation in a drunken Fit, shot a white Man. Immediately upon my hearing of it, I considered with myself what was most proper to be done, and I thought if we should send down to give you Intelligence of it, and should wait till your Answer should come, that it would be giving you unnecessary Trouble, and that much Time would be lost, and therefore as I knew that you would demand Satisfaction, I concluded it was best to give that Satisfaction at first, and before it was asked. I accordingly took my Horse, and went with your Agent, and as the Place where the Fact was committed lyes at a great Distance from me, I called at some other Towns in my Way, and took the Head Men along with me, and we insisted upon Satisfaction, which was accordingly given. The Blood of an Indian was spilt for the Blood of a white Man, but it was the Uncle of the Person who committed the Fact, who voluntarily killed himself in his Head as a Satisfaction to the English. |213|

GOVERNOR. We must be satisfied with what has been done since that is your Way, but for the Future if any Indian happens to kill a white Man, we shall expect that the Principal shall suffer for the same, and in like Manner if any of our white People shall be guilty of the Murder of an Indian he shall suffer for his Crime, and we will send for some of your People to be Witness to the Punishment.

MALATCHI. Every Thing that the Governor has demanded has been complied with, and every other Thing that he shall be pleased to desire shall be done. Whatever he is pleased to order shall be obeyed. It shall be so, and we hope that when we have any Grievences to complain of they be redressed, or any Thing of that Nature to request, it will be granted. As to what the Governor has been pleased to mention about the Peace with the Cherokees, [we came down on purpose to conclude it, in the Governor's Prescence, not doubting to have met the Cherokees]²⁷ here for that End, we wonder that they are not come for we know that they were sent for. However, it gives me a great Deal of Pleasure to be with the Governor. We are glad to see him Face to Face, and to have a Talk about all these Matters from his own Mouth. It is a very good Custome as the Governor observes that our Treaties with the English should be first renewed. This I very much approve of, and that when any Differences happen, they should be made up whereby all Matters and Offences will be buried in perpetual Oblivion, and not a Word to be spoken about them any more.

Every Thing is now settled and the Treaty is renewed, and it gives me great Satisfaction to see that every Thing that has been done is agreeable to your Excellency.

As to the Affair of making a Peace with the Northern Indians, it is a Matter of great Consequence and will take some Time to deliberate upon. It is not that I have forgot what you said upon that Subject for I was very attentive |214| to all you said and it made a deep Impression upon me, but I will consult with my People upon that Affair and will let you have an Answer.

²⁷The words omitted here are supplied from the copy in the JC, May 30, 1753, XXI, pp. 417-22.

GOVERNOR. What Resolution you come to upon that Matter I hope you will communicate to me here in the Council Chamber. I shall not detain you any longer at Present, but desire that you, and the Head Men will dine with me today at my House. Finis.

Thursday A.M. the 31st Day of May, 1753

Malatchi and the other Head Men of the Creek Nation were admitted to a second Audience, and Talk with his Excellency the Governor, who after shaking Hands and being sat down, his Excellency addressing himself to Malatchi, spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR. I gave great Attention to all that you said Yesterday, and I, and my beloved Men were well pleased therewith, but there were some Things that you took Time to consider of, and to which you promised an Answer; I presume you are now come prepared with one, but previous to your giving it I must observe to you that there is one Thing in which I think you mistook my Meaning. You seem to have apprehended that the Faults of a few private Persons had been laid to the Charge of the Nation, and you answered that it would be very hard that the Head Men of the Nation should be accused to what they neither consented to, nor approved of, and indeed could have now Knowledge of. Your Answer was a very wise one, but we were very far from accusing your Nation. We complained to your Nation of the Offences of those private Persons, and we demanded Satisfaction, that is, that they should be punished. Had you declined or denyed giving us that Satisfaction, you would then have made their Faults your own, but you punished them as they deserved without Delay, which was all the Satisfaction we could expect. Therefore that Affair is never more to be spoke of, and I now wait for your Answer to the other Matters. |215|

MALATCHI. Without the least Doubt you always look upon us and consider us as your Friends. Our Nation is divided into three different Parts, that is, we live upon three different Rivers, viz., the Cowetas, the Abecoos, and the Talepooses, and as a Proof that we are your Friends, we are now come down, and we have Reason to look upon you as a Friend as you have endeavoured to bring about a Peace betwixt us and the Cherokees. Your Intention is for the Good of us both, as you are a Friend to us both, and have endeavoured to make us Friends with one another, and have been at great Pains to bring it about, for which you are greatly to be commended. It is really meritorious, but after all the Trouble you have taken, we fear it will prove ineffectual, as you had recommended a Peace to us, we took Notice of it, and expected that the other Party would have done the same, and would have met us to have confirmed it in your Presence. If they had, we should gladly have agreed to what your Excellency recommended, but I want to know the Reason why they did not come as you ordered? We agreeably to your Excellency's Recommendation about a Peace called the Head Men together, and they were willing to agree to a Peace, but perhaps the Cherokees may have Reason for not coming. We have pretty good Authority to say that it was they that murdered the two white Men near the Coosaws. We acquainted your Agent with this, and desired

him to write to your Excellency, and we expected that an Answer would have been sent him, and in that Answer that you would have told us what had been done to the Cherokees. This Fault of theirs, I fancy, is the Reason that they are not come down. They surely are conscious of having done some Thing they cannot answer and are affrayed to come. For my Part I cannot dive into any other Reason, but this is only my own Suspicion, and no Doubt your Excellency |216| knows the true Reason better than I. I have considered within myself that this is not the first Time that your Excellency has made a Peace betwixt us and the Cherokees, but it did not last long. No Doubt they accuse the Creeks as being the first Agressors but it is not so, for the Cherokees always broke the Peace, and as a Proof of it, when this Peace was recommended to us by your Agent, we observed it, and did not go out to War, though in the Meanwhile we lost a great many of our People, and as a further Proof that we were willing to live in Peace with our Neighbours, it is well known that ever since we made a Peace with the Catawbias we have never broke it. They are a faithful People, and can be depended upon, but as to the Cherokees, I do not know what to make of them. When People promise, they should be careful to keep their Words, but their Promises cannot be depended upon.

When we arrived at Fort Moore, where we expected to have met the Cherokees, and found that they were not come, a great many Thoughts occurred to me, and they were not meerly my own Suspicions or Surmizes, for there we met one Cherokee Man, and with him had a good Deal of Conversation, and when I asked him how the Cherokees were inclined to a Peace, he told me that most of the Cherokees were inclined to a Peace, but that there were two Towns that lay backwards, that were averse to it, and would not hearken to it, but as I had no other Authority but that Cherokee Man, I do not think it is much to be regarded, but will entirely depend on your Excellency's Information, though I must think it will be in Vain to make a Peace when any one Town was to be at War, for unless the whole Nation should be unanimous, a Peace will not be practicable, but all those Matter are entirely submitted to your Excellency. As to what you mention concerning making a Peace with all the Nations of Northern Indians who live upon this Land and are Friends to the English, we thank your Excellency for the Proposal and think it a Thing very much to be desired, and are willing to enter into such a Peace. It will be very difficult to |217| bring about, and will take a long Time to effect, but we leave that to your Excellency. But whilst Cherokees encourage these Northern Indians to come through their Towns to make War upon us, such a Peace cannot take Effect. I have often considered the Affair within myself between the Cherokees and us, but as they are not come down, I do not know what to say to it, for I do not know what they may be at Present a doing in our Nation, and whatever the Cherokees may pretend about making a Peace. I learned from the Cherokee Man at Fort Moore that there were eighty Notewegas then in their Nation intending to go to War against the Creeks, and seventy more against us or the Chickesaws, and though the Cherokees pretend now to be Friends to the Creeks, yet they shew more Favour to these Northern Indians; and as I do not at Present know what Damage they are now doing in our Nation, I cannot there-

fore be answerable that it will be a firm Peace till I return. I have considered seriously within myself what the Cherokee told me for they may not only [have] done great Damage in the Nation by going against our Towns in our Absence, but even our own Persons are not safe upon the Road, for it is not one Day's Journey from hence to our Country, but a great many Miles.

I expected to have seen the Cherokees at Fort Moore, but not meeting them there I was in Hopes that by coming lower down I might see some of the Traders lately come from that Country from whom I might have Information about them or at least at the Places where they take their Goods, and as we should be thereby longer detained, I thought it adviseable to send back Mr. Golphin to our Nation to acquaint them with the Reasons of our Stay. I hope therefore it will not prevent his having a Licence the same as if he had come down in Person for it. [218] It is but seldom we have the Pleasure of seeing one another, and when we do meet we should tell our Minds freely which I have now done. As to the general Peace you propose, I have said what occurs to me upon that Head; I have no Objections to it, but think it is a Thing to be desired, and I wish when you set about it that you may obtain it, and that they may have the Satisfaction one Day to see a general Peace, and we shall always be willing to do in that Matter as you direct us.

This Town is of an old Standing and our Friendship is of an old Date, and the Indians have frequently come down here, not in one or two Governors' Times, but have seen many Governors and always looked upon them as Friends, but as for the People of the other Town in the Collony of Georgia, though I look upon them as belonging to the same King, yet notwithstanding of late I have reason to think otherwise. This Town we have always had a strict Friendship with; they have never given the least Reason for Complaint, but have always duly observed their Boundaries, but it is not so with the People of Georgia. They are not satisfied but are taking more and encroaching upon our Lands reserved by Treaty. They think, I suppose, that because we are Indians they may do what they please. Georgia is but settled of late Years, and when the People came first there, Mrs. Bosomworth, who is my Sister, was our Interpreter. She told us that they desired Land to settle a Town upon, where the Town of Savannah now stands, but they have ever since encroached upon us ever from that Time of their first Settlement, which if they continue to do, I can not tell what the Consequences may be. I should indeed be very unwilling to have any Misunderstanding with the white People, but it is with a View to prevent it that I now mention these Things.

I have often considered within myself if it would be the Desire of the great King George that his Subjects should encroach [219] upon our Lands, and I have endeavoured to learn wether he had ever given any such Orders, but I do not believe that he ever ordered any such Thing, or that it was even his Desire that it should be done, but I have Reason to think that the People of Georgia do it of themselves.

I hear Doctor Graham pretends to say that when he was up in our Nation, he obtained a Grant for some Lands in Georgia, but here are some of the Head Men to deny it, and say that they made no such Grant. I desire that they may

be heard on that Head. It is always a Maxim with me to speak my Mind freely which I have always done, but if I am not listened to, I cannot help that. I have done my Duty and cannot be blamed if such Proceedings are attended with bad Consequences. It is true I am no Prophet, but I foretold what would be the Consequences of their building a House at the Oconies, and we saw what became of it. My Sister, Mrs. Bosomworth, I do not look upon as a white Person. She is an Indian, intitled to all the Rights and Priviledges of an Indian, and was entitled to the Lands she possessed, but of late the People of Georgia pretend to take these Lands from her by Force, therefore I am willing that the Matter be now settled. I am perswaded that what ever has been said in regard to the Indians giving the Lands from her are Lies.

As to the Behaviour of this Province, I have Nothing to object and I have taken the Liberty to trouble your Excellency with this Greavence from the earnest Desire I have to live in perfect Peace with all white People, that if any ill Consequence should afterwards arise from such Encroachments, I may not be blamed, for if any Thing of that Kind should happen, would not the white People say to me, how comes this, you have done us Damage, and of course throw the Blame upon me. |220|

GOVERNOR. No Doubt you know that Georgia is a distinct Province from this. I have no Power to decide Controversies, or settle any Difference that may be between you and the People there, but I shall inform them of what you have said. I look upon you as the Head and Mouth of your Nation, and I have heard every Thing that I suppose you had to say, but if any of the other Head Men have any Thing to add, I am ready to hear them also, though Malatchi has spoke very fully.

WOLF KING. What the King has now said is our Talk. We thought indeed that the Red Coat King might have spoke something, but he is very old.

OAKFUSKEE HEAD WARRIOUR. As your Excellency recommended to us to be at Peace with the Cherokees, we came down with a free Heart, and are glad to see your Excellency, [here] are the Head Men of our Nation, here is the King, and here is the Red Coat King of the Oakfuskees; all the Head Warriours readily complied with every Thing you desired of us, and as for my Part, I never shall be the Man that will stand out against any good Talks, but the Peace was agreed to not as being your Desire only, but the Head Men all considered that the Thing was Good in itself, and was for our Good, and notwithstanding we have lost some of our People since, yet I hope the Peace will stand. The Kings and beloved Men are come down with one Heart, and no Doubt you have the same Custome with you to have your beloved Men about you, and we, the Warriours, are come down to escort them.

You are pleased to observe that the first Thing to be done is to renew the Treaties between us, and it is chiefly upon that Account that we came down. We hope we never have violated any Treaty, and they are now renewed. The Day shall never come that it shall be said that we had any thoughts of throwing away the English, but that there shall be allways a strict Friendship between us. We depend upon them as |221| Friends, and without Doubt it is the Desire of the great King George that we should live in Friendship, and eat, and drink

together, and it shall be my constant Opinion that Nothing bad can come from the English, notwithstanding any little Stories that may be told as to the Affair of Peace with the Cherokees, notwithstanding the King has expressed himself fully on that Affair before, yet I shall speak a Word to it.

I was rejoiced to hear that we were to meet, and was in Hopes of seeing the Cherokees here, and I should be glad to know the Reasons why they are not come. It is not for Want of Power or Will that we did not resent the Injuries that we received from Time to Time after the Peace was proposed, for my own Part I live in a frontier Town, and am willing to go out to hunt for Skins, but we do not know how Matters are at Home, but I hope we shall hear good Accounts when we return, and our Nation expects to have good Accounts from us of what we came about.

There are two great Men that agree to Peace or who order War, had it not been for them, it would have been impossible to have restrained the Warriours, but they are Men of such Prudence that we agree to what they desire us. No Doubt the Cherokees represent to the Governor that the Creeks always break the Peace, but it is wrong for the Cherokees are always the Agressors.

I am now to say something to your Excellency which I hope you will assent to; the King has spoke what was necessary upon other Heads, and what I am to speak is without the Derection of any Head Man. It flows chiefly from myself, being a Head-warriour, and the Rest of the Head Warriours here present. That is, that the Trade should be lower. We want a Match Coat for 6 Pounds of Leather; a Gun for 14 Pounds, which is now 16 Pounds; 50 Bullets for 1 Pound; two double Handfulls |222| of Powder for 1 Skin; 20 Flints for 1 Pound; a chek Skirt for 3 Pound, now it is 4 Callicoes at the same Rate; a Blanket, 6 Pounds for 2 Yards; a Man's Flap, 1 Pound; a Haw [*sic*] 3 Pounds; a Pair of silver Bobs, 1 Pound; a Belt, 1 Pound; 2 Knives for 1 Pound; 1 Pair of Shoes at 3 Pounds, which used to be 4 Pounds; 2 Pair of Scissars, 1 Pound; a Cag of Rum, 25 Pounds of Leather.

GOVERNOR. I have given great Attention to all that has been said, but chiefly to what was spoken by the King, for that was the great Bussiness you came about. I shall also take notice of what was said by the other Person, though what he said was without any Direction from the Nation. I must observe to you that many of the Traders whom you see have been long Traders in your Nation, and yet none of them are rich, and I presume that you think it reasonable that they should not only have a present Subsistence but also be able to save Something against they grow old, but if the Trade is lowered, that will not be the Case. They will hardly be able to pay for the Goods, the Consequence of which, I am affrayed will be that you will have no Traders at all among you, for the Merchants in Charles Town will not trust them their Goods. I desire you may consider the great Fatigue of carrying up Goods, and besides the great Fatigue they are at great Expence. They must have Numbers of Servants and Horses for that Purpose. They are also great Sufferers as their Goods are often damaged; in carrying up, the Guns are often broken, and the Leather they receive in Exchange for their Goods sometimes gets wet, and is

spoiled in coming down. However, I will consult with my beloved Men what is proper to be done in this Matter.

As to the Behaviour of your Nation, it is very good, and when any Mischief is done by your young Men, we are very far from laying it to the Charge of your Nation. We acquaint you of it, and expect that as good Friends, you will make Satisfaction by punishing them for such Outrages. In the Cases that I have mentioned, you have heard our Complaints and have punished the guilty, and while you continue to do so, you will secure to your Nation the Favour and Friendship of the |223| English.

I am very glad you so readily agree to a Peace with the Cherokees at my Desire and it gives me equal Pleasure to hear that you are sensible that what I recommended is for your own Good. If a [Father] should see two of his Children fighting and ready to kill one another, and should sit unconcerned, and not endeavour to part them, he would be deemed a very unnatural Parent. The great King George looks upon the Indians that are in Friendship with him as his Children, and therefore has sent me Orders to make Peace.

It is very true the Cherokees accuse you as the first Breakers of the Peace, and perhaps not altogether without Reason. You must remember that about four Years ago, when I had made a Peace betwixt you and them, and both Sides had agreed to it, and when most of the Headmen of your Nation were met at the Oakehocy Town to consult about coming down to ratify it, in my Presence, that the Indian called the Acorn Whistler, a noted Head Man in the Nation, past by with a Party of Men against the Cherokees, being bribed thereto, and set on by the French Captain of the Halbama Fort, as I was informed, in order to spoil the Peace, and though most of your Head Men used all their Interest to prevent him, yet he could not be prevailed upon to stay, but went against the Town of Hywasse, and killed two of the Cherokees, and brought their Scalps into your Nation. Mr. Chartier who sits their (pointing to Chartier) wrote me a Letter to this Purpose, and also Mr. Sludders, and some others of the Traders, and I suppose you yourselves remember it very well.

CHARTIER, AND OTHER INDIANS. Yes, we remember it. It is very true.

GOVERNOR. The Cherokees, however, came down and thought it better to put up with the Loss of those two Men than by taking Revenge perpetrate a War.

The Peace that I have now |224| proposed betwixt you and them is at their Desire, and I have Reason to think that they are very desirous of it. It is very true they permitted some Gangs of Northern Indians, your Enemies, to pass through their Country to War against you, but they allege that they come in such Numbers that they are unable to prevent it. However, they have requested them not to go against you, and have offered to give them Scalps to induce them to return Home, but without Effect. One Gang, however, that came lately to Keowee were told by the People of that Town that they were now in Peace with your Nation, and that they looked upon you as Brothers, and therefore if they offered to go to War against you, they would immediately send Runners to give you Notice of it, which would oblige them to return back. And I must observe to you that many of these Northern Indians are looked

upon to be Rogues by the Cherokees. They think they cannot trust them, which is one of the Reasons that they did not come to meet you, upon this Occasion, for they observe that they seldome leave them, but that there are one of two of the Cherokees missing, and they find next Day that they have been killed hard by their Towns. You take Notice that two white Men have been killed some Time ago, near the Coosaws. It is very true the two Englishmen have been killed there, but I need not be put in Mind of this by Indians. I never lose any of my People, but I will have Satisfaction for it, and upon the first Information that I had that the Cherokees were suspected, I immediately sent to demand Satisfaction from them. This occasioned a great Meeting of the Head Men, and the Party who had been out and suspected to have done this Mischief, were sent for, and examined one by one, and though they were questioned seperately, yet their Accounts were perfectly uniform, and gave not the least Room to the Head Men to conclude that they had been guilty of it. However, they came to an [225] unanimous Resolution that it should afterwards appear that any Cherokee had committed the Fact, he should be put to Death for it, though it should be the greatest Man in the Nation, and to satisfy you that we never pass over such Offences, and that we always demand Satisfaction from all Indians, I shall give you a short Story of what happened in the Cherokees within these few Years, with Regard to such an Affair. A noted Head Man, being a little in Liquor, happened to kill an English Man, and though he was a mean Man, a Pack Horse Man, and a silly drunken Fellow, yet I wrote up to that Town to demand the Life of that Head Man. They at first declined giving Satisfaction, alledging that there was no Equality betwixt so great a Man as he, and the Man that he had killed, but I had at the same Time written to several of the other Towns insisting that they should take care that the Satisfaction demanded was given, and the Head Men finding that the Town declined giving it sent them Word, that if they did not immediately comply they would come against their Town and kill Man, Woman and Child, and reduce their Town to Ashes. Upon which they came to a Resolution to put him to Death, and they ordered one of his own Relations to do it, and the Place fixed for that Purpose was the Town House. When he came to see the Dancing as they commonly do every Night, and for that End his Relation had provided himself with a Pistol which he kept concealed under his Blanket, but by his Motion in dancing his Bullet had dropped out. However, he wounded him slightly with the Wadding and Powder. He, concious of the Crime he had committed, and finding his [226] Life was aimed at for Satisfaction to the English, immediately fled into the Woods, and hid himself in a hollow Tree, but the whole Town having gone in pursuit of him, found him, and having dragged him out by the Heels, cut of his Head with a Hatchet; his Relations then desired they might have Leave to burry his dead Body, but the Rest refused their Request, telling them that it should ly above Ground and rot, that the English might see how faithfully they observed their Treaties, and they sent for some of our Traders to be Witnesses of it.

We shall expect the same from all Indians, and as I have already told you, when any of my People murder any of the Creeks, they shall certainly

suffer Death for it, and I will send for some of you to see the Punishment. This is the Way to preserve Friendship between us. I have done at present, but I will consider what may be proper to say to you against our next Meeting and you shall then hear it. Finis.

Sunday, A.M. the 2d Day of June, 1753

The Creek Indians now in Charles Town were admitted to a third Talk or Conference, who after the usual Ceremony of shaking Hands, and being seated, his Excellency the Governor addressing himself to the said Indians, spoke as follows, viz.,

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, The first Conference that I ever had with the Head Men of your Nation convinced me that you were Men of Sence and Prudence, and the Experiance of many Years has confirmed me in that Opinion. I know that much of your Time is spent in considering the |227| true Interest of your Country in frequent Consultations about the State of your Affairs, and that the Head Men spend the Morning of almost every Day in the Public Square, in Confereneces[*sic*] of that Nature. You all agree that it is your Interest to live well with the English. Your present Behaviour shews that you are determind to do so; while you steadily pursue such wise Measures, you can hardly fail of procuring and establishing the present Happiness of your People and the future Felicity of your Posterity; for you will [by those Means render perpetual the Friendship of the English which is so valuable and necessary to you will]²⁸ secure a constant Trade and Commerce with them which is so useful and beneficial. Be careful and vigilant to observe your Treaties with us, be attentive to the Behaviours and Conduct of your young Men, and watch over the Beginnings of Evil, and punish their Faults when they are small and few, lest by Impunity they grow upon you, and gather Strength, and at last become too big for your Correction.

I have a sincere Love for your Nation, an earnest Desire to promote your Prosperity and Happiness, and I hope my unwearied Endeavours to serve you for many Years past, is a better Proof and Demonstration of it than is possible to give by Words only. It is with an Eie to your Good that I press your firm and steady Adherence to your Treaties with us. It is with a View to your Happiness, that I have laboured to reconcile the Differences that have so long subsisted between the Cherokees and you, and to heal those Wounds which have been |228| so long bleeding. His Majesty, the great King George, my royal Master, has a tender and affectionate Concern for all the Indian Nations, who are in Friendship with the English. He considers you as his own Children, and has therefore commanded me to endeavour to preserve and establish Peace where it subsists, and to restore it where it may be lost, and though I at all Times readily and willingly obey his Commands, yet I comply with particular Chearfulness with this, as it perfectly corresponds and quadrates with my own Conceptions and constant Practice, ever since I have been in this Government.

²⁸The words omitted here are supplied from the copy in the JC, June 2, 1753, XXI, pp. 433-44.

I have already told you, that I proposed a Peace between you and the Cherokees at their Desire, and though I have done it in Compliance with their Request, yet I was the more earnest, as being sincerely convinced that it is for the mutual Benefit of you both, but I am very far from taking upon me to be answerable for the future Conduct and Behaviour of the Cherokees. It is my Opinion that they will observe the Peace, but if they should not, I do not pretend to tie up your Hands. I only interpose my good Offices as a common Friend to you both, wishing that my Endeavours might be successful in making and keeping you Friends.

You seem extremely anxious to know what Reasons the Cherokees assign for not coming to conclude the Peace. I shall give you their Reasons in their own Words. The Lower Towns express an earnest Desire of meeting you that the Peace which I procured for them might be finally confirmed; but as I desired their Head Men to come down with the Head Men from the Upper Towns, their not coming prevented the Lower Towns. The Over Hills [229] People say, they can hardly give entire Credit to your Promises of Peace, after some of your People so lately murdered their Country Men near Charles Town in Breach of a solemn Promise made to this Government the Day before. However, they are very desirous of Peace and promise faithfully on their Parts, and desire me to press you to keep it on your Part. Besides they complain of having lost several of their People by French Indians, and though the Northern Indians come into their Country as Friends, yet they have some Reason to doubt their Sincerity, for upon their leaving, they generally find some of their People killed, a Day or two after near their own Towns, and as these Northern Indians come in great Numbers, they do not think it safe at present to leave their Town, more especially as some of their best Warriours and Head Men are gone to the Assistance of our Friends the Chickesaws who are threatned to be cut off by the French. This last Reason I know to be true, for they went at my Desire. These are the Reasons that they have assigned to me for declining to come upon this Occasion, but I shall now have an Opportunity of acquainting them that though a few rash young Fellows were guilty of a very treacherous Action, at the Instigation of a wicked Head Man, yet that your Nation had publicly disclaimed any Knowledge of the Fact, and had disapproved of the Action, and though the guilty Person was a very great Man, yet they judged that he deserved Death. His own Relations had voted it, and he accordingly was put to Death for that Offence and the whole Nation unani-mou[s]ly approved of it. [230] Nothing can more conduce to the Happyness of both the Creeks and Cherokees than a firm Peace. Both of you are inclined to Peace. Let Nothing frustrate what is for the Benefit of both.

And in order to render the Blessings of Peace as general as possible, I desired to know wither you inclined to a Peace between you and the Northern Indians of the 5 Nations. Your Answer was that Nothing could be so disirable as to see all the Indians who live upon this great Tract of Land all Friends to the English, and in perfect Peace and Friendship with one another, but the Work was so great that you dispaired of my bringing it about. But since you are of Opinion that it would be happy if it could be accomplished, no Difficulty

shall discourage me from undertaking it. If my Labour should be lost and my Endeavours prove fruitless, yet I shall have the Consolation to think that I did my Duty; but if on the other Hand the Seeds of Peace which I shall sow, should take Root, if the Plant should thrive and flourish, and become a great and spreading Tree, and extend its Branches over all the Indian Nations that are Friends to the English, and that they should all sit in Friendship under it, how compleat would be my Happyness, more especially as I am sensible it would have the Effect to cover you from the Storms of War that might come from foreign Enemies also.

[231] You desire that I would procure an Abatement in the Price of Goods, but I must acquaint you that Trade is a Plant of a very tender and delicate Nature. It delights in Freedom and will not be forced. I can indeed restrain Traders from going from this Country to yours, or I can send for any of the Traders that misbehave and oblige them to come down, but I can compel none to go, neither can I oblige those that go there to sell their Goods at what Price I please, and had I any such Power, I could not be so unjust as to make use of it to the Hurt and Ruin of the Traders; I have spoken to such of the Traders as are in Town and they say with one Voice that it would have that Effect if they were to make the Abatement you desire; I have also spoken to the Merchants that supply the Traders with Goods and they affirm that when the Skins are sent to Europe they do not yield so high a Price as formerly, but if Circumstances should alter, and if such Abatements should come practicable, I shall without being desired by you recommend the Matter to the Traders again.

MALATCHI. I have heard with great Attention every Thing that your Excellency has said, and it is extremely agreeable to me. The Observation you have made about the Conduct of our young Men is very just, for unless timely Care be taken to correct their Faults and Follies, the Consequences that you mentioned must certainly attend them. I am sensible of the great Trouble and fatherly Care that you have taken, not only for the Welfare of our Nation, but of others also in Friendship with the English. I acknowledge you have put some [232] Things in a new Light to me. I did not see them so clearly before, but though I knew little, I was always sensible that the Peace betwixt us and the neighbouring Nations was for our mutual Happiness, by whose Misbehaviour the Peace and Friendship has been disturbed, and thereby your unwearyed Endeavours frustrated. I shall not take upon me to say, all that I can say is that it has not been my Fault.

The Information I gave you concerning the Cherokees is not mere Surmize, or what I have learned from flying Reports. I had better Authority for what I said. One of our Nation who has been some Years among the Cherokees, returned Home last Winter and gave the following Account that the Lower Towns of the Cherokees were very inclinable to a Peace, but that the Upper Towns were of a different Opinion, and permittes our Enemy to come through their Country to War against us, and we have good Reason to think that they aided and assisted them by which Means we have lost several of our People since the Peace was agreed to; an Agreement which we hoped would have been binding on both [*sic*] Sides. And in order to shew that we have strictly ob-

served it on our Parts, we have never permitted any of our People to go out against them, but we designed to have mentioned that Matter had we met the Cherokees before your Excellency. We would have asked them what Satisfaction they were willing to give us for the Loss of our People. However, to shew your Excellency our Inclinations to Peace we are willing to put up with every Thing that is past, and to ratify the Peace in any Manner that your Excellency pleases, [233] and as there is no recalling what is past, and as it is in no Man's Power to bring our People that have been killed to Life again, I shall mention that Affair no more; as for their Scalps, they are not worth thinking of. But there is one Thing that I shall mention that is more solid, and that I think we have a Right to insist upon, that is, that there is one of our Women who was taken Prisoner since the Peace was proposed, and I am informed is still alive in one of the Upper Towns. I think she ought to be restored to her own Nation, and I hope for the future, that there will be no more Breaches of their Promises to us. As to what his Excellency has mentioned, that he will not be answerable for the future Conduct of the Cherokees, nor can we foresee what fresh Occasion of Differences may arise or what Effects they may produce, all that can be done by us, is to rely on his Excellency's fatherly Care in that Event, and to do whatever he recommends, as we are convinced that whatever he does is with an Eye to our Welfare and Advantage. I am hopeful that from what is passed this Day, our Nation will reap very happy Effects, all Doubts and Perplexities are removed from our Minds and Matters are cleared up to us, as when the Clouds are dispersed by the Sun, a bright and cheerful Day succeeds, and may it long continue between our Brothers, the English, and us.

As to the general Peace proposed by your Excellency among all the Indian Nations who are in Friendship with the [234] English and live on this great Tract of Land, I highly approve of it, and it is a very laudable Design in your Excellency, but I imagine this is not the Work of one or two Days, but will require much Time, and will be attended with so many Difficulties, that we can hardly expect the happy Effects of it immediately; but how difficult so ever it may be, we hope by your Excellency's indifatigable Pains, it may be brought about, and we hope and wish that your Excellency may one Day have the Satisfaction to see it accomplished.

The great King George is the common Father of us all, and his Excellency is his Representative, and has the Care of all the red as well as of the white People in this Country; he recommends a general Peace among all his Children, such a Peace would indeed make a happy Country; then we might go in every Path with Safety, without Fear or Dread of any Enemy.

This Town is of an ancient Date and has been long settled by the English; and we never had any material Disputes or Controversies with them. If any slight differences happened at any Time to arrise, it was immediately healed and made up, so that we always have, and ever shall look upon this Government as our sincere, and undoubted Friends, and most ancient Brothers.

But the neighbouring Town (Colony of Georgia) is of a very late Standing; my Sister Bosomworth was settled there before the white People came. Upon their Arrival they pressed much to have a little Land given them by us

to settle upon, but we were not very willing to grant it them. However in Consequence of their earnest Desire, we gave them as much as might build them a Town and live upon, but cautioned them not to encroach any |235| further. Mrs. Bosomworth, my Sister, was in Possession of the Land in Georgia that other People now claim, long before there was any Settlement at all of English in that Country. The Land was her own Right, and nobody had any Claim thereto, but herself. But finding that the People of Georgia made Encroachments upon our Lands, we went to Mrs. Bosomworth, and advised her to go to the great King, and relate the whole Affair to him, and to make our Complaint. These were the Sentiments of all the Head Men of the Creek Nation who advised her so to do.

Some Time after I came down myself with some of the Head Men to Georgia to see Mrs. Bosomworth embark for England, where I was received in a very rude and uncivil Manner, more like Enemies than Friends, upon which I told them that I expected other Sort of Treatment, and would not have used or received any of them in the Manner they did us, for both I myself, and the Rest of my People took this Treatment very much amiss. They carried Mrs. Bosomworth forcibly from us a Prisoner. The House in which we were was surrounded with armed Men, so that we really began to think that they had evil Designs against us. However, I said I was amongst my Friends the English, and if I must die by them it was what I could not help, but what I did not expect, but after all this as we were very loath to come to any Rupture with the English, we shook Hands with them, and we left them.

This was the beginning of the ill Treatment of us, and a Part only of the bad Usage we have since met with from the People of Georgia, for they |236| have taken Mrs. Bosomworth's Land from her, which was given her by the Indians, and it belonged to us, when it was given her, and as I should be very sorry to have any Difference with the English, I thought it best to lay this Matter before your Excellency hoping that it might by you be properly represented.

There is one Thing more I beg Leave to observe. The People of Georgia not being content with all this, a certain Doctor (Doctor Graham) some Time after, came among us, and went as far as the Upper Towns, and pretends to have obtained a Grant for the said Land. I have enquired of all the Head Men whether they ever assented to the giving away that Land to any Person whatever excepting Mrs. Bosomworth, and they deny it to me. Now I desire that the Head Men here present who are said to have signed that Grant may declare before your Excellency whether ever they assented to any Grant or not? A Grant of Land cannot be made by one or two, it must be done by all the Head Men as the Act of the whole Body of the Nation.

GOVERNOR. I have heard that you said, but I have already told you that I have no Power to determine any Disputes arising in another Province. All I can do is to represent what you complain of, which at your Request I shall accordingly do.

MALATCHI. As we entirely rely on your Excellency, we thought proper to acquaint you with every Thing that lay heavy on our Minds, as we are sure

that you are desirous that their should not be the least Flaw left or any Thing that may interrupt the Peace and Friendship that subsists between us and the English [237] and we are persuaded that this is the Intention of the great King George, for we cannot think by any Means that it is the Intention of the great King to take the Country of the Indians from them. I truly beleive that the great King knows Nothing of all this Matter. I am sure it cannot be done by his Desire or with his Consent, but it must be done by the People of Georgia of themselves. However, I shall say no more upon that Head.

I have given great Attention to [all] that your Excellency has said, though as our Relyance is chiefly upon you, I imagined that this might be a proper Time to mention all our Uneasiness that all Difference might be settled and prevented, and that a perfect Harmony among us might be established.

All that has been said by the Warriour concerning the lowering of Goods was chiefly with a View to make our young People at Home easy; but as I perceive the Proposal will not take, and as I am sensible that the Abatements desired cannot be agreable to the Traders, or consistant with their Interest, I shall say no more upon that Head, except in regard to one single Article, that is, that the Price of Bullets may be reduced. This is a Commodity that we stand very much in Need of, and can not do without. As for Powder, we shall desire no Alteration in that Artickle, but that it may remain as it was settled, viz., two double Handfuls for one Pound of deer Skin.

His Excellency the Governor addressing himself to the Traders told them that it would be very agreable to the Government if they could make an Abatement in Bullets and Flintz, or in Powder, upon which they acquainted his Excellency that they would agree to an Abatement.

[238] Then the Head Warriour of the Oakfuskees called the Handsome Fellow rose up and desired to be heard a few Words.

[THE HANDSOME FELLOW.] We hope that the Abatement of all the Artickles requested will be agreed to, for I do not know what we have done that we should not have as much Favour shewn to us as to the Cherokees, and that we should not have our Goods as cheap as they? Though the Abatement that we have desired will not reduce them near so low as the Cherokees, but if we had this Abatement, we would have some good News to tell our People when we go Home, which would lighten their Hearts, and make them merry, and would cement and finish all the good Talks we have had with your Excellency.

GOVERNOR. I have already told you that I have examined the Traders that carry Goods to your Nation. I have also asked the Merchants that supply them with these Goods if the Abatement you desire could possibly be granted. I have also consulted with my beloved Men about it, and they all agree that it can not be done. I have acquainted you of the Consequences of your Persisting in having them lowered, that the Traders would not be able to pay the Merchants, and that the Merchant would not trust the Traders with any more Goods, and that you would be left without any Trader or Goods among you. I have informed you that the Goods are their own, and that I have no Power to compel them to give them away or part with them at your Prices, and that it would be unjust in me if I had such a Power to make use of it, and

this you know is the Case among yourselves. You can oblige no Man to part with his Property unless he pleases. I said I had Power to send for any of the Traders out of your Nation that misbehaved, and punish them for it. I could prevent their going there, but I could not force them to dispose of their Goods, which are their [239] own Property. You have taken Notice that the Trade in the Cherokees is lower than in your Nation, but you have not considered, that the Cherokee Leather is better than yours. It is much thicker and fetches a better Price, at Market. Besides, it is not near so far to the Cherokees as it is to your Nation. Your Traders have many Rivers to cross, where they are detained some Days, nay, Weeks. All this you know very well, and that they not only suffer the Loss of Time, but often sustain great Damage, both in the Goods they carry up, and in the Leather they bring down. When you maturely consider on three Things, you will clearly see that the Trade in your Nation can not be so low, as in the Cherokees, but as there is now a Prospect of Peace, you will be able to hunt in Safety, and will consequently kill more Skins, and will be better able to pay a Price for your Goods than you were in the Time of War.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE OAKFUSKEES then rose up and said: I have been honoured with a Commission from your Excellency, and have endeavoured to do my Duty and discharge the Trust reposed in me, and since the Peace with the Cherokees was proposed, I have kept my Warriours at Home, notwithstanding we lost many of our Friends by which Means I have got the ill Will of many of my People. My Intentions have been always good to serve the English, but I have been unlucky; some Accident or other always Disappoints my Endeavours. I therefore wish your Excellency would be pleased to appoint some other in my Place who may be more deserving and may have better Success.

I hope your Excellency does not imagine that I undervalue your Commission, but my ill Luck discourages me. All your Excellency's Intentions are for our Good, [240] however, I shall always do the English all the Service in my Power.

(Here many of the Warriours went out of the Room seemingly displeas'd and left their Presents behind.)

GOVERNOR. I am sensible that you have been a true Friend to the English, and are very well deserving, and worthy of your Commission. As to the bad Luck you complain of, I hope you may be more successful for the Future, but it is in no Man's Power to command Success. However, I shall not esteem you the less upon that Account, and I desire that you will keep your Commission.

(The Captain immediately went out of the Room leaving the Commission upon the Table and laying down the Present of Cloaths, &c. that had been delivered to him.)

THE WOLF KING rose up and said: No wonder that the Traders can not afford to sell their Goods at the Prices we desire when they give away such Quantities to their Wives and Women which they keep. This is the true Reason, but we hope they shall not make Use of Goods for such Purposes any more.

(After this several of the other Warriours and young Men left the Room without taking any of the Presents with them, and making some Noice as they went out).

MALATCHI. I am very heartily sorry, that some of our People who call themselves Head Men and Warriours, should behave so like Children, but they are unacquainted with the Nature of public Business, and the true Interest of their own Nation. They ought therefore to be considered as Children, and no Regard to be paid to any Thing they have said; they in a very rude and abrupt Manner broke in upon my Discourse without any Power or Commission from me or the Nation.

But the several Matters that have been talked |241| over and agreed upon betwixt your Excellency and me shall stand. It is the only true Talk, and shall be ratified, and confirmed. Every Thing else is to be considered as Wind.

N. B. Many of the Head Men and Warriours had received [Presents] of Cloaths &c. this Morning, and the other Presents that were intended to be distributed were all lying before them in the Council Chamber.

HIS EXCELLENCY addressing himself to Malatchi, said: These Presents are sent from his Majesty the great King George to be distributed to such Indians as are in Friendship with this and the neighbouring Province of Georgia, and behave well towards them, but the Behaviour of some of your People upon this Occasion has been very extraordinary. They seem to shew very little Regard to his Majesty's Presents, and thereby have rendered themselves unworthy of his paternal Love, and little deserving of such Tokens of his royal Favour. However, as your Prudence, good Conduct, and good Sence, and some other of the Head Men, have been so very remarkable, not only upon the present Occasion, but at other Times, and during this whole Transaction, I shall order the Presents to your Lodgings if you desire it that you may distribute them to those that you shall think most worthy of them.

N. B. This was done accordingly. |242|

Monday, A.M., the 4th Day of June, 1753

His Excellency the Governor acquainted the Council that he was informed that there is a Chickesaw Fellow, a Runner, come down from his Nation to recall all the Chickesaw Indians who live near New Windsor to come to the Assistance of their Nation against the French.

The Governor also communicated to the Board a Letter he had that Morning received from Mr. Bosomworth, late Agent among the Creeks, viz.,
June the 4th, 1753

SIR, The utmost Pains and Care has been taken to make an equal Distribution of the Presents allowed conformable to the List, and upon the whole it appears that there are 51 Men in which Number are several Men of Note and Warriours who have Not[h]ing but a Gun, Blanket, and Flap, which is not thought a common Present without the Addition of Shirts and Boots to each Man and other Articles which are short.

All the Head Men beg Leave to represent to your Excellency that they are heartily sorry for the Behaviour of some of their young People which was no

Fault of theirs, and as they are now convinced of their Errour and are willing to ask Pardon in the same public Manner that the Offence was given, they hope your Excellency will be pleased to pass it over and impute it to their Ignorance, as they are unacquainted with the Nature of public Business.

They likewise beg Leave to represent to your Excellency that they are very poor People, have Nothing to purchase Necessaries for themselves, their Wives and Children, but the Skins they hunt for in the Woods, who are now growing every Day more scarce. That the great King George is very rich and has every Thing at his Command whom your Excellency represents, in this Country, and they look upon you as [243] the Father of all the Indians in Friendship with the English, which the great Pains and Care you have taken for all their Welfare evidently demonstrates you to be. That for their Parts your Excellency has given them very liberal Presents which they except with a good Heart, and are much obliged to you, but as several Men of Note and Warriors have come a great Way to see your Excellency, and have only received a Gun, Blanket, and Flap, on their Return they humbly pray that the following Addition of Presents may be made which they say is but a Trifle to your Excellency and will highly satisfy all their People, viz.,

51 Shirts and Boots; 1 Dozen Coats of any Kind by Way of Distinction to the remaining Head Men; 6 more Saddles to be distributed among them as they complain that several of their Saddles were thrown away by the Saddler, not worth mending; some ordinary Howsings for the Head Men's Saddles already distributed; two or three common Great Coats and an Addition of Paint, the Division not being above an Ounce per Man. All the Head Men of the Upper and Lower Creeks humbly request that your Excellency would be pleased to let them have a Hogshead of Rum to be distributed amongst them to carry to their Country that they may be merry with their Friends when they deliver your Excellency's good Talk to them. They likewise request a few Pewther Basons, Gartering, Cadiz, Bobs, Beads, and some other Triffles for their Women and Children. Chiggilli's Daughter has broke her Side Saddle, and is likewise a Petitioner. Mr. Sirtier and his Uncle, John White, the Savannah, by Mistake of some of the [244] Upper Towns being put in did not receive the Cloaths. The Half Breed of the Tuccobatchees promised a Commission and Suit of Cloaths; the Clapper's Son, Chickesaw, a Commission and common Saddle; the Wolf claims the Performance of an old Promise of Bobs, Beads and other Tryffles.

I assure your Excellency I am heartily tiered [*sic*] of this ungrateful Task, but as things are brought to such a Crises I could wish that they might all go away well satisfied.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

On reading the said Letter, the Council were of Opinion that the Commissary General do furnish the said Creek Indians with the Goods they requested.

Mr. Bosomworth sent his Excellency a List of the Number of Men from the Upper and Lower Creek Nations now at Charles Town.

Malatchi and 10 Head Men more from the different	
Towns in the Lower Nation - - - - -	11
Of inferior Rank, though many Warriours among them -	14
Three Women of Note, among which Number is	
Chiggilli's Daughter who was sent by the old	
Man in Expectation of Presents for her Father	
as he could not come himself on account of his	
old Age, and 2 Boys; in all from the Lower Creeks - - - -	30
From the Oakfuskees in the Upper Creeks, Men in all - - -	11
From the Pucknatallahassees, Devals Land Lord's Town - - -	6
From the Tuccobatchees - - - - -	5
From Sucasoga - - - - -	6
From the Upper Eufalees - - - - -	5
From Wolf's Town, 2, himself and Brother - - - - -	2
From the Tulapees - - - - -	5
From the Ottasees - - - - -	7
From Little Talassee - - - - -	1
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From the Tupahatchees - - - - -	2
From Conlunimi - - - - -	1
From the Waweas - - - - -	1
From Tupkeegas - - - - -	2
Mr. Shirtee and 9 Shavanahs - - - - -	10
Head Men of the Chickesaws - - - - -	2
The Notchee King - - - - -	1
A Chactaw Fellow - - - - -	1
One Woman, a Relation of Deval's Landlord - - - - -	1

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Though the same Number were sent for from the Upper as the Lower Nation, yet there are many more Head Men and great Warriours than the Compliment, a List of the Principal of which are as follows, viz.,

The Red Coat King of the Offuskees - - - - -	1
The Wolf and his Brother - - - - -	2
Deval's Land Lord and his Brother - - - - -	2
The Oakfuskee Captain - - - - -	1
The Handsome Fellow, a great Warriour - - - - -	1
The Half Breed of the Tuccobatchees - - - - -	1
The great Beloved Man of the same Town - - - - -	1
The Offasee King and another head Man from Do. - - - - -	2
The Head Man of the Talassees - - - - -	1
The Head Man of the Tupahatchees - - - - -	1
The Head Man of the Sweaspagees - - - - -	1
The King of the Tussegas - - - - -	1
The Head Man of the Eufalees - - - - -	1
The Head Man of Little Talassees - - - - -	1
The Head Man of the Conlunime - - - - -	1

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[246] I must here observe that there are many more Men of Note and great Warriors from the Upper Creeks who expect more than ordinary Presents &c.

THOMAS BOSOMWORTH

The said Indians having desired another Audience of his Excellency the Governor, came to the Council Chamber, and begged that they might be permitted to speak once more with him, and the beloved Men. The following Conference passed:

GOVERNOR. You must be very sensible that ever since your Arrival every Moment of my Time has been employed in what concerns you, and you certainly know that besides Indian Affairs I have other Matters of Consequence to transact; neither can you be ignorant that besides you there are many other Indians to be minded. I desire therefore that if any Thing has been omitted it may be now finished. Though in my Opinion, there was Nothing but what was settled at our last Meeting. It is true that the Behaviour of some of your People at that Meeting was rude and unmannerly; I want therefore to know what they have to say for it.

MALATCHI. All publick Matters have indeed been fully discoursed of, and what has been said upon these Heads has made a very deep Impression upon us. We are sensible that every Thing that has been said or done tends to our Good, and it appears plainly that your Excellency, like a true Father, has our Welfare and Good very much at Heart, but Children do not always see and understand their own Good, but are some Times guilty of little Mistakes and Faults, and we hope upon the present Occasion, your Excellency will look [247] upon them as the Faults of Children and like a good Father, you will forgive them as the Faults of your Children.

Our People have met frequently in this House. It has been a Practice of an old Standing to come hither to see our Friends the English, and to renew our Treaties with them, and that was the Occasion of our coming at this Time, and after every Thing had been fully settled, and all public Business concluded, a small Matter happned by the Indiscretion of some of our People, for which we are heartily sorry. We are affrayed it has given Offence, but hope his Excellency will forgive them.

All Matters of public Concern or of any Consequence have been so fully discussed that there remains Nothing further to be said or done on those Heads, and as to that little Inadvertency which I now mentioned, hope it will not be considered as any Part of the Transactions between us, but as an Incident not to be noticed for there was not the least Design to give Offence, and as it was purely accidental, I hope it will be past over.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them that their King's Behaviour has been extreamly good ever since he came down, and upon other Occasions, he behaves as becoming a King, and had he not been born a King, he deserves to have been made one, the Head King of the Nation, and happy is that Nation that has such a Head; for by his Prudence he is capable of conducting their Affairs in Time of Peace, and by his Valour he is able to defend them from their Enemies in Time of War, and to lead them out to certain Victory as they

all know he has frequently done. It gives me great Pleasure to see that |248| many of the Head Men follow his Example, and it is greatly to be wished that you would all copy closely after him; but I am concerned to see that some of them have a contrary Conduct. They behave unworthy and inconsistent with the Character of Head Men. They dare not speak their own Sentiments even when they are sensible they are in the Right, for Fear of giving Offence to their People, and must say Nothing but what they permit them. Thus instead of acting like Head Men, the Guides and Instructors, they degrade themselves, and put the People in their Place. There are, I know, many good and wise Men in their Nation, and though the Gun Merchant be not here, yet I am well acquainted with him, that is his Character. He is truly a great Man, and therefore for the Future when I send for any of the Head Men of your Nation, or when your Nation has any public Business to communicate or transact with me, I desire that you will previously consult among yourselves and concert what you have to say, and agree upon a proper Person to be your Mouth, and empower him to speak, and treat fully upon that Affair. Malatchi will always be a proper Person, or the Gun Merchant may be commissioned from the Upper Towns, and what they shall judge proper to say may be fit for me to hear. But it is below the Dignity of this Government to permit your common People to talk over their own private Affairs at such Meetings, as several of them pretended to do the other Night.

INDIAN CHIEF. I acknowledge myself to have been in a Fault, and I hope you will have the Goodness to forgive what is past. I am heartily sorry, for what I did was an Error, but I look upon your Excellency as a Father, so I hope you will forgive me. |249|

ANOTHER INDIAN CHIEF. I was in Hopes that that old Man (pointing to the Red Coat King) would have spoke to the Matter, and made an Apology for us all, but as he has not, I beg Leave to speak a few Words. I shall not be long. The People of the Upper Towns, the Talapooses, are chiefly to blame for what happened the other Night, and for which they are all very sorry. They acknowledge it was a great Fault, as it was before the Governor, but I hope he will forget it, and think no more of it; it was but an inadvertent Word, and I can not compare it to any Thing but a sudden Gust of Wind which soon is spent and gone, and blown away; and therefore I hope that this Slip which was but a Slip of the Tongue only, will be forgot, since all our Hearts are streight. The Governor has been pleased to mention the Gun Merchant, it is true, the Upper Towns look upon him as their Head Man. Malatchi is the Head of all the Lower Nation, and we intend that he should speak for us all.

It is well known that ever since the Governor put any Confidence in me, and gave me a Commission, I have endeavoured to behave well and suitable to the Trust reposed in me, and I will allways continue to do so, and hope that the little Fault that has been committed will be overlooked.

GOVERNOR. I know him to be an honest, good, and worthy Man, and that he is a great Man in his Nation. This consists with my own Knowledge. I am well acquainted with him, for he has been so often here to see me, and this is the constant Character that all the Traders in general give of him, that he

is a good Man and a firm Friend to the English, and whatever happned the other Day shall never more be thought of. |250|

OFFUSKEE CAPTAIN. When I was last here, I desired to resign the Commission which I had from your Excellency, but I was disturbed by our People, and could not express myself, so that neither his Excellency, nor the beloved Men, nor the Men writing could hear what I said; it was out of no Disrespect to the Governor or beloved Men that I laid down my Commission, but ever since I had it, every Thing has gone against me. I have lost several of my People by the Enemy, and I have no Luck. This is the only Reason why I gave it back.

GOVERNOR. I always heard a good Character of you, and good Men are sometimes unlucky; but Fortune may change. I told you before, that it is no Man's Power to command Success. I hope therefore you will take back your Commission, and continue to be as you hitherto have been, a good Friend to the English.

OFFUSKEE CAPTAIN. It is true among us, when a beloved Man, or a Warrior gets a Name, it always remains with him, and I look upon your Commission to be of the same Nature. When your Excellency gives a Commission, I suppose you intend that it should continue. As for my Behaviour it shall always be the same. I therefore take back my Commission, and shall continue a true Friend to the English until the Day of my Death.

ANOTHER CHIEF. I came from the Town of Tuckebatchees. I am sent by the Head Man of that Town, but I am a Stranger here myself. I never saw your Excellency before, and though this is the first Time I have been here, the Tuccobatchee People have many Years ago been well known in this Place, and they have been known for good Men, and brave Warriors. I am now come in their Room, but very unworthy to supply their Place. |251|

GOVERNOR. I know the Tuccobatchee Town has produced many brave and good Men. Old Bracket has been always esteemed so, and I think you are a very fit Man to have a Commission under him for though he be old, the English do not forget their old Friends. I therefore caused a Present of Cloaths to be prepared for him, which I beg the Favour of you to carry up. I hope you will all consider his Majesty's Love and Goodness to his Friends, the Indians, in sending you such Presents. I hope you will all consider the Care we take constantly to send Traders among you to supply you with Goods, the Pains we are at in making Peace between you and your Neighbours, the good usage and kind Reception you meet with when you come down. We have therefore Reason to hope that you will behave always as Friends to the English, but I am sorry to hear that some of you are apt to forget these Favours, and go too often to visite the French, and I am informed that an Invitation has been sent from Movable desireing you all to come there, but I flatter myself that none here present will go. Every Thing is now finished, and there remains Nothing for me to say but that the Presents that have been given you are sent from the great King George to be by me distributed to his Friends the Indians, contiguous to, and in Alliance with this Province, and the neighbouring Province of Georgia. I wish you all safe Home to your own Country. Finis.