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COPY

FRIENDS & BROTHERS, The Prince of Chote and other Head Warriors & beloved men of the Cherokee Nation.

Your beloved Brother Mr. Cameron delivered me your Talk dated at Fort Prince George 20th October for which I thank you; your having at my Request so readily agreed to the Boundary Line proposed by Lt. Governor Bull, is an Instance of Your Regard for, and Confidence in me, which gives me great Pleasure; and I now Assure you, that I shall Attend to your Interest, and endeavor to procure you Justice.

I shall without Loss of time write to the Governor of North Carolina to run out and Settle the Boundary Line between your Lands & his Province, in the Manner which You propose and when that is once done, we shall Live in Peace like Brothers: for no Dispute can ever Afterwards arise

P. 2

concerning Lands, and whenever any / white Man presumes to settle Beyond the Line, you are to acquaint me, and I will get him removed.

I am sorry that you have lost two Women which you suppose were Carried away by the Nottawayes who Live in the Settlements of Virginia; I shall write to

the Lt. Governor demanding Justice, if it be found that the Nottaways are to blame, and I shall communicate to You whatever answer he sends me; in the mean Time I must desire, that you will not think of going in among the Settlements to take Revenge, as you may be assured, that if your Women are among the Nottaways, they shall be returned, and Means taken to punish the Aggressors.

You may likewise depend on the Assurances given you by Governor Fanquier, that you shall have ample Satisfaction on the Mur- P. 3
derers of your People in / Augusta County, whenever they can be laid hold of.

I am sorry to understand, that you are so much harrassed by Your Enemies the Northern Indians. If you will acquaint me what Nations you are at War with, and whether or not you are desirous of making Peace with them, I will write to Sir Wm. Johnson, the great Beloved Man of the Northern Tribes, and endeavor to bring about a Peace for you; as I am sorry when I hear that the Blood of my Brothers is Spilled. I desire that when you go to mark off the Line between you & this Province, Mr. Cameron may be present, without whom you cannot properly do anything of that Nature with any of the Provinces, As he Acts for me and will

bear witness to all that passes in the same Manner as if I were present. I am now to tell you, that I had a Meeting with the Lower Creek Nations, Warriors at Picolata near St. Augustine; my Talks with them were

P. 4

very good, and I have settled a Boundary / Line between their and our grounds all round the two Floridas & Georgia; the Line between the Choctaws and Us is also settled, so that henceforward we can never have and dispute about Lands with any Nation of Redmen.

You desire a Supply of Ammunition, which I now send by Your Brother Mr. Cameron; who will distribute the same among you.

Given under my Hand and Seal at
Charles Town this 1st. Feby 1766.

/ signed / John Stuart.

P. 8

Endorsed Copy of M^r. Stuart's / Talk to the Cherokees / dated Feby. 1st. 1766. / No. 33.

COPY

Copy of a Talk from the Cherokees at
Fort Prince George dated 8 May 1766

At a Congress at Fort Prince George 8th
May 1766, Present Alexander Cameron Esq. Deputy Agent
for the Cherokee Indians, Ensign George Price Command-
ing Officer of Fort Prince George, Kittagusta or the
Prince of Choteh Head beloved Man of the Cherokee
Nation, Juds friend, and many other Headmen and Warriors
of the upper, middle and lower Cherokee Towns. When
Kittagusta addressed himself to M^r. Cameron and
Mr. Price, as follows.

BROTHERS,

I am to utter the united Voice of my Nation
to you, and to desire you to make Our P. 10
father Captain Stuart / His Majesty's Agent & Super-
intendant of Indian Affairs, acquainted, as soon as
possible, with my Speech.

We returned Yesterday from making the Line
between South Carolina and our Country; a Task of
Fatigue, but nevertheless agreeable, as our Brothers,
who are settled on the Frontiers of that Province, and
we can never more have any Disputes about Land.

5

At Our Meeting with you here in October last we proposed also a Boundary Line on the North Carolina and Virginia Side; we repeat it once more, and desire to have it extended from where that of South Carolina terminates upon Reedy River, a streight Course to Colonel Chiswell's Mines, which will be a just Boundary,

P. 11

and / the only one we can allow of. The Number of Families that have come from North Carolina, and Virginia, and settled upon a great part of Our best Lands, and the bold Inroads of a few that are within an easy Day's March of some of Our Towns, are Circumstances very alarming to us; therefore we shall be ready at the End of the 5th. Moon (Sept.) from this Time to attend at the Marking a Line; Our Minds will not be easy 'till it is compleated; and, if our Brothers will not be assisting we must then effect it ourselves.

When our Father Captain Stuart remembers, that he was at the Congress at Augusta held in 1763, where were also present the four Governors of Virginia, North & South Carolina, and Georgia, when the great King's Proclamation relative to his red Children was

P. 12

read to us, / and we were promised quiet possession of our Lands and Redress of Our Grievances, that we might claim the Land a great way beyond where we propose the Line to be run, but chuse much rather to part with it than have any disputes concerning it; and that we are poor people dependant upon the Woods for our Support, and without the means of redressing ourselves, but by Violence, which we do not chuse to exercise against our Brothers, he will certainly write to the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina, urging strongly the reasonableness of our Demand, and the Necessity of sending People of Consequence to meet us to put it in Execution.

Here a String of Beads was given.

BROTHERS,

What I have now to say is also to P. 13
be sent to Our Father / Captain Stuart. Our Enemies from the Northward have attacked us this Year in all parts of our Country, in greater Numbers and more frequent than we have ever known. We desire to know, if they are set on by any Body, and by whom; we know they trade with the English, and from them get their Hatchets, which are very sharp, and have been lifted up against white as well as red Men in our Nation. We beg the

7
favour of our Father Captain Stuart to contrive, that they may be told, that the Cherokees send to ask for a peace from their Town house in Chote, where Peace has been made with them before, Belts of whampum, and Pipes exchanged, and Tobacco smoked

We will send to them Ourselves and employ other Nations, with whom we are at P. 14
Peace, to sue / for us, and shall be glad if it shall be obtained; but if not, we hope our Brothers will take their Hatchetts back again.

Here another String was given.

P. 16

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from / the Cherokees at
Fort / Prince George 8th / May 1766/ No. 34.

Copy of a Letter from Sir William
Johnson dated Johnson-Hall Sept. 17.
1765.

Sir,

I have not had the Pleasure of hearing from
you for some time, owing I presume to your late
Journies and Negotiations, on the Success of which I
heartily congratulate you.

You will have heard, that my Deputy Mr.
Croghan, who was sent to the Illinois, was attacked
on the Ohio near the Oubache in june last by the
Mascontens and Kickapous, who killed 3 Shawnese Chiefs,
and wounded & made Prisoners of himself and all the
rest who accompanied him, carrying them to Ouatatonon,
where they were well received.

P. 18

/ The Consequence of the Death of the
Indian Chiefs has produced a happy Turn in our Affairs
in that Quarter; the Indians, sensible it might bring
on the Resentment of the Northern Nations, have begged
his Interposition, expressing the utmost Concern for
what has passed, which has in a Manner dissolved the
Confederacy formed by the French. As soon as Mr.
Croghan was able to proceed, the Twightwees &c ac-
company'd him for the Illinois; but by the way were

met by the Messengers he had sent before him, together with Pondiac and the Chiefs of the Tribes in the Neighbourhood of the Illinois, who agreed to every thing he proposed; in Consequence of which he is returned with them to Detroit, where he has held a Meeting with several Nations, and a Captain, three Subalterns and 100

P. 19

Men of the 42 Regiment / are marched from Fort Pitt for the Illinois, where they are, I presume, arrived before this Time.

This is agreeable Intelligence; but we must advantage ourselves of it and by the Appointment of the Commissaries and other Officers at the different posts, keep up the pacific Disposition the Indians now manifest; otherwise all will come to nothing. The Variety of Affairs, in which the parliament has been engaged, has, I presume, prevented me from hearing farther on the Plan; but unless I do shortly, it will be impossible to preserve the Attachment of a People out of our Power to punish, effectually fond of the French, and dayly set up by their Traders and other interested Persons, perhaps excited by private Orders from France, who would probably give us all

P. 20

10

the Disturbance / in their Power. The Lieut. Governor of Virginia has lately wrote to me, requesting I would endeavor to bring about a Peace between the Six Nations & and the Cherokees, at the earnest Request of the Latter. I am sensible, that, provided it did not hurt any of Our Southern Colonies, it would be our Interest to permit this War, which keeps many turbulent Spirits, particularly to the Northward, employed; at the same time I know it will be a difficult task to perswade them to give over a War of long standing with a people, to whom they bear so much Enmity. And altho' I once (many Years ago) prevailed upon them to agree thereto, yet I observed it was done with great Reluctance, and shortly after the War was renewed, in which all the Nations, except the Mohocks, are engaged; and they are chiefly

P. 21

with held / by being few in Number at present and immediately under my own Eye. I shall however lay the Matter before the several Nations, and recommend it to them to receive the Southern deputies, and enter into a treaty with them.

The Tuscororas, who (as mentioned in a former Letter) are very desirous to bring away their people

from the Southward, would no longer be put off, and are set out about a Fortnight ago for that purpose. I have furnished them with a pass, and hope they will not meet with any ill treatment from the Indiscretion of the back Settlers, who have for some time acted with great Imprudence towards all Indians, which may, if continued, produce a fresh Rupture, and overset all our proceedings.

I am with great Esteem

Your sincere Wellwisher

& very humble Servant,

(signed) William Johnson.

P. 24

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / S^r. Wm. Johnson
to / M^r. Stuart, dated / Johnson Hall Sep^t. 17 /
1765. / No. 35.

Copy of a Letter from Jn^o Steuart
Esq^r. to Lieutenant Gov^r. Bull, dated
Charleston 1.st June 1766.

Sir,

I beg leave to lay before you an Extract of
a Letter from Sir William Johnson to me, upon an Appli-
cation to him by the Lieut. Governor of Virginia to ob-
tain peace for the Cherokees from the Northern Nations;
also a Copy of a Talk from the Cherokee Nation, request-
ing our Interposition and Mediation to bring about a
Peace between them and the said Tribes.

Altho', it would give me pleasure to be in-
strumental in relieving the Cherokees from the great
Distress occasioned by the perpetual Incursions of
their Enemies; yet con-

sidering the / Disposition of the Creek Indians to be
troublesome, and their late Attempts to form a Con-
federacy between the great Nations in this Department,
it seems doubtful, if in a political point of View our
being active in mediating between the Cherokees and
their Northern Enemies at this time would be proper
and consistent with the Interest of the Provinces im-
mediately contiguous to, and connected with them;

on the other Hand it may not be our Interest, that we suffer the Cherokees to be too much weakened, as that would throw too great a proportion of Power into the Hands of the Creeks, who are in some Measure awed by the uncertainty of the Part the other would take in the Event of a Rupture with Us.

It will give me the greatest pleasure

P. 27

to be honoured / with your Sentiments on this Matter, which so immediately concerns the peace of Your province.

I lay this Matter also before the Governor of Georgia and N^o. Carolina, that I may be directed by your & their Sense of it in the Steps, which I shall take, and request of Sir William Johnson to pursue.

I have the Honour of being,

Sir,

Your Honor's &c^a&c

(signed) John Stuart.

The Honble William Bull Esq.^r

P. 28

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / M^r. Stuart to Lieutenant / Governor Bull Charles / Town 1.st June 1766. N^o. 36.

Copy./

Answer to Governor George Johnstone's Talk
to the upper Creek Nation delivered by Emistee Segoe
at Oakeyhays May 16.th 1766.

PRESENT

Mortar	Little Salsey	Tuskeiges
Oakehoy King	Neathlocke	Great Salsey
Hoboyie Hajou	Emistee Segoe	Tusconcock Hoboyie
	Albamas Mollin	
	Sukitch Poga	
	Tffa Tuskena	

Savannahs 55., Cusadiew, Thluckpulga, Esefuja Wachoyis,

Interpreter John Proctor-

First Speaker Oakehoy King.-

At our first knowledge of the English we
agreed on a Commerce, which was that the English should
bring us Goods, for which we exchanged skins, which the
English have since carried on with us; we have not for-
got that was the first beginning of Friendship, tho' our
Old people are dead.-

When the Old Red & white people agreed on
that, we ever have stuck to it for the Bene- P. 30

fit / of our people, that they may not want for Apparel, & that our Young people might go gay, tho now I am weary and old; we have not forgot the Old path and where the Boats come up to supply us with necessities & have supplied us; I hope you don't think there is any bad Talks among us; we stand to all we agreed on formerly; as to accidents happening to White people in regard to their Goods & other Mishaps, we can't account for it, our Head Warriors are always talking for peace, & the good of our Nation: The meaning of these Misunderstandings I take to be this; I am now grown old; in my young days, the fourth time I went to Charlestown, Lachlan M^cGillivray was Interpreter; the then present Governor acquainted me, that the Northward Indians had applied to the English for Trade and Instruments of war, which they were supplied with; the French came there soon after, & claimed the Land the English were on, on which a difference happened which ended in Bloodshed, and these

P. 31

Instruments of war are / still to the Northward. The then present Governor desired us to sit still which we did, and did not take part on either side; I answered as we sit still, why he gave Commissions to the Cherokees to kill the French, which he did not deny;

I then said the French certainly did the same to their Indians; and as both sides lost men, it was impossible for their Friends to sit still when they saw their Friends afalling, & as the Indians lost their Friends in our Country, the English might live to repent that ever they set Red people against one another; and as the Governor requires an answer, we begin at the first of Red people's differences; it is the way of Red people to overlook Things that may be improper and make our Hearts sore the hearing of them repeated. When the Murder of the English Traders happened in 1760 some of them ran to me which I saved; the Wolf King did the same, tho' what I had talk'd with the Governor of Charles Town I did not think it would happen so soon, especially here, but it did: After gathering what white men I could, I went down to the Wolf King with them, where there was others saved; I ask'd him, if he

P. 32

/ knew any thing of an Intent to do mischief, which he, as well as I, was ignorant of; we sent the remaining people to their Country, and desired a Trade, as usual from Charles Town & Georgia, which we have enjoyed ever since; we then desired plenty of Ammunition, which if it was not sold in one year it might the next,

as there was a Shade over it, it would not spoil; we still desire the same, to prevent any Jealousies that may arise in our Young people by the want of it; The Warriors of this Nation are satisfied with the Goods that come abroad; the English are settling every where round us, and carrying Instruments of War amongst the Back Nations; if the English were to drop carrying things there which we hear of, it would give us less uneasiness, from the Meetings at pensacola, You sent me a Medal and a smaller one which I gave to Hoboyie Hajou who is young & a well wisher to white people; as to the large one I accept of it, but as I am

P. 33

grown Old, I could have / wished you had pitched on some other that might be more worthy of it; I likewise was glad to hear, that the English & French had made peace, which you acquainted me of by the Mouth of Otis Mico

Emistee Segoe our King has ended his Talk, I as a head Warrior have gave your King his Talk according to my promise and most of the Head Warriors are here and have heard it; the Head Warriors of this Nation thought every thing was settled to the satisfaction of both parties at the meeting last Spring at

pensacola; but we find our young People are still bad; when our young people were down last to sell their fresh meat, they were glad to see the good Trade there; the Choctaws we hear want to stop the Path, but for all that, they will not be shy of it, when they were down, there happened a misfortune in the Path; I speak it publick & do not hide it, as I think the Governor would hide nothing from me, but it is a misfortune, it was done by a person we can't take hold of, upon enquiring strictly into this affair we find, there P. 34 is two Red People lost / for that one white Man; so we hope the Governor will think no more about that, when white People are at War after many turns of Fortune they make peace & think no more of what is past, you do not ask your Officers, why they did so and so, and We wonder you scrutinize so strictly into our affairs- upon the Conclusion of peace between English and French, we and the Choctaws were desired to drop all war weapons, as the Captain of Yennibie a Choctaw told me, when I went to their Land, that we might amicably live together and hunt peaceably to cloath our Women & Children; since which they killed one of Us, and we have killed One of them, we have daily account of the Choctaws turning out to do us mischief;

19
if they are for peace or War we are agreeable to either,
We shall not be the only Sufferers, the Traders will
not receive their Debts as usual, then we can't hunt
in P. 35

Safety, / it was your desire if any Talks were in our
Nation to send a man with an Account of it to you; but
as the Path is somewhat dangerous when We go, there may
possibly be many of us, but be our numbers what they
will, when you see Us I hope you will take Us for
Friends, and as We are in want of Powder, Ball &
Flints We hope you will send Us twelve Kegs Powder &
Ball, Flints &. &c.-
Mortar alias Otis Mico.-

When I was at pensacola the King conferred
a Mark of Distinction on me, I then thought it would
turn out not to my advantage, and I find it so now -
When I talkt with the King, We talkt of Land & granted
some to him, Viz. from the White House and so forth;
the Governor is sensible of the Boundaries; We desire
as it was then agreed that he will give Charge to his
people not to encroach nor cross the Boundaries, as
it was then agreed on as they may answer the Conse-
quences at their peril; I have received a Roll of To-
bacco, and afterwards a White Flag P. 36

by the / Hands of a Head Man of the Cherokees from
Cornelius Dogherty, a principal Trader of the Cherokee
Nation, who acquaints me that the intent of settling
Pensacola & Mobile &c is to lull the Red people to
sleep & after to destroy them; that for his part he is
there ready to supply them with Ammunition, &c and
that he now gives them timely notice: We are lately
informed, that the English sent a parcell of sharp
Things to the Chickasaws to induce them in conjunction
with the Chactaws to fall on us; the Chickasaws re-
fused accepting them, and said that, if the Chactaws
had a mind to take satisfaction for Men they lost
formerly, they might; but for their parts they would
have nothing to do in it; a party of the Headmen of
this Nation intended, this Spring, for the Chactaws
to confirm a peace with them but happened not to go,
whereby they have escaped the intended Mischief, as
the Chactaws waylaid the Path to kill them; for my
own part I intended to go to the Cherokees to look
into affairs there.

P. 37

/ We are surprized the English should attempt to
sett Indians against one another; if the English break
War with any other Nation we do not interfere, and if
Indians chuse to live in war or peace, its our

Business and nobody's else, therefore 'tis no wonder we have not the best Opinion of White people. We had some Talk about Trade, when I saw the King at Pensacola; Sixty Bullets for 1.^{lb} of Leather was agreed on, Rum at a Bottle full ⁷ pound of Leather, likewise I live out from the Nation, I will not say that Rum don't come abroad this Spring, because I have been out of the way; but should I be in any Town where Rum is selling; I will carry a pound of Leather for a Bottle of Rum; and should the White-Man refuse taking it, I will let them see what I will then do; for I expect the Trade as agreed on at Pensacola, and I now give Notice to prevent any misunderstandings, that may hereafter happen on that account.

We are likewise told, that all the Powder in the Chickasaw Nation is carried to the Choctaws to sett them still on us. We are likewise informed the English intend to

P. 38

stop Ammunition from Us, / and as you want the Streight Talk from us, We send you this Talk, and desire your Answer fully, whether you intend to send us Ammunition or not; I was informed that a party of Cherokees are gone to England, and soon after heard

⁷ = per

that a Wagon Load of Ammunition was gone to the Cherokees to go to War against us; I thought to talk with them before they went, but I expect at their Return to know what we are to depend on; there are many Traders in this Nation that talks against Indians, and I know not but some of those Disturbances proceed from them; I should be glad to know if it is the great King's Talk to set Indians against one another-
Speech of the second man of Little Salsey.

Otis Mico alias the Mortar resigned his medal gave by the King of Pensacola, & should Otis Mico go to the English Country, it will not look well, I therefore have talkt with my people & desire him to take it back again

P. 39

as / Otis Mico brought a large Medal for the Oakey-hoy King at his return from Pensacola; it is fit that Otis Mico keep his Medal, & it may induce him to stay in his Nation, as he at present lives far from it, and may possibly think of resigning his Medal he has no Concern with the affairs of the Nation. I therefore return it to him, & hope what Talks may come from your Country may be directed to him & Oakeyhoy King, as I always call Otis Mico my young Brother; he is now in presence of Red & White people, and promises to

23

take it back again; for I think after the King of
pensacola has wrote to the Great King of England,
that Otis Mico had accepted of it, I insist he will
keep & wear it.-

Answer by the Mortar.

It is true I resigned my Medal, but I
had my reasons for it; I was promised a Regulation
of Trade, which the Traders would not agree to; I
received many affronts on that Account. As you are
my Elder Brother, I comply with your request-

P. 40

Endorsed Copy of the Answer to / Gov.^r George
Johnstone's / Talk to the Upper / Creek Nation,
May 16. / 1766. / N^o 37.

P. 41

COPY

Extract of a Letter from Col.^o William
Tayler- Dated pensacola 24. June 1766-
To John Stuart Esq.^r

My writing at this time is to acknowledge in a very few Words the favour of your Letter, but I have been so much hurried the Pacquet is under Sail some Hours before I expect it.

M.^r Stuart is at Mobile, I believe with a view to fix some of our Neighbours.

I imagine the Creeks will fix one way or other before the next Pacquet; if they should determine against us, some measure should be fallen upon to attack them from every Quarter of Indians & English, and put a stop at once to their Ill Conduct.

P. 44

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of / a Letter from
Col.^o W.^m Tayler, dated / Pensacola 24. June / 1766./
N^o 38

P. 45

COPY

Pensacola 19. May 1766.

Sir,

The mutual ill Offices between the Choctaws & Creeks have at length brought on an open Rupture between those Nations of Indians; The progress has been as follows.

Some time before the Congress at Pensacola You know, the Creeks killed a Man of the Village of Tombeckby, carried off a Woman & two Children, and left a Bloody Hatchet at that place, about three Months after, the Chactaws took revenge by killing one of the Creeks. It was then reckoned their accounts were balanced. However in two Months afterwards the Creeks again murdered a Chactaw,, which so incensed that Nation that they sent out numerous parties, who have already killed Six Creeks. The Creeks are preparing to take Revenge; and in short the animosity between them is so great, that there is no doubt they will go heartily to war.

From the debilitated Situation of the

P. 46

/ Troops in this Province and the Little assistance received from Government in Indian Affairs; We have

been obliged to suffer to pass with Impunity the many Cruelties practised by the Creek Nation against His Majesty's Subjects. So far from giving any Satisfaction on the repeated Complaints which have been made, on the Contrary, their Behaviour is every Day more insolent; insomuch, that the Traders are continually in danger of their Lives. By the last accounts sev^l People had been fired at, and one actually shot through the Leg.

The present Rupture is very fortunate for us, more especially as it has been effected without giving them the least possibility of thinking we had any share in it. It was undoubtedly our Interest to foment the Disputes between those Nations. But considering the strong propensity Mankind possess for divulging what they know, it P. 47 was difficult to / bring Matters to this point without appearing an Accessary. Tho' I claim some Merit in this Transaction, yet certainly their own passions chiefly operated to produce the Effect we wished.

I am of Opinion We should feed the War; and if the Cherokees could be induced by any means to fall at the same time upon the Creeks, I think it would be adviseable, in order that they may be

severely chastized.-

Of all these Matters you will be the best Judge. For my own part, I cannot help thinking our Opportunity is now or never.

I am with a perfect Esteem & Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and

Most humble Servant,

(signed) Geo: Johnstone

P. 48

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Gov^r Johnstone,
dated / Pensacola 19 May 1766. /
N^o. 39.

COPY

Extracts of a Letter from Charles
Stuart Esq^r. Deputy Superintendant
dated at Pensacola 17th May 1766.

You will see by the inclosed Papers in what State Indian affairs stand here, particularly when I inform you, that the Old Warrior, a Brother of the Woff Kings of the Creeks, set out from this place a few day ago firmly determined to revenge the Murder mentioned in M^r M^cGillivray's Letter of the 10th Instant, which is as far as I can learn exaggerated; as I have since seen the Woman who reports, that only her Husband was killed, that She was taken Prisoner & carried with them 3 days march; that she made her escape while they were Drunk & off their Guard, that they had pursued her to Campbelltown, the place where I saw her which is 10 Miles from this Town, where the Old Warrior & his party then were; Poussa-huma, who headed the party of Chactaws told the Woman, that he was set on by the White People, which she had told the Old Warrior who had sent out to call in all his Hunting Parties to pursue the Choctaws. As I did

not think proper to let him set out with that Notion,

P. 50

I prevailed on him to go / with me to Town and see the Governor next morning, his Excellency, the Brigadier & I gave him a Short but formal Talk, whereby he was fully satisfied that we had no hand in it, & that we did not care to interfere in their private Quarrels, unless they required our Interposition. He was dismissed with a few presents for Himself and Party, since which time I am informed, that Several Chactaws have been seen near this place; upon the whole I am of Opinion, that they are really in earnest: The Governor, Brigadier and I had a Conference yesterday on the Subject, when it was agreed to send an Express over Land to with an Account of the present State of Affairs; and that in the Mean time I should take upon me to Act agreeable to my Instructions from you, with their Approbation signified to me in Writing. I must inform you, that his Excellency has received a Letter from the Board of Trade, (which he shew'd me,) whereby he is not allowed to purchase any pres-

P. 51

ents for the Indians, out of / the Sum granted by Parliament to the King for the Civil establishment of this Province, they having reserved that for such

30
other used as should Appear to them Necessary.

You will judge from this, if it will be necessary to give me any farther Instructions on this Head particularly as there are at present no Presents of any kind, either here or at Mobile. I shall however incur no Expence, but with the Approbation signified to me in your Instructions.

It was also agreed upon at the aforementioned Conference, that the Ports of Tombecby be taken Possession of, and that a judicious Officer be sent, who shall act in concert with the Commissary there in all Matters relative to Indian Affairs, & that a Captain, 3 Subalterns, & 50 Men be sent to take Possession of Natchez; all which the Indians to be properly advised of; and His Excellency is of Opinion, as is the Brigadier, that the Natchez Indians be invited to Settle at the Fort, in case you may possibly think a Commissary for the Mississippi Necessary.

I must beg your Instructions relative to the Quantity of Provisions you think should be kept in Store, as also your Ideas with respect to the Disposition the Indians should

P. 52

be kept in. / I have drawn on you for 214 Dollars in favor of Shaw & Stuart; if the form is not Right, be

so good as send me one: as I must draw on you for all Expences incurred here, please send me some Directions on that Head; I hope you will excuse my being so very particular as I would willingly answer your Expectations as near as possible, and avoid Error.

The Governor is of Opinion, that the Flatts should be supported Secretly, so that I must purchase wherewith to do it as there is none in Store; I have just got one Baily & an Indian to set out by Land to you, They are now gone in Search of their Horses; I have with his Excellency's Advice agreed with them for Eighty Dollars, which they are to Receive from you & if you think the Indian Fellow deserves a pair of Arm Plates, he begs to have them. I will send you Duplicates by M^r Randall, who sails soon for Georgia, and such other Intelligence as I may receive. I intend going immediately to Mobile to settle Matters there & fix some fit Person for the present there, who will keep me informed of all Events, as I think I had better be near the Governor, that we may Act in Concert.

P. 56

Endorsed Extract of a Letter from / Charles Stuart
Esq.^r / Deputy Superintendant, / dated at
Pensacola 17 May / 1766. / N^o 40

COPY

Abstract of a Letter from John
M^cGillivray to Charles Stuart Esq^r
Deputy Superintendant of Indian
Affairs, dated Mobile May 10th 1766.

I have only time to inform you, that we arrived safe, & I received some Letters from the Indian Country, together with one for the Governor and one for M^r Richardson directed to him as Deputy Superintendant, which I inclose you. We are in Hopes of the Creeks, Chactaws, and Chickasaws being well employed now, and that without doubt they'll have it Hot & Warm, as the Chactaws have killed Six Creeks, & taken a Woman Prisoner, with some Horses; the Party headed by Poosahuma of Coosas can or will not soon be made up; several Gangs of Chactaws & some of the Chickasaws now against the Creeks. Colbert is in the Chactaws Stirring up the Coals.

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from John M^c Gillivray /
to Charles Stuart Esq^r / deputy Superintendant / of
Indian Affairs, / dated Mobile May / 10th 1766. / N^o 41.

P. 61

Copy of Governor Johnson's Letter
dated Pensacola 3^d June 1766.

Dear Sir,

I believe we are now upon the Eve of a War with the Creek Nation from our timid Management; I am afraid the breach may be made up between the Creeks & Chactaws, & that these two Nations may join against us. Charles Stuart is gone to Mobile to use every Means, consistent with Secresy in order to prevent this.

Inclosed I send you Copies of the Public Talks which have been held in the Creek Nation. I sent no Talk by Emistisigo: I spoke indeed to himself; but if I had given any Talk to the Nation, it would have been in writing; our Answer must be firm.

It will be absolutely Necessary to support us with more Troops & that the Different provinces should be brought to Act in Conjunction; otherwise we shall be defeated in detail.

I am with a perfect Esteem & Regard,

Sir, / Your most Obedient and

most humble Servant,

(Signed) Geo: Johnstone

P. 64

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Gov^r Johnstone,
dated / Pensacola, 3^d June 1766. / N^o 42.

P. 65

Copy of Major Farmar's Letter dated
Fort Cavendish Illinois 16th Dec^r 1765.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my safe arrival here the 2^d Instant without the least opposition from the Indians; it would be too tedious for me to enumerate the many Difficulties and Hardships that accrued to me and the Soldiers during this Tedious Passage, which consisted of five months and five days; But I assure you, Sir, that the Navigation of the Mississippi is extremely difficult and intricate to those who have not been accustomed to the like Services, which was the Case of the Troops under my Command.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Scheme, that was concerted between you and me at Mobile, relative to the Chactaws and Chickasaws meeting me, has entirely answered our Expectations; three of the Eighty Chactaws, that accompanied Lieut: Ford to the Natches, came down and joined me at Iberville, where the Chilimashaws, Humas, and Alibamous visited me, they did not fail to tell them the reason of the many of their Nation assembling at Natchez,
& were of great Service thereby; M^r M^cIntosh / likewise

P. 66

met me at the Confluence of the River Margot with 125 Chickasaws; I assure you, Sir, that by this judicious Management of these Indians, together with their Natural Temper, no set of People ever behaved better.

M^r M^c Intosh & 14 of them accompanied me to this Place, & were of great Service in Hunting; & had it not been for the Buffalo Meat, they & some others Hunters Supplied us with, the Expedition must have failed, being above five Weeks short of Provisions; they were of great Service here likewise; both French & Indians stand in great Awe of them. I have made them join Hands with the Illinois Indians; but it is only in consequence of their good behavior to the English.

The Cherokees according to your Desire came to the mouth of the Ohio; but not finding me there, they proceeded to this place, & have killed some French Men; They have likewise carried off an Indian Woman of the Illinois Nation, which I could wish you would

P. 67

send back with a Chief or two to make / Peace, which, according to their Request, I have promised them.

As we have now got Possession of this place, it will be attended with bad Consequences, if the Cherokees continue to strike on this side of the River, as likewise

upon the Ohio, as we expect to be furnished with provisions from thence, which is a scarce Commodity in this Country, & by which River a communication from Fort Pitt will be opened in the Spring.

In my Passage up this River I distributed considerable presents to the Chilimashaws, Humas, Alibamous, Tonikas, Chactaws Chickasaws & Arkansas, which last appear to be a faithfull Nation, and great Friends to the English; I likewise gave considerable Presents to the party of the Illinois, that were at the Arkanza, who were well pleased at the treatment they received from me, & sent to inform their Nation of it; which circumstance I believe was a great means of my not being opposed on my Arrival here. About Six weeks before I arrived here, Captⁿ Stirling with a Detachment of the 42^d Regiment from Fort Pitt had taken Possession of this Place, & had it not been for that Circumstance, I have great reason to believe that the Inhabitants here would have

P. 68

done their utmost endeavors / to have prevailed upon the Indians, here, to have opposed me; they tried all the Means they could to persuade them to attack Captain Stirling, but had not Sufficient time, as he

arrived within a few Miles of the Fort before they discovered him.

I have wrote to his Excellency Gen^l Gage, that, in order to keep the different Nations Contiguous to this Place in Peace and quietness, it would be absolutely necessary for some Indian Agent to come here early in the Spring, with a proper assortment of Presents for them. I cannot as yet inform you of their dispositions; this being the Hunting Season; but some reports fly about, that they intend to strike upon this place in the Spring.

I am sorry to inform you, that some time after my Setting out from New Orleans great quantity of the Presents were damaged by the incessant Rains which we have had, & especially the blankets; but as I have not as yet had time to survey them, I cannot let you know what quantity; but shall not fail to do it first opportunity.

P. 69

/ The Assortments of Presents, which I had, were Spoiled by M^r Sinnot's not taking an Equal proportion of each Kind; for which Reason I have been under the Necessity of purchasing others, an Account of which you will receive from Lieutenant Henry.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servant,
(Signed) Rob^t Farmar,

P. 72

Endorsed Copy of Major Farmar's / Letter, dated
Fort Cavendish / Illinois 16 Dec^r 1765. / N^o 43.

COPY

Extract of a Letter from M^r John
M^c Intosh Commissary in the Chick-
asaw Nation to M^r Richardson then
Acting Deputy Superintendent, dated
Chickasaw 15th April 1766.

I had the Pleasure of yours of the 22^d
February by the Chickasaw Indian, and was glad to hear
of your being well: In my last I informed you of the
obstinate disorderly Behaviour of Mess^{rs} Buckles and
Goodwine, that they were spitefull fixt Enemys to all
Order and the Quiet of this Nation, and they ought
not on any Account to be allowed to return here; I
likewise said enough of that corrupted Villain, their
Friend Pahemingo Elookse, that he was the common Dis-
turber of the Peace of this Nation, utterly despised
by the Heads of it, and should be equally despised
below, by every Gentlemen of Power and Friendship to
his Country, both to check his desponding Villany, and
support Pahimataka, who is an approved steady Friend
of the English, and made Chieftain both by his own
War Gradation, and the most solemn publick Ceremonies
of a long Continuance lately renewed at Mobile; but

should it prove true as I hear, I hear that Paheminggo has been treated with Kindness, received Presents and Rum for his audacious Behaviour, and bullying you under a Garrison, what can I do for the Publick? Or some of these orderly Traders who have all along faithfully assisted me or our Friend Pahimataka, I suspect Confusion.

P. 74

/ That superlative good Subject M^r Buckles perswaded the Indians when I was gone to the Illinois with the Chickasaws, that I had decoyed them there to be killed by the Norward Indians; please to consider they are suspicious, and credulous of all Reports. It was calculated for the Centre of Ill; for had I escaped Danger and lost any of the Indians (as Times threatened) I must have been answerable for destroying them to Death. This spitefull dangerous Report confused them in such a Manner, that I was obliged to convene the Heads of the Nation, in Order to find out the Author of it; they fixed publickly on M^r Buckles; when he found I was on my way back He desired them to bury the Speech deep in the Ground, otherwise he was afraid I should tie him, what does such a Traytor deserve? If He does thereby forfeit his life should he not be prevented from disburding

42

the Publick Tranquillity? His Associate Goodwin swore before many People, with the most wrathfull Bitterness, that he would make a new Hell of this Place after his Return to it; if I am not supported in doing Good for my King and Country, I am no more than a Shadow, and dark Shadows will ensue.

As to M^r: Alexander M^c: Intosh, since I committed his Partner and Hireling, he was run P. 75 / on in Despite to all Law and Order, just as Devils who despair. He sent to the Chactaws for no less than 26 Keggs of Rum, sold it to the Indians chiefly for raw Skins, inebriated them for a long Time to the Damage of the Traders, the Quiet and Security of the Nation, and by his and his lawless Hirelings Speeches abates those triffling Towns, that should be depend- and on Pahimataha.

I must request you to desire his Excellency the Governor to send up Summons for the Chickasaw Traders to appear against Mess^{rs}: M^c: Intosh, Buckles and Goodwin, and other lawless People who infest this Nation.

P. 76

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of a / Letter from
M^r: John Mackintosh Commissary / in the Chickasaw Nation
15 April 1766. / N^o: 44.

COPY./

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency Governor Wright, dated at Savannah 10th July 1766-To John Stuart Esq^r

I had not the Pleasure to receive yours of the 24th June last till the 7th Inst: had before observed the Settlements of the Cherokees Line by M^r Bull's Proclamation, and heard of the Murder of M^r Boyd and those with him.

On the 11th of June I received a Talk from the Wolf King in Answer to ours sent up in January last, a Copy of which you have inclosed; but no Notice taken or Answer but by the Lower Creeks that I know of, or have received - I at the same Time received a Copy of a Talk sent by the Creeks to Governor Johnstone by way of an Answer to one from him, demanding Satisfaction for the Murder of John Kemp in August 1765, and by that Answer he will find, that he has the Merit of the War between the Creeks and Chactaws; you have doubtless received a Copy of this Talk.

I am very clear that the Creeks are most

44
insolent and rife for Mischief, and from many Pieces of Intelligence, find they want to enter into a close Union with the Cherokees, which I wish could be prevented; for it is more than probable, that if they can accomplish this, we may feel the ill Effect of it.

The Footing that the Indian Trade is upon now by Virtue of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7th October 1763 is certainly improper, and

P. 78

a sore Mischief / brewing. The general Power in Governors to grant Licences every where out of their Provinces, and the general Right that every Man has by that Proclamation to demand a Licence to Trade where he pleases, has carried such a Number of Traders and Goods amongst them as will and must in my Opinion raise Disturbance and occasion Mischief; for the well known Consequence of Indians being overstocked with Goods in their Nation is Insolence, Wantonness and Mischief besides the Irregularities and Abuses committed by the Traders and Packhorsemen, and who you know are generally the worst Sort of People, has a very bad Effect. I have so long ago as August 1764 wrote my Sentiments on this Matter to

45
the Lords of Trade, and again lately, and see clearly we shall have some Embarrassment with them next Spring, if not before.

As to my Sentiments on the Matter you are pleased to mention, I conceive that Humanity and Generosity dictate to us, to give the Cherokees that Relief and Assistance they have applied for with Respect to contributing towards a Reconciliation between them and the Northern Indians; but considering the Nature of Indians, and the present Cir-

P. 79

cumstances and Situation of Affairs between us/ and them, Policy and Self Preservation forbids us to exercise what Humanity and Generosity dictate; and altho' I should not, but to avoid the utmost Distress and Necessity, choose to promote, or be the first immediate Cause of Wars and Bloodshed between and amongst them, yet on the other Hand, if we do not feed the War, I think it by no means our Business, or advisable to interpose and prevent them. They are restless Wretches, who delight in Cruelty and Bloodshed; and if we interpose and settle a firm Peace amongst them, 'tis more than probable we may draw the Evil from them against and upon ourselves, as Gratitude

46
and Generosity is not to be lookt for from or amongst
Indians.

P. 80

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of / a Letter from
Gov^r / Wright to John Stuart / Esq^r dated Savannah /
10 July 1766. / N^o 45.

COPY. /

The Wolf King's Answer to a joint Talk
received from His Excellency James Wright
Governor of Georgia and John Stuart Esq:^r
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
dated at Mucolassee 29th April 1766.

"My Good Friends,

"I am not insensible of the Justice and
"Integrity you have exercised toward my Nation,
"and I am sorry it is out of my Power to render you
the same Justice and Satisfaction with Regard to the
Loss of your People.

Our Nation is all in Tribes, and the Mur-
derers have some of their Tribe in our Town; when-
ever there is any Satisfaction demanded, the whole
Tribe join together, and say when they are all killed,
let the Talk be made Streight. So that we few head
men cannot withstand those Rebels, or attempt to take
Satisfaction by Force.

I must inform you, that any Thing the Head
Men advance is entirely disregarded; and let what will
happen, I find it will answer no good Purpose to send
any Talk into this Nation, whereby you demand Satis-
faction for Abuses and Tresspasses on the White
People, or their Property.

I have considered what Means is necessary

P. 82

/ for Curbing and Humbling the Rebellious Set in our Nation, and find it is to be effected in no other Way than putting a Stop to the Trade for two Years. In that Time they will be so humble, that you may have any Satisfaction you choose to require, and they will use the Traders well, when you think proper to let them return.

Such a Step will be a considerable Check upon them in future. They do not get the Arms which they use to kill the English with from the French or Spaniards; but from the English themselves.

If any Indian should at any Time come to your Place, and converse with you in a flattering Way, believe him not, but rather look upon him or them as Enemies, for there is Nothing but Deceit and Lies founded in the red People for many Years past.

I have not been at any of the Treaties or Congresses lately held; but I heard what was agreed upon, and like it well.

When your Talk came under our Consideration, Devals Landlord was present and, said, at the Congress at Augusta, the Head

Men of the Upper Towns were not allowed to speak one Word, and that what was agreed upon was by the Head Men of the Lower Towns; and it was of them the Satisfaction should be required."

The above is the true Substance of the Wolf King's Answer to the Talk sent up by Governor Wright and John Stuart Esq^r: Superintend^t

(signed) James Germany Interpreter

Endorsed Copy of the Wolf King's / Answer to a
Talk from / Gov^r: Wright and M^r: / Stuart April 29.
1766. / N^o: 46

COPY./

A List of Traders and Packhorsemen in the
Chickasaw Nation January 22^d 1766.

TRADERS

John Sims

James Calbert

Alex^r M^c Intosh

John Highrider

Francis M^c Cartan

PACKHORSEMEN

Moses Price

Henry Dukes ✓

Michael Creadle ✓

Richard Hyde ✓

William Gilchrist ✓

James Crongleton ✓

John Francis ✓

Benjamin Sealy

Alex^r Curtone ✓

John Gooding ✓

Anthony Danford ✓

William Kemp ✓

John M^c Bean ✓

William James ✓

Arthur Cruise ✓

John Burrowson ✓

James Andrews ✓

George Scott

TRADERS

Robert Hannah

James Adair

PACKHORSEMEN

Daniel Derise ✓

George Wood

Richard Stuart

Elias Campbell ✓

By the above List it appears, that there are

P. 86

/ Thirty White Men in the Chactaw Nation, which does not contain more than 350 Men fit to bear Arms; for which Number of Hunters, three Traders would be fully sufficient.

J:S:

P. 88

Endorsed Copy of a List of Traders / and Packhorsemen in the / Chickasaw Nation / January 22. 1766. / N^o. 47

P. 89

COPY. /

Charles Town 10th July 1766.

My Lords,

I had the Honor of laying a full State of Indian Affairs within this Department before Your Lordships, in my Letter to M^r Pownall dated 24 August last.

In September following I went to S^t Augustine, from which place I had the Honor of writing Your Lordships the 9 December jointly with Governor Grant, giving an Account of our Negotiations with the Creek Indians and the Cessions of Land by them to that Province, and Georgia, at a Congress of ruling Men at Picolata; since which I have not been honoured with any of Your Lordships Commands; I am now to communicate to Your Lordships the / late Occurrences in the different Indian Nations within this Department.

P. 90

The Cherokees, who complained much

Cherokees
Object to
the Bound-
ary Line
Proposed
by Lieut.
Gov^r. Bull

of encroachments on the Lands by Grants

from the two Carolinas, objected to the

Boundary Line proposed by Lieutenant

Governor Bull to divide this Province from

want to
hear from
the Super-
intendant

their Claims, and refused to settle that

Matter, till they should hear from me.

at his
desire
agree to
the Line
proposed

I accordingly wrote and pressed

them to agree to M^r. Bull's proposal which

they acquiesced in; I herewith transmit a

cede the
Land to
M^r. Cameron
Superint^{ts}
Deputy

Copy of the Cession of Land obtained from

them by M^r. Cameron dated 19. October, and

Line run &
Certificate

a Certificate that the Line was run out

in Consequence dated 10th May last.

I Communicated these Transactions

Request to
have it con-
tinued be-
hind N. Car-
olina &
Virginia

and their Request of / having the Line

continued behind Virginia and N^o Carolina

Superintendent to Governors Tryon and Fanquier, and send
writes to
the two
Governors herewith Copies of my Letters upon that

Subject, with Governor Tryon's Answers; but

no Answer I have not been favoured with any from
from Gov^r
of Virginia. Lieutenant Governor Fanquier.

proposes I propose setting out next Week
going to
N: Carolina for North Carolina to assist in getting
to get the
Line run

Matters so settled as to remove all Cause
of Complaint in future on Account of En-
croachments on the Lands reserved by the
Cherokee for Hunting Grounds.

The Government of Virginia has

Murderers not been able to bring the Murderers of
of the
Cherokees
In Vir- the Cherokees in Augusta County to justice;
ginia not
punished nor did they endeavour to satisfy the

Relations
of the
murdered
Indians not
satisfied-

Relations of the deceased by presents,
which piece of private Justice is very
necessary.

P. 92

several
Messages
from Vir-
ginia to
the
Cherokees-

/ That Government has sent sev-

eral Messengers into the Cherokee County
within these 6 Months past to negotiate

Trade to
be car-
ried on
by a com-
pany under
a provin-
cial Law-

some Matters relative to a Trade to be
carried on to that Nation by a Company
erected by a provincial Law, with a Fund

not com-
municated
to the
Super-
intend^t

of £ 30,000 that Money; I have had no far-
ther Information on that Subject, than
what is contained in the Letters from
Mess^{rs} Cameron and Price, of which I have
the Honor to lay Abstracts before Your
Lordships.

Observation
on such
Law

As such a Trade, established by
a Law in any one Province, must interfere

with the Trade of Individuals from the other
provinces, as well as the general Management
of Indians; and as Your Lordships signified
to me His Majesty's Order, that I do punctu-
ally report to You all Occurrences and Matters

P. 93

relative to the Indian Nations / within this

Superin-
tendant
conceives
that such
a material
Step should
be com-
municated
to him

Department; I humbly conceive it to be your
Lordship's Idea, that no such material Step
as this should be taken, without being com-
municated to the Superintendant, for his In-
formation and Government.

I likewise beg Leave to observe,

Traders
employed
by the
Governors
to trans-
act Affairs
of Conse-
quence with
Indians
improper-

that persons, residing as Traders in the
Indian Countries, being employed by the re-
spective Governors to call Meetings, &

transact Business for their Provinces, without the participation or Interposition of the Superintendant, or his Deputy residing in such Indian Country, has a Tendency to lessen the Authority and Influence of the Superintendant and his Officers, and to destroy that Subordination, which is necessary to the Government of the Traders, and the Introduction of Order amongst the Indians, which I humbly submit.

P. 94

Consequences which may attend lowering the price of Goods in the Cherokees

/ If, as is said, the Province of Virginia propose to sell Goods at such prices as will only pay the Charges of carrying on the Trade, the Consequence will be, that all the other Indian Nations will expect the same Indulgence, in which we must gratify them, or

be plagued with their Complaints and Dis-
satisfaction; and this can only be done to
the Chactaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, and
small Nations on the Mississippi at the
publick Expence of Breat Britain; as the in-
fant Provinces cannot do it, and Individuals
will not go amongst Indians, as Traders,
merely from Motives of publick good, with-
out a prospect of Compensation adequate to
their Trouble and Risque; and if the Province
of Virginia propose by these new Regulations
to satisfy the Cherokees for the Murder of
their People, they will not succeed; for,
till the Relations of the deceased are

P. 95

lowering
the price
of Goods
will not
satisfy
the Rela-
tions of
the Mur-
dered
Indians

satisfied by having the / murderers executed,
or by some valuable Consideration for their
Loss, we can never consider that Affair as
settled; they will not look upon any favour-
able Regulation of Trade, of which they can
only reap the Advantage in common with their
Countrymen in general, as any Satisfaction to
them for their murdered Friends.

The Chero-
kees have
not been
called
together
since gen-
eral Con-
gress. no
Medal-
Chiefs
appointed

think
them-
selves
neglected

The Cherokees have never been call-

ed together since the general Congress at

Augusta; no Medal-Chiefs have been appointed

among them, which cannot be done but at a

general Meeting of their leading Men; and this

Delay they construe into Disrespect.

As M^r. Boyd, a Gentleman sent by

M^r. Boyd
a Trader
from
Virginia,
murdered-

the Government of Virginia to the upper Chero-

kee Nation, was returning home in May last, he

was killed with his two Attendants near the

Chero-

P. 96

the
Action
disavowed
by the
Cherokees.

kee / Towns; The Cherokees disavow this

Murder, and pretend that it was perpetrated

by the northern and western Tribes, who are

supposed
to be done
by them

at War with them but there is great Reason to

believe, that it was done by the Cherokees

600
Observations on
M. Boyd's
death

themselves by way of Satisfaction for their
people murdered in Virginia; little can be
said to them on this Subject with propriety;
for, if such a province as Virginia cannot
bring people to Justice for murdering nine
Indians in cool Blood, in the middle of a
populous and well settled Country, it is not
to be imagined, that Savages, possessed of no
coercive Authority, will bring their Country-
men to Justice for revenging the Death of
their Relations in their own way, deemed by
them most laudable and honourable P. 97

/ Your Lordships will perceive

by the several Letters and Talks, of which

Cherokees
harrass'd
by the
northern
Tribes-

I now send Copies, that the Cherokees are
beyond measure harrassed by the Incursions

Governor of the northern Tribes; upon which Subject
of Vir-
ginia re-
quests S^r the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia wrote to
W^m. John-
son's Sir William Johnson, requesting his Mediation
Mediation to pro-
to pro-
cure
peace
for them-
to obtain a peace for the Cherokees, of which
the latter acquainted me, in his Letter of
the 17. September; the Cherokees also have
made repeated Applications to me on the same
Subject.

Superin-
tendant's
Reasons
for
doubting
of the
propriety
of making
peace be-
tween
them and
their
Enemies-
As the Creek Indians have upon sev-
eral late Occasions manifested a Disposition
to give us Trouble, and to form P. 98
a Confederacy of the great / Nations of this
Department; and as they have been particular-
ly assiduous in fomenting the Jealousy of the
Cherokees on account of their Lands, and stir-
ring them up to revenge the Murder of their

people in Virginia, it became a doubt with me,
if, in a political point of view, it would be
proper for Us to be active in mediating be-
tween them and their Enemies; but this being
a Matter, which immediately concerns the peace
of the provinces contiguous to the Cherokee

writes
the Gov-
ernors to
know their
Sentiments-

Nation, I wrote to the Governors of East
Florida and Georgia, South and North Carolina,
begging to know their Sentiments on this

no ans-
wer from
Lieut.
Gov^r
Bull

Matter; and I herewith lay before Your Lord-
ships, Copy of what I wrote Lieut. Governor
Bull, to which I have not been favoured with
an Answer. P. 99

Of the
Lower
Creek
Indians-
behave
inoffens-
ively.

/ Since the last Congress at
Paolata the Lower Creeks have behaved in-
offensively; they were punctual in sending

Confirm
the Ces-
sion of
Land to
Georgia

Deputies to settle the Boundaries of Georgia
and to confirm the Cession of Land to that
province.

supply
the Gar-
rison
of St.
Marks
with
Provisions.

They have also been very friendly
& useful to the Garrison of Fort S^t. Marks
at Appalatche, who they supplied plentifully

with fresh provisions, when they were known
to be in great want; but they have not given

give no
satis-
faction
for
murder-

satisfaction for the murder of three White
Men from the back Settlements of Georgia,
who a party of Creeks met in their hunting

return
no Ans-
wer to a
Message.

Grounds in September last; nor have they re-
turned any answer to a joint Message from
Governor Wright & me upon that Subject.

It is true the Murderers do not
live in Community with their Nation but

wander amongst the Cherokees & other Tribes.

Upper
Creeks

The Behaviour of the upper Creeks

since the Congress at Pensacola has been in-

Their
Behaviour

solent & suspicious; their Messengers

P. 100

and / Emissaries have been through all the

great Tribes sounding their Inclinations to

a gen^l Rupture-

Insolent
in West
Florida

They have been insolent to the New

Murder
John
Kemp

Settlers in West Florida, & One John Kemp was

murdered by them near pensacola- The reasons

they assign for their difference with us in a

Send a
Talk to
Gov^r
Johnstone-

Talk sent by them to Governor Johnstone, in

consequence of some Conversation which that

Gentleman had with a very leading Man and

Great Medal Chief of the upper Creeks called

63
Emistisiguo, Are.

Their
Reasons
for be-
ing dis-
satis-
fied

Our supplying the Indians in the
New Ceded Countries, as also the Chactaws and
Small Nations on the Mississippi, with Arms,
Ammunition, & other necessaries.

That the English had sent Arms and
Ammunition to the Chickasaws to induce them
to join the Chactaws against them.

That the Chactaws expecting a party
of Creek-leading Men in their Nation had laid
an Ambush to cut them

P. 101

off, which / they escaped by not being punc-
tual to their Time; which they insinuate was
at the Instigation of the English-

That the English act the part of
Incendiaries, by causing War amongst the

66

Indian Tribes, & setting them on to cut
each others Throats.

That they the Creeks never inter-
fere in our Quarrels; why should We interfere
in theirs.-

That they had received a Message
from Cornelius Doharty, a Trader in the Chero-
kee Nation, with a Roll of Tobacco and a White
Wing by a Cherokee Head Warrior, acquainting
them, that the intent of the English in tak-
ing possession of pensacola and the New Ceded
Countries was first to lull the Indians into
a State of Supineness and Security, and after-
wards to destroy them, and take their Lands;
that, as a Friend, he gave them this timely
Notice and was ready to supply them with

/ That the Prices were not lowered
as was demanded by them at Pensacola, on
which last Article they greatly insist.

Superin-
tendant's
Obser-
vations on
on their
Com-
plaints

In Answer to all which I beg
leave to observe, that these Indians have
no right to object to our supplying other
Tribes, as well as them, with every sort of
European Goods usually sold to Indians.

The quantity of Ammunition im-
ported to their Villages is in the usual
proportion to the other European Commod-
ities; but they want to form a Magazine.

The Presents sent by me to the
Chickasaws were in acknowledgment of their
Fidelity and to induce them to facilitate

68
the passage of the 34th Regiment to take possession of the Illinois; which Service they performed well according to their promise.

The Chactaws have been insulted by the Creeks for many years past without taking

Satis-

P. 103

faction; their being so passive was / owing to their being divided into English and French Factions, who were at open War with each other, which subsisted till I met them at Mobile in March 1765. They likewise had been constantly at war with the Chickasaws till that Congress. But being united and at peace with their Neighbours, their resenting a Continuation of Insults & Murders by the Creeks is not to be wondered at.

Danger
of ap-
pearing
as In-
stru-
ments in
causing
War be-
tween
Indian
Nations

I beg leave further to observe to
your Lordships, that altho a War between the
Creeks & Chactaws be an Event rather advan-
tageous to us than otherwise; Yet our appear-
ing as Instruments of bringing it about would
be very bad policy by which we must infallibly
lose the Confidence of all the Indian Nations,
whose Jealousies would be thereby confirmed;
and upon this principle I have always acted.

I beg leave to refer your Lordships
to the several Letters upon this Subject,
which I

P. 104

have very lately received, & by which / Gov-
ernor Johnstone & Col^o Tayler seem appre-
hensive of a Rupture with the Creeks, and a

Coalition between them & the Chactaws.

Cornelius
Doharty's
Behavior
Criminal

The Behavior of Cornelius Doharty

extreamly Criminal, and from my knowledge of

him, I believe him capable of what is laid to

his Charge by the Mortar, now called Otis Mico,

formerly Yahatostonake; such Information from

a White Man will weigh greatly with Jealous

Indians. Doharty now lives in the Cherokee

Nation; but as it is no Condition in the Bonds

of the Traders licensed from this province to

Superin-
tendant &
Deputies
have no
Juris-
diction
or Author-
ity over
Traders
from S.
Carolina.

pay any Obedience or Attention to the Superin-

tendant, his Deputies, or Commissaries, and as

I am not vested with any Jurisdiction or

Authority over them, I am at a loss what measures

to pursue with such a dangerous person, who

should certainly be removed from the Indians-

76

Dissatis- ~~Dissatis-~~ Their Dissatisfaction because of
faction
because
the
prices
of goods
are not
lowered

the Prices of European Goods & Rum, which were
not lowered, as they required, at the Con-
gress at Pensacola, cannot easily be re-

P. 105

cannot
easily
be re-
moved

moved, as / The Prices they proposed giving
would not induce any White Man to go amongst
them In the Quality of Traders, this Matter
I then endeavoured to set in a clear Light to
them, of which Your Lordships have a full
Account in the Proceedings of said Congress,
which I had the Honor of sending you; but if
the Traders were put under proper Regulations,
the prices of Goods might admit of some
abatement.

The prices of Goods sold in the

Prices of Goods in the Cherokee Nation having been much lowered by this province to gratify the Cherokees gave the first Idea to the Creeks of requiring

Occasions the same request from the Creeks. the same; and the Competition between the Traders from the different provinces, and by

that means the very large Supplies of Goods, render the Indians insolent & wanton, while the Disorders, Abuses and Intrigues of the Traders, who undersell each other, fill them with Contempt and hatred for us.

The great Danger attending such

Cir-

P. 106

cumstances will occur to your Lordships, / whose Wisdom will point out the Measures to be pursued.-

In the mean time I shall endeavour

73
Measures
which
the Super-
intend-
ant pro-
poses to
pursue

by all means in my power to retain the Chero-
kees, Chactaws & other Tribes firm in our In-
terest, and to frustrate the machinations of
the Creeks, while I shall endeavour as far as
I can to palliate & keep Matters easy with the
last, till the Commander in Chief and the
different Governors be made acquainted with the
Situation of Affairs, and till His Majesty's
pleasure can be signified to me relative to
the State of Indian Affairs in general.

P. 107

Chicka-
saws
and
Choctaws
perform
their
Engage-
ments.

/ I have the Pleasure to inform
Your Lordships, that the Chactaws and Chick-
asaws punctually performed their Engagements
in sending considerable Flanking Parties to
attend the 34.th Regiment in its Passage up

the Mississippi to take Possession of the
Illinois.

The Message sent by the Chactaw
Deputation
from the
Chactaws Nation by their Deputies to the small Na-
to the
small
Nations tions on the Mississippi, had all the Ef-
on the
Mississ- fect that could be wished, in awing them
ippi,
hinders
them
from ob- from attempting to obstruct the Troops, by
struct-
ing, the
34th
Regiment. threatening them with Destruction if they
made any such Attempt: and a Number of that
Nation having marched to Fort Rossalie in
the Natchez Country to join the Regiment,
left no Room to doubt of their Intentions;
Lieuten-
and
Ford's Lieut. Ford of the 34th Regiment, who headed
good
Behavior the Chactaws, behaved upon that Occasion
with great Perseverance and Prudence; he
The
Country
of the
Natchez. describes the Country formerly inhabited by

75
the Natchez Indians as the finest in the
World.

The Chickasaws under M^r: John M^c:

P. 108

Intosh Commissary in that Nation to the
Number of one hundred / and twenty five,
amongst whom their Great Leader Payamataha
were also punctual to their Time and Place,

enable
the Regi-
ment to
proceed
by Sup-
plies of
fresh
Provis-
ions

and met the Regiment when it had but five
days bad Provisions left, but they supplied
it plentifully with Buffalo, Bear and Veni-
son, by which Means it was enabled to pro-
ceed, Twenty five of the best Chickasaw
Hunters with the Commissary attended it to
Fort de Chartres.

I had also ordered one Hundred

Chero-
kees
wait
for the
Regi-
ment
Block-
ade the
Illinois
Villages
prevent
the
Illinois
from
obstruct-
ing
the
Regi-
ment
Cherokees to Rendezvous at the Confluence of
the Ohio and Mississippi, which they performed,
but not meeting the Regiment at the stipulated
Place, went and lay round the Illinois Vil-
lages, and gave such Employment to the French
and Indian Inhabitants, as effectually prevented
any Attempt from them to obstruct the Regiment;
for which Pieces of Service, I have General
Gage's Directions to return each Nation
Thanks.

34th
Regi-
ment 5
months
& 5
Days up-
on its
Passage
The Regiment was five Calendar
Months and five Days upon it's Passage; a
Detachment of the Royal Highlanders commanded
by Captain Stirling was ordered from Pitts-
burgh, and had taken
Captain
Stirling
& Royal
High-
landers
arrive
at Fort
Chartres

Keep the
French
and In-
dians in
awe, till
the
Regi-
ment
arrives

Possession / of Fort de Chartres, before the
arrival of the Regiment, which also kept the
French and Indians in Awe, from whom every
bad Office was to be expected.

Chactaws
revenge
the in-
sults
of the
Creeks

The Chactaws have lately taken
Revenge on the Creeks, for repeated Insults
and Murders committed by them with Impunity
thro^a a Series of Years.

a War
between
them

As a War has broke out between
these two Nations, it is not our Business
to be Active in bringing about a Reconcili-
ation.

Chactaws
complain
of not
receiv-
ing an-
nual
Presents

The Chactaws complain of not be-
ing paid the annual Considerations which
they used to receive from the French; and

French
still
possess
New Orleans

as the French still possess New Orleans,

Keep
up a
Party
among
the
Indians

they are indefatigable in keeping up a Party
amongst those Indians by their Emissaries,
who point out the Disadvantage which they are
exposed to by Changing Masters; such Consider-
ations weigh with the Leading Men of that Na-
tion, who were retained faithfull to the French
Interest by annual Presents, of which I had the
Honor of informing your Lordships fully in dif-
ferent Letters.

A Rup-
ture
with the
Creeks
prob-
able-
Necessity
of court-
ing the
other
Tribes
& of
giving
Presents-

In the Event of a Rupture with the
Creeks which is not improbable, there
P. 110
will be a Necessity for / preserving, and even
Courting of the Friendship of the other great
Tribes, and Presents will be necessary, which
will enable me with some Prospect of Success

79
to treat with them, and require such Assistance
as may be necessary of their leading Men, which
I cannot attempt empty handed.

Esti-
mate of
Presents
already
submitted

I had the Honor of submitting to
your Lordships an Estimate of Presents which

I judged to be annually sufficient for all

Extreamly
necessary
at this
time

Occasions within this Department, the present

Circumstances seem to render them extreamly

necessary, and our retaining the surrounding

Nations firm in our Interest will be the cer-

tain Means of bringing the Creeks to Reason,

or of enabling us to Chastize them, if neces-

sary: and if His Majesty will be pleased to

Powers
to treat
with the
Indians
& reg-
ulate
Dis-
orders
wanted
by the
Super-
intend-
ant.

entrust me with proper Powers to treat with

the Nations within my Department, and to reg-

ulate the Disorders of the Traders by making

them in some Measure responsible for their

80

Behaviour to the Commissaries residing in
each Nation; I shall exert all my Application,
Attention and Abilities, to bring the Affairs
of my Department into some Order, P. 111

Incon- which cannot be / done while every Governor
veniencies
attend-
ing acts as if no other Person had a Concern in
local
Inter- Indian Affairs, and every Province makes Laws
fering
and pro- for Regulating Indian Trade and Affairs, with-
vincial
Laws for
Regulat-
ing
Indian
Trade out knowing or attending to the Inconveniences

which may result therefrom to the Interests

of the Whole, and the Management of Indians

in General.

Distraction The Distractions at this Time oc-
occasioned
by the
Traders casioned by the Traders, will appear to your

Lordships by the Abstracts of Letters from

the different Commissaries, which I have the

81
Honor of laying before you.

Wolf
King's
Talk

I also have the Honour of laying
before your Lordships Copy of a Talk from
the Old Wolf King in the Upper Creek Nation,
in Answer to a joint Talk from the Governor
of Georgia and me demanding Satisfaction for
three White men killed by the Creeks in
August last; by which your Lordships will
form an Idea of the Temper of that Nation.

Lower
Creeks be-
have in a
friendly
Manner in
E. Florida

Notwithstanding which Governor
Grant writes me of the 3^d Current, that the
Creek Indians often visit him, and behave in
a very friendly Manner, and are upon the best
Footing with the New Settlers.

Number of
Whites in
the Chick-
asaw
Nation

By a List herewith it appears, that
there are Thirty White Men in the Small Na-
tion of Chickasaws which consists of about

350 Men / bearing Arms, sufficient to maintain three Traders; such a Number must necessarily create Competition and Jealousy, which as well as the Inconveniencies resulting from General Licences granted by the Governor of this Province, I had the Honor of representing to your Lordships in my Letter of the 24th August last to M^r Pownal, relative to all which I hope for Instructions from His Majesty.

I have the Honor of being with the
utmost Respect.

My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble Servant,

John Stuart

P. 114

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq^r

Superintendant of Indian / Affairs for the Southern /
District of America, / to the Lords Commiss^{rs} / for
Trade & Plantations, dated Charles Town 10 July / 1766.
/ N^o 33./ In Their Lordship's Letter, of / the 3^d
Sept^r 1766. /

84

most gratefully accept it, and, hereby bind ourselves,
and the whole of each Nation We represent to the true
performance of each Article in every respect, by hereunto
affixing the Arms of our respective Nations at Detriot
this 7th day Sept^r 1764, and in the fourth Year &c &c

The Signature a Fox an Eel and a Bear.

This day being the 9th Sept^r 1764, Wapa-
comagat with 90 young Warriors came to Detriot, and
desired to have Admittance to Colonel Bradstreet,
which was granted and after the usual Compliments, he,
Wapacomagat desired Col. Bradstreet would explain to
him and his people the Contents of what had passed be-
tween him and the several Nations of Indians with whom
he had made Peace;

P. 392

P. 18

which being also complied / with, Wapacomagat got up
and declared that it gave him infinite pleasure to
find that the Indians had put themselves into the Arms
of the great King of England, and that they were now
his Subjects and Children, and begged that He and all
the Nations of Massassagues might be received and
comprehended in that Submission and Peace in as full
and ample Manner as those who had subscribed to it;

85
which being granted Wapacomagat in the presence of
One hundred Warriors set the Arms of their Nation to
these the 10th Instant, declaring he did it at the
unanimous Consent and request of all his people pre-
sent, and that he they and the rest of the Nation were
solemnly bound to fulfill, obey, and observe every part
of the Submission and Articles of Peace made at De-
troit by the Nations thereunto subscribing bearing
date the 7 Sept^r. 1764.

Signature an Eagle with a medal round its
Neck.

From the above Peace it appears that the

P. 393

P. 19

whole Right & Sovereignty / of the Country of the
Indian Nations respectively signing it, is vested in
the King, and in regard to the difficulty of Navigation
on the Lakes and Rivers to Detroit, that will be obvi-
ated in proportion to the Increase of the Inhabitants
on those Lakes and Rivers; the Desire of mutual Inter-
course will spur them on to seek Convenience; Gain
will excite them to Industry; a people so disposed in a
Country so fertile can never want some produce of their
own which they may exchange for Commodities their

86

Necessity or convenience may require, imported from their Mother Country, producing a reciprocal Interest, Hemp and Flax are raised here in great Perfection, which will bring a return of many British Manufactures the Inhabitants may want, besides Hides Cattle and Flour &c

It is thought necessary there should be a Garrison at Detroit. the Luxuriance of the Soil & temperature of the Climate encourages the breeding of Cattle, and a prodigious Increase of every kind of Grain, hence the Garrison may be supplied with provisions at a plentiful Market, each Soldier paying for his own Subsistence, instead of the enormous Expence to Government of victualling the Garrison, which is little less than ten thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum.

P. 394

P. 20

/ Why have we been at so much Expence to conquer this Country if we do not pursue the means to make it beneficial? without the Acquisition of Subjects with Territory, and the Encouragement of Trade to a commercial Nation, Territory can be of no benefit and the Apprehension that the Settlers which may transported to Detroit will endeavour to throw off

Dependance, must be merely ideal; for so long as they cannot supply their own wants they must be dependant. and particularly in every Article of the Woollen Branch, for it is impossible any Manufactory of that kind can be established for want of Materialls.

There is much greater Reason to be apprehensive of the present Inhabitants in Conjunction with the Indians, than from any Increase of Inhabitants; for as (doubtless) they will be more loyal, they will be a Check on any Enterprize the French may attempt and by their mixing with the original Inhabitants may by conciliating methods bring them to esteem the English, and in some Measure break the strong

P. 395

P. 21

connection / those People have with the French, and prevent any more of those horrid and expensive Wars from which we have so recently been relieved; besides should there be no Attention paid to the present Inhabitants of Detroit, it will be a strong Inducement to them to form themselves into some kind of Government, or take some Method to secure their Property from the Outrage of uncontrouled Licentiousness.- Remove them

68
from thence we cannot, without violating the Treaty which gave us Possession; and had we ever so great an Inclination to an Attempt of that kind, the certain Consequence would be the total Destruction of all our commercial Interest in that Part of the World, and perhaps all the Forts west of Ontario; for as I have said before, the Indians are so intimately connected with the French, that they will oppose every means in their power to prevent its Execution. I have purposely avoided mentioning the beneficial Trade carried on with the Indians at Detroit; I suppose Ten thousand Blankets are disposed of annually besides Shrouds, gartering, and every other Indian Article, to the Amount of between Forty and Fifty Thousand pounds, in Exchange for which we receive their Furr &c. an Increase

P. 396

/ of English Settlers there would probably secure the whole Trade of the Country, which is very far from being in Our possession at present; for while the French are in possession of the Illinois, and we have no Forts to secure Our Trade, or obstruct that of the French from New Orleans the greater part will be carried on by the French, and so long as the French can barter their peltry with the French for what Goods they may

want, they will never deal with the English; hence it often happens we pay in Specie to the French Traders for Furrs we otherways should get by an Exchange for English Manufacturers.

It is said the French have exchanged New Orleans with Spain, and that there is little to be apprehended from their interfering with Our Indian Trade.

Altho' New Orleans be given to Spain, it cannot be called a Spanish Settlement, the same People remain there as when it was govern'd by France assuredly they will pursue the same lucrative Traffick which they have been so successfully employed in unless methods are tak-

P. 397

en to prevent them.- those which appear to me effectual are the establishing Posts to secure Our Right of Trade on this Side the Mississippi, at the Illinois, Miamis, and other places which might be thought convenient, and the Increase of the Inhabitants of Detroit.

Thos.^s Mant

Aid de Camp

to Col. Bradstreet

P. 399

/ COPY /

Charlestown 2^d December 1766.

My Lords,

I had the honor of writing your Lordships fully the 10th July and the 16th Ultimate.

I am now to lay before your Lordships an Account of such Matters as have occurred in the different Nations since I wrote the above mentioned Letters.

Governor Tryon of North Carolina agreed to have the Line dividing his Province from the Lands reserved by the Cherokees, run and marked as proposed by themselves, and was prepared to meet them for that purpose in September according to their Appointment: but the great Sickness and Mortality which prevailed amongst those Indians, and the near Approach of the hunting Season induced them to postpone that Service, till the Month of April next. Lieut. Governor Fanquier of Virginia has not enabled me to give them any Answer to their request of continuing the Line behind his Province, which I communicated to him the 10th February last, and they express uneasiness at his Silence, in their last Letter to me, of

/ which I send a Copy as well as Abstracts of Letters from M^r. Cameron, Commissary in the Nation, and M^r. Price commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, which will give your Lordships an Idea of Affairs in that Country.

- The Chatawbas are reduced to an inconsiderable handfull, not exceeding Sixty Gun Men, A great many of whom with their Chief were lately in this Town to visit our Governor, with whom they conferred in the Council Chamber; As I was not present at their Conferences, I must beg leave to refer your Lordships to Lord Charles Montagu's Account of what passed; his Lordship was also visited by a small Party of Chickasaws, who many Years ago deserted their Country & settled on Savannah River in this Province, and have no Connection with their Countrymen.

The Nation of Chickasaws have for some time past been exceedingly distracted by the Competition amongst the Traders; some of whom from their Hatred of Order, so spirited up and worked upon their Indian Friends, that several Attempts were made upon the Life of M^r Mack-

intosh / the Commissary, of which Disorders the

92
Abstracts of Letters herewith will give your Lordships some Idea; notwithstanding which they in general continue faithfull and constant in their Attachment to us, and may be depended upon, should their Assistance at any time be wanted.

The Chactaws are generally well inclined and reconciled to Our Interest, altho' the french Inhabitants of New Orleans continue their Intrigues and endeavour to keep up a Party among them. They also continue to trade with them and supply them with Rum and Brandy in considerable Quantities; in Order to put a Stop to this Traffick, I have proposed, that a Post be established with a Subaltern's Command in Pascagaula River, which, by stopping their Boats will effectually put an end to it, and prevent much Disorder in the Nation. General Gage approves of the Proposal, and has referred me to the Brigadier General of that Department.

The Talks of the principal Chactaw Chiefs to my Deputy, of which I now send Copies, will point out to your Lordships the Temper of that Nation, as well as the Situation of Affairs a- P. 402
mong them: They begin / to begin to be very pressing for Presents, which were annually distributed

among them by the French, which Expence may be gradually saved, and will be rendered less necessary by their having good Traders establish'd in their Towns under proper & wholesome Regulations; but would at this time be of great use, especially should we be forced into a War with the Creek Nation with whom they are already warmly engaged.

In my Letter of 24:th August 1765 I had the honor of submitting to your Lordships an Estimate of the Presents, that would be necessary for a Meeting of the Chactaws, Chickasaws, and small Nations on the Mississippi; and it will be incumbent upon me to endeavour by the best Oconomy to moderate the other contingent Expences attending such a Measure.

The small Tribes round Lakes Portchartrain and Maurepas and living on the Eastern Banks of the Mississippi, are open to the french Traders and their Machinations; yet of late their Behaviour has been inoffensive; and while we retain the Friendship

P. 403

of the Chactaws, they can / always be awed into good Order, a Commissary, Armourer, and Interpreters for them, to reside at Fort Bute, will be extremely

94
necessary; for they have in their power to render the Navigation of the Mississippi very difficult, if not impracticable.

This Consideration suggested to me the Advantage, which might arise to His Majesty's Service from collecting the Scatter'd Remains of the Natchez and giving them a Settlement in their own Country again. These may be from 150 to 200 Gun Men of them remaining in the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaws Nations; they still retain their Language and Customs, as well as the strongest Resentment for the Expulsion. and in a great Measure the Destruction of their Nation by the French. I likewise encouraged the Pascagaula Indians to return to their old Settlement on the River of that Name. The French, upon the Evacuation of that part of Louisiana, enticed them away; but failed in performing the Promises which they made them; they attended at the Congress in West Florida and desired Permission to return again, which M^r Johnstone had no Objection to; These consist of about 130 Men bearing Arms.

A Party of Alibamon Indians, who for many

P. 404

Years were incorporated with / the Creeks left that

95
Nation upon our taking Possession of West Florida, they were permitted to settle upon Tombeckby River; but upon the War between the Creeks and Chactaws breaking out, they were insulted by both Parties, and are extremely desirous of a Settlement remote from both. They applied to us for Protection, and expressed to my Deputy an Inclination to go and settle on the Banks of the Mississippi.

The Nation of Arkansas, living on the Western side of the Mississippi, have repeatedly expressed their Dissatisfaction of their Treatment by the French, and an Inclination for moving to our side; no Nation of Indians bear a better Character for Gallantry and Generosity than this little Tribe, consisting of about 220 Gun Men. The French have a Fort and Settlement in their Country, notwithstanding which all the Authority & Influence of the french Commandant could not prevent their shewing every Mark of Friendship to Our Troops and Officers in their Passage to the Illinois.

The Arkansas, Natchez and Alibamons so

P. 405

settled would amount to / about 570 Gun Men. They would sit down free from any attachment to the French, or Spaniards, and under Obligations to us;

they would not consider themselves as Proprietors of the Lands, but settled upon them by His Majesty's Permission, and consequently be free from that Jealousy which distracts the other Nations; joined with the faithfull Chickasaws and Pascagaulas they would form a Body capable of awing not only the other small Tribes, but even the Chactaws and larger Nations; they would secure to us the Navigation of the Mississippi with safety, & be a strong Barrier against the Incursions of the Western Tribes in the Interest of the French and Spaniards, and, by drawing off the Alibamons and Natchez still remaining in the Creek Nation, would weaken and render these less insolent; concerning which I hope to be honored with your Commands, and if my Ideas meet with your Lordships Approbation I shall as soon as possible take Steps for carrying it into execution.

In the Letter which I had the honor of writing your Lordships the 16 Ultimate I I communicated Intelligence concerning the Creeks, I received from West Florida, and P. 406

/ the Steps I proposed to take in consequence; since which I learn that upon Application from Governor Johnstone and my Deputy in his Province, to those

97

Indian to obtain Satisfaction for the Murder of Goodwin and Davis, (Two English Traders to the Chickasaw Nation.) They had put the Ring-Leader of the Murderers to Death, and were in pursuit of the rest; I have also received from the Lower Creeks an Answer to the Demand which jointly with Gov^r Wright, I made for Satisfaction for the Murder of some back Settlers of Georgia 14 Months ago.

Governor Grant has lately received a fresh Supply of Presents, and proposed, that he and I should invite the lower Creeks to meet as early in the Spring at Picolata in his Province; I have given it as my Opinion, that the proposed Meeting be postponed, till the Result of Our Demands for Satisfaction be certainly known, and our Differences with them settled; the hunting Season will necessarily cause a Delay of all Transactions and Negotiations with

P. 407

the Indians till the Spring, as they are all/ in the Woods at this time and will not return to their Villages before the end of March; or beginning of April; before which time we shall be able to judge of the Propriety of the Meeting proposed with more precision.

98
It is reported, that the Chickasaws and Chactaws jointly have destroyed some Creek Towns, which agrees with the Intelligence contained in the Abstract of M^r Price's Letter.

I have the honor to be with the utmost Respect.

My Lords, / Your Lordships

most obedient and / most humble Servant,

John Stuart.

P. 410

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esquire /
Superintendent for Indian / Affairs for the Southern /
District of North America, / to the Lords Commissioners
/ for Trade and Plantations, / dated Charlestown /
Dec^r. 2^d. 1766. / M^r Pownall's of the / 2^d. Feb^y 1767.

COPY./

Pensacola 1.st October 1766.

Sir,

The day after the Packet Sailed Surman the Interpreter and one Long an Indian Trader, who had been at Fort London with you, arrived here from the Creek Nation; they bring a Confirmation of the late Murder of Goodwine & Davis being done by the Creeks; Inclosed I send the Names of the Murderers, with the Towns they belong to. The account they give is that a party of Creeks being out against the Chactaws divided themselves into small scalping parties. One party consisting of Seven lay in wait near the Chickasaw Path, when the two Traders appeared driving their pack horses; One of the Indians proposed killing them, saying they were carrying Ammunition to their Enemies, and that they should think no more of them, than any other Dog (a Name they commonly give the Chactaws) which

P. 412

was accordingly done, they scalped / the unfortunate Wretches, and rode away on their Horses with an Intention to join the other Gangs at the Camp of rendezvous having disfigured the Scalps to make them appear like Indian ones, but being way-laid by a

190
party of Chactaws, two of them were killed, the rest rode into a Thicket in a Swamp, where they lay in safety till Night, (it being a maxim with Indians, as I am told, never to pursue their Enemy into a Bush where they can not see them, the reason why I presume proceeds more from fear than Custom). When they made their Escape, notwithstanding the Vigilance of the Enemy, who Surrounded the Bush, leaving the Horses, &c:^a and when they returned into the Nation, the Affair soon became Publick and Certain; and a meeting was to be held 2 Days after Surman and Long came away to consult what should be done. Some of the head Men were for apprehending them immediately Dead or alive, and

P. 413

to give them up, of which / they had private notice, and keep out of the Way. The whole Nation according to the Report of Surman and Long are very uneasy about it, and fear our resentment.

This Excellency Governor Johnstone writes you by this opportunity; he is of opinion, that a Rupture between Us and them, is not only necessary but inevitable, and hopes you will take such Measures to Chastize them, as will prove effectual, as he thinks it lies with you being at the head of Indian Affairs.

I beg leave to ask you one question for information sake relative to this Affair. Should we declare for the Chactaws, and the Creeks have address enough to make a peace with them, which is not impossible, and should the Chickasaws and Cherokees chuse to stand aloof, or should a part of either, as there is no depending on Indians be brought to favour any Intention they / may P. 414 / may have when united against the White People, what will be the consequence.

(signed)

Charles Stuart.

P. 418

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Charles Stuart Esq^r to / John Stuart Esq^r / dated Pensacola Oct^r 1. / 1766. / In M^r Pownalls of the / 2^d Feb^y 1764

COPY./

Pensacola Sept^r 30th 1766.

Sir,

I have endeavoured to Communicate to you, in various Letter for some time past, the situation of Our Neighbours the Creeks with a mind much disposed to favour them; their Conduct might formerly admitted of some palliation to occasion a doubt, at present I conceive it beyond the power of any one, justly acquainted with the passions of mankind, to offer any Argument in their favour, that would not disgrace the motives of Action in a dignified people, as well as every Officer employed by that Nation in the Management of their Affairs. After the Sharp Talks that passed between us, after the humiliating and submissive propositions which they made, they have nevertheless lately killed 3 of his Majesty's Subjects without any provocation; If this is to be the Course they are to Run without Pun-

ishment or Satisfaction, you will / naturally Agree with me, that the Money, distributed on Indian Affairs is the most useless that ever was thrown away by any Nation, pretending to independency, much

103
more by those who pretend to dominion. On other Occasions you have alleged (not without reason) some failure of Justice on our part. With respect to West Florida I defy the slightest imputation of the kind, the Imbecillity of Our Government (as well as of your power) must appear, if these matters are again huddled up by an Expensive, tedious & useless Congress which I must call the former. If they were not intended to be regarded, it will be sealing Our Contracts with the Blood of our fellow-Subjects indeed, if this first transgression is passed over. For my part I must ever bear in remembrance the unalterable Conduct of that magnanimous Nation, who thereby justly became the

P. 421

Masters of the / World, and who rather delivered their Consuls to the Samnites than submit or Accept of a shameful Treaty. There is no Nation, who, by the Constitution of its Government, bears a greater respect to the Life of the Subject than the British, and yet it is notorious that the Creeks have in Cold Blood Murdered 138 without any satisfaction being given. This must be owing to the Weak Representations, which have been made by People entrusted in

104
those Departments; otherwise no Ministry cou'd withstand a tame Conduct on such Occasions, while the Liberty of Parliament Exists. We have seen the Nation Involved in the late War for the imprisoning of 4 Men, and sending them to France: We have seen £ 70,000 Expended for the hanging of a Mad Peer for a single Murder; and is it to be imagined then, that the same Government will permit the Murder of her Subjects by Dozens, from a Nation, who actually exists by her Boun-

P. 422

ty, without Redress? You are / conscious from whence this redress must come, and how it must be conducted; it is not by a partial Exertion of an Infant Province, but by a general Exertion of all His Majesty's Subjects connected in the Cause, and particularly within the Sphere of your Superintendancy. There certainly was never a time when the proper Chastisement (even if thought necessary to extend to Extirpation) cou'd be so easily inflicted. The Chactaws are perfectly engaged, and their equals the Chickasaws are ready to Act; & surely with these, without laying any great Stress on your great influence with the Cherokees, we might be able to obtain Justice,

105
and fix Security to our Lives & Properties in future.

For my part in the divided Situation of Government, I can do little more than represent. The Management of Indians is in you. The power

P. 423

to Chastise them and / defend Us, is in the Brigadier. It is therefore I have stated my Opinion to the one and the other in Terms that can admit of no doubt, according to the Trust reposed in me, not in the least proposing thereby to place my Judgement in Competition with either; but fondly hoping, that both will pardon me, where I differ in assurance that it Springs from a Conviction of my Conscience in regarding not only the honor and prosperity of my Country, but the Cause of Humanity.

I am, &c ^a

(signed)

G: Johnstone.

P. 426

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Gov^r. Johnstone to John / Stuart Esq^r dated Pensacola / Sept^r 30. 1766. / In M^r Pownall's of the the / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY.

Charlestown 24th Novem^r 1766.

Sir,

I did myself the Honor to write you the 10th February last ~~for~~ favor of Peter Randolph Esquire, of which I now send a Duplicate, altho' I cannot doubt of the Originals having reached your Hands, notwithstanding you have not been pleased to favor me with an Answer.

The Cherokees expected to have heard from me relative to the Continuance of the Line proposed for dividing the Lands, reserved for hunting Grounds, from the Settlements of Your Province, as well as the Woman supposed to have been carried away by the Nott-aways; and I could have wished to have been enabled to have said something to them on those Subjects, as I have Business of Importance to His Majesty's Service, and the general Management of Indians within this Department to transact with them, which might have been facilitated by my being enabled to satisfy them in such an interresting Matter, as ascertaining their boundary Line.

/ The Line behind this Province was

107
completed last Spring to the Satisfaction of the
Indians as well as the Government; and Governor
Tryon of North Carolina agreed to the Continuation
of it behind his Province in a North Course from
Reedy River, where the Line behind South Carolina
terminates, to the Mountains; and the Cherokees
propose to have it extended a streight Direction
across the Mountains to Colonel Chiswell's Mines
on the great Kannawah or New River, which was to
have been carried into Execution, so far as relates
to North Carolina, in October last; but the Sickness
and Mortality which, prevailed among the Indians,
occasioned the postponing that Service to the Spring;
before which Time I hope to be made acquainted with
your Determination on this Matter, so far as relates
to your Province, for the Sense of the Indians please
be referred to the inclosed Talk. P. 429

/ I lately received from M^r Cameron
Commissary in the Cherokee Nation, Abstracts of the
Letters which you wrote to M^r Hammerer of 28th
April and 6th August last upon Indian Affairs: My
Letter of 10th February contained a Paragraph rela-
tive to the Woman supposed to be made Prisoner by
the Nottaways, which was partly the Subjects of

108

your Letters to that Gentleman. The Establishment of Commissaries in the different Indian Nations, according to the Idea of the Board of Trade in their Plan for the future Management of Indians, which no doubt was communicated to you as well as the other Governors, appeared to be essentially Necessary for the Preservation of Peace, checking the Enormities and Abuses of the Traders, and transacting Business with greater Success and Certainty with Indian Nations, that I thought it my Duty to appoint such Officers, they are paid by His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased not to disapprove of the Measures I have pursued, I beg leave to represent to you, Sir, that transacting Business with Indians through any other Channel than His Majesty's

P. 430

Officers employed in the Indian / Department, must prove prejudicial to the Service as having a tendency to lessen the Influence and Weight of the Commissary with the Indians, and to weaken his Authority over the Traders, by destroying that Subordination essential to good Order, and the due Discharge of his Duty: for which Reason I must conclude the Carrying on Business in the respective Nations within this

159
Department through any other Channel, to be contrary to the Intention of Government in constituting Indian Departments; and as the Commissaries have Instructions to pay the greatest Attention to any Matters which the Governors may have to transact regarding their respective Provinces, there cannot be any apparent Necessity for Subjecting the Service to such Inconveniences.

Your Application to Sir William Johnson for procuring, under his Mediation a Peace for the

P. 431

Cherokees from / their Northern Enemies he of Course communicated to me, as a matter immediately belonging to my Department, as Superintendant. My Attention to Sir William Johnson in such Affairs always has been and shall be reciprocal I doubt not, Sir, but you was actuated with Principles of Compassion and Humanity in taking this Step: the same Principles would have directed me in contributing to the Relief of the Cherokees, but the Situation of Indian Affairs at that Time required, that my Attention should be extended to other Objects as well, as to their Safety and Conveniency. The Creeks had been

110

for some Time dissatisfied and Insolent; their Emissaries had been sounding the Inclinations of all the neighbouring Tribes to a general Rapture; the Cherokees sore from their late Chastisement by us, and harassed by their Enemies, durst not openly avow their Discontent on Account of the late Murders in Augusta County, and the Encroachments of the different Provinces; but they kept on a secret Correspondence with the disaffected Creeks, and a P. 432 general Rapture was planned / and greatly to be apprehended; in such Circumstances I considered it as my Duty to consult the different Governors of Provinces, immediately Contiguous and connected with the Creeks, and equally interested in the Affairs of the Cherokees with your Government, it was likewise indispensably Incumbent on me to submit this Matter to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces: inclosed you have an Abstract of General Gage's Letter on that Subject, as well as the present State of Indian Affairs.

The Discontent of the Creeks is principally owing to the Prices at which they are furnished with Goods by the Traders. This Province lowered the Prices of Goods in the Cherokee Nation

during the Government of M^r. Glen, since which Time all the Traders to that Country have been Bankrupts, and the Creeks expect the same Indulgence, which is impracticable.

P. 433

/ Altho' the opulent Provinces of Virginia and South Carolina can undertake to supply the Indians contiguous to them with Goods at such Rates, as will barely defray the Expences of carrying on the Trade, yet I should disapprove of such a Measure.

The Creeks, Chactaws, Chickasaws, and small Nations on the Mississippi, which are remote from both, will be dissatisfied, if they have not Trade upon the same Terms, in which they can only be gratified by the Parliament of Great Britain. The infant Provinces of the Floridas and Georgia being incapable of such an Undertaking. I therefore beg Leave to recommend, that the Traders to the Cherokees from your Province be instructed not to sell Goods for less than the usual Prices settled by this Province, in that Nation; and that it be made a Condition in the Traders Bonds, when licensed by you, to conform to such Regulations, as they may from Time to Time receive from the Superintendant by his Deputys, or the Commissaries residing the the Respective Nations.

/ By last Opportunity from West Florida I received Dispatches from Charles Stuart Esq.^r Deputy Superintendant in that District. The inclosed Abstract of his Letter will communicate to you the Murder of two English Traders by the Creeks; and Governor Johnstone writes me by the same Vessel, that a Rupture with them is not only necessary, but unavoidable.

Upon receiving some former alarming Accounts of the Insolence of that Nation, I had the Honor of writing fully to the Board of Trade, and to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces. M^r Gage's Opinion of the Steps to be pursued, in order to bring those Indians to reason, are contained in the Abstract of his Letter Already mentioned.

I have communicated the Intelligence
which

I have received, as / well as the General's Sentiments, to the different Governors. I have sent off Instructions to the Commissaries residing in the different Nations to regulate their Conduct at this Juncture, and I am sending a Person properly Authorised by me to demand Satisfaction of the Creeks, and,

11 3

in case of a Refusal, I shall apply to have the Trade
to their Nation stopped from the different Provinces:
the Effect of my Demand I shall communicate to you
as soon as I can, relative to which as well as the
other Matters contained in this Letter, as Benefit
may therefrom Result to His Majesty's Service, by
my being informed of what may be depended upon from
your Province, which will help to direct me in the
Measure I am to pursue.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(signed) John Stuart.

P. 438

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esq^r
to / Francis Fanquier Esq^r Lt. Gov^r of Virginia,
dated / Charles Town 24 Nov^r / 1766. / In M^r Pownall's
of the / 2^d Feb^y 1764.

COPY/

Tuquch 27 Aug^t 1766-

The Carpenter is still as stanch a Friend as ever, and Testenenea keeps his Town under very good discipline-

They behave all pretty well, considering everything, and particularly the Example given to them by the Traders. No Nation was ever so infested with such a set of Villains, and horse theives, they were enough to create disturbances among the most Civilized Nations.

Among the many bad Customs that the Traders have lately introduced that of appointing Indian Factors, is a very Material One. A Trader in Order to make himself more respected by his Deputy, he will invent and tell a thousand Lies, and he is indefatigable in stirring

P. 440

up against all other White Persons, whom he Judges his Rivals in Trade-

P. 442

Endorsed Copy. / Abstract of a Letter / from Alex^r Cameron Esq^r / Commissary in the Cherokee Nation, dated / 27 August 1766. / In M^r Pownall's of the / 2^d Feb^y 1764.

COPY /

Abstract of a Letter from Ensign George
Price Commanding at Fort Prince George
dated 6 November 1766.

We have a report here from the Middle
Settlements, that the Chickasaws & Chactaws have in
Conjunction cutt off two or three large Towns of the
upper Creeks, and that the Mortar falling in with
some of them was killed, with most of his Party.

Endorsed Copy. / Abstract of a Letter / from Ensign
George Price / Commanding at Fort Prince / George,
dated 6 Nov^r 1766.

COPY./

Abstract of a Letter from M.^r George
Galphin dated 26 Nov.^r 1766.

I suppose you heard of the two White Men
the Creeks killed going from the Chactaws to Mobile;
a party of Chactaws were sent out and came up with them
fellows, who killed the whitemen and killed two of them;
the rest, when they got home, said they had an Engage-
ment with the Chactaws, and lost two men of a side; they
had black'd the White-men's Scalps; but a few days after
news Came into the Nation, there were two white men
Scalp'd; they went to that town and look'd at the Scalps
and found they were white Men's; the Head men all met,
and a fellow that was with them said, they were kill'd
by the leader's order; the headmen gave orders to have
them killed; a few days after

P. 448

he was killed, an Agent came up/ from Governor John-
stone to have him killed; they told him he was killed,
he sent some White Men to see him, which they Confirmed.

P. 450

Copy . / Abstract of a Letter from M.^r
George Galphin, / dated 26 Nov.^r 1766. / In M.^r Pownall's
of the / 2^d Feb^y 1764.

COPY/

Pousha Mattaha, alias Charles Great
Warrior to Pai Mattaha, and second
Chief of the Chickasaw Nation his
Talk to the D: Superintendant.

Mobile 21st June 1766.

Elder Brother,

I have been a very long Journey, and I
came here very much fatigued, as are all these Warriors,
who have been with me; but now I see you and our be-
loved Man M^r M^c Intosh, whom we thought was Dead, Our
Hearts are glad, and we forgot Our Pains; we thought
to see the great beloved Man of Charlestown; but as
you are his Younger Brother, we hold your hand, &
will hold fast your talk as we wou'd do his.

I am not a Man of the Mouth and therefore
will not tire you with a long Talk. I am a Warrior,
and am come to tell you & our beloved Man, what we
have been about.

P. 452

/ The beloved Man sent me with these War-
riors thre Moons ago to buy and make peace with the
Nations at the Fort on the great River Mississippi,

112

Where the English now are I accordingly went, and I took the following Nations by the Hand, Viz^t the Chaquamias, Caskaskias, Machaquamias, Pawallies, Cawachkias, Chapousias, and the Missouris. The Matawais who live at the head of the Ouabache sent and took me by the hand. The Ouachowiachas sent desiring to make peace with me; their Nation are now at War with ours; The Kickapoux were to have sent a peace Talk ten day after I came away; but I could not stay for it; they are the Nation that we suspect to have killed and taken the Nineteen people of our Nation; these are all the Nations I have taken by the hand; but they are to carry my Talk to every other Nation, & they all said that they look't on my talk & that of the English as one, that now it should become longer and broader than ever it had done. The Nations, who some / time ago P. 453 said, that the English never should hold that Fort, are now most desirous of being their Friends.

The Shawanese neither came nor sent to the Talks; but that all the other Nations said they would hold fast by the English by Pai Mattaha & by my Talks

This is the first time that ever I or any

119
of my Warriors saw you or this Town; we are very tired and very hungry; We will stay a few days, if you will let us & rest ourselves, and then go home; and when you or the beloved Man wants us, to go any where, we will be more Cunning than the Fox, and swifter than the Deer.

There is some bad Talks in our Nation, but I hope to make all straight again, bad White Men make bad red men; and you should not be surprized, that red men are bad, when you can not make your Traders good.

I have no more to say, but that the beloved Man may return again to our Nation; for we love him and he loves Us; he will
P. 454
tell you that we are poor for every / thing, and that we were not here, when Pai Mattaha was at the great Talk. My Warriors have no Guns, and the Path is not good just now.

The D: Superintendant's Answer.

Friends & Brothers,

I have heard your Talk which pleases me much; it gives me great Pleasure to find you have succeeded so well in your late Embassy: the Tran-

120
-quillity you have thereby secured to your own Nation, which has for a long time been exposed to the Ravages of so many Nations, most of whom are equal in number to yourselves, must of course afford great Pleasure to your old and firm Friends the English.

The great beloved Man in Charles Town has sent me here to take Care of all his red Children in these parts in his Absence, and desired I would inform him of all their trans-

P. 455

actions,/ he will be very glad to hear, that his Friends the Chickesaws have obeyed the beloved Man he sent into their Nation, and that they love him; It will shew him, that they are convinced it is for their good he sent him. I wish that all the Nations you have taken by the hand may hold your Talk fast, and that you may live in peace, that your Children may grow up, and your Nation become as strong as ever they were. I am glad to find, that the Nations near Fort Chartres are desirous of being Friends with the English; the French are going away; they do not love the Spaniards, and it is their Interest to be Friends with the English. The Shawanese are still distracted by the French traders, who go up the Ohio into their Nation, but they will soon see their Error.

121

I am always glad to see my Friends the Chickesaws, but there are Chickesaws who are not my Friends, which you all know; they will not hearken to the beloved Man, nor to the Great and only Leader Pai Mattaha, but hear bad talks and distract the wholes

P. 456

Nation; When any Chickesaw wants / to come and see me, let him get a paper from the beloved Man; then I will know him for my Friend, and will take him by the hand. I hope Charles will make every thing straight in the Nation, and I will write to the great beloved Man to remove all the bad white Men, of whom they Complain.

I recommend to you, while you stay here, to behave like Chickesaw Warriors. You shall not be poor for any thing I can give you, to let you see that the English are not ungrateful M^r M^c. Intosh will take care of you while you stay, and will return with you when you go home.

P. 458

Endorsed Copy of Pousha Mattaha's / Talk to the Deputy / Superintendant, and the / Deputy Superintendant's / Answer. / In M^r Pownall's of / the 2^d Feb^y 1764.

COPY./

A Memorandum of some material Heads of what was lately transacted in the Chickasaw Nation.

While the Commissary was accompanying some of the Chickasaws to the Illinois, some ill minded Persons sily introduced to the Indians, that their People were to be killed as soon as they arrived there, in order to procure Peace for the English.

Had any of the Chickasaws been killed by those old frenchified Indians, as thirteen of them lately were near this place, his Life must have answer'd according to their old Law, for decoying them to their Death.

It seemed so pointed at the Commis-

sary & the publick Tranquillity,/ that soon after he returned here, he convened the Indians on that Account; and they blamed M^r Buckles as the Author of it, and said, when the Commissary sent previous Notice of his returning safe, he desired them not to mention it in his Name, lest he should be tried & sent down.

123

Messrs M^CIntosh & Buckles, with the Assistance of two of their disorderly Hirelings, convened the Indians in the dead hours of the Night at the House of a disaffected Head-man, who is Pake-mingo's brother in law; persuaded them to believe they brought up the beloved Speech fresh with them from Mobile; That his Excellency the Governor revoked all he spoke so strongly out of his long broad paper to the Indians at Mobile, against the usefulness & goodness of the Indians

P. 461

/ drinking Rum, as it refreshes them after the fatigues of hunting, & makes their Hearts glad. That he allowed them by word of Mouth, as that weighed heavy with him, to sell it to the Indians either for raw or drest Deer Skins, just as it best suited each Party; and that they did not stand in the least Awe of our beloved Man meaning the Commissary, any more than the Indians did. This is the concurring Report of the whole Nation; and that M^r Alexander M^C Intosh was the chief Contriver and Abettor of their cunning, low-lived, unfair System, appeared plain to the trading People, from the known Capacity of the others; besides that (when the Commissary went with the Traders to his House to number the raw Skins taken) he was then busily employed in

124
branding a great number of undrest Deer Skins they
had taken the afore-

P. 462

said Indian's / House at a considerable distance off,
contrary to the former usage of M^r Buckles's unfair
trading, so that the one planned & the other executed,
by the help of their lawless half Savages.

They inebriated the Indians with spirit-
uous Liquors for a long time, tho' M^r Alexander
M^c Intosh laid the whole blame of it on M^r Buckles,
protesting solemnly to the Commissary in my hearing,
that the other had that very day broke open the Store,
and given the Indians a Cagg of Rum in his absence,
and that he kept commonly drunk; but that on the
Faith of Man he would endeavour to prevent such Dis-
orders for the time to come.

It was still repeated, while the Indians

P. 463

had any Skins and / when M^r Buckles was taken into
Custody for their joint disorderly behaviour, he told
the Commissary, that his Partner's accusation was un-
generous, and unjust, as he never did any material
thing in Trade without his Consent, which seems to
have been matter of Fact; for after the Commitment
the other sent to the Chactaws for a great quantity

123
of Rum, debauched the Indians with it to the uneasiness & disquiet of orderly Traders, the loss of their numerous outstanding Debts, and every chance of fair Trade; and this he did in open defiance of all Laws and order; for the Commissary strictly forbade him from disposing of it, or any part of it to the Indians, as he should answer at his peril for default.

While M^r Buckles was here a prisoner,

P. 464

M^r Alexander M^c Intosh / came to the House of the Commissary, used him with threatening ungenteel Language, and swore with all the Agitation of a bitter wrathfull Voice, that this was a lawless place; that Law or Justice never reached it; and that he had no lawfull power to commit the two prisoners to Mobile, neither should he.

And he almost put his threats into execution; for that very Night he gave Pakemingo (M^r Buckles's friend) and his Associates one keg of Rum, which, with his supposed ill Speeches, irritated them to that pitch of Distraction, as to incite them to break open the Commissary's door in the dead Hours of the Night, with a Hatchet, when they could not persuade him by their deceitful Language to rise & let them in; when he bounded up, they ran off.

I heard M^r Alex^r M^c Intosh at the Commissary's to acknowledge John Goodwin to be in his employment, and the said Goodwin to declare to the Commissary, that, in his manner of trading with the Indians, he strictly observed his employer's instructions. I have reason to believe he proved faithful to his black Trust, in his Arabian-like Method of plundering the Indians; for when I accompanied the Commissary to know the number of Deer Skins he had taken in the hair, one Indian in particular complained very loudly, that he had only 90 Leather allowed him for 70 raw Skins, which would have weighed chiefly from 2 to 4 lb each, according to the description of the Indian; and many of them said he cheated

them in the same manner / with his maddening Rum, & lying fair Speeches; likewise that their hearts would be glad, if he was tied and carried off entirely from being able to cheat them any more; and one Cabeene and those who carried him to Mobile, assure me they heard him, on his way there in the Chactaws to swear bitterly, that when he return'd here he would make a Hell of this Place; he and another half Savage here

127
with their Employers, whom I should have placed in the Van, have strongly attempted it, but it is to be hoped, that by going thro' Purgatory properly, they'll be prevented from renewing their spitefull dangerous attempt for the time to come by being compelled to get

P. 467

their Bread in that Sphere / where they might help to contribute to the publick Good, & that of private Individuals, instead of hazzarding the one and damaging the other; & that the Government will likewise support the Gentlemen they lately sent here as Commissary to inforce an observance of those Regulations agreed upon last Spring at Mobile, under the most solemn Sanction of Publick Treaty with the Chickasaws and Chactaws; otherways adieu to all future Publick Faith.

signed, James Adair

Chickasaws

Febth 26 1766

May 17:th I can solemnly Attest to the truth of the Contents &c.

signed, James Adair.

128
P. 470

Endorsed Copy of M^r James Adair's Memorandum of some /
material heads of what / was lately transacted / in the
Chickasaw Nation. / In M^r Pownall's of the / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY

Shouloustamastabe, alias Red Shoes
his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.

Mobile 4th July 1766.

Elder Brother,

My Heart is now very light, it grew light when I heard the great beloved Man had sent you here, because we have been like a Nation of young Men without a Chief, ever since Captain Stuart went away. I remember seeing you at Major Fermers, and you say you saw me in Capt. Stuart's House in Charles Town, after I had seen the Governors toward the rising Sun. I am now gladder than ever I was to see you here, for I shall never forget what the English told me, when I first took them by the Hand, that I should be poor for nothing: But I am sorry to find I am poor for Amunition, while I am surrounded with Enemies who are supplied with it by the English toward the rising Sun, which gives them every Advantage they can wish for over us. I do not tell you that I want it to go to War; the Creeks are your Children as well as we; but you must not let one Child kill another
nor give / the one Powder, and the other none.

130
It grieves me to see the Creeks come and take away
our Scalps with Impunity.

I remember very well what Capt Stuart and
the four Governors told me at Augusta, that when the
English wou'd get to Mobile, the red Men shou'd want
for nothing; I now want nothing but Amunition, and if
you chuse to give me and my Warriors, (for I have only
brought a few to shew you I only came to see you, and
tell you my elder Brother all my Sorrows,) any little
present, or some Rum, you may do as you please; very
soon I hope you will hear that all the Chactaws are
not old Women.

The D. Superintendant's Answer.

Brother,

I do remember very well to have seen you,
both at Captain Stuart's and Major Fermer's; and I
am now very glad to see you here, because I will tell
you my Mind in a few Words, as you have told me yours,
and because I know you to be a good Friend to the
English, and that you keep your Word, and have a Value
for that Medal at your Breast.

If the Chactaws want powder and Ball it is
their own faults; why do they forget the solemn pro-
mises they made at the Congress, that

they would always keep fast by the English / only? Why do they carry all the Skins they kill with English powder to the French? Why do they hearken to the bad Talks given them by the French against the English? Why do they come here and get presents and provisions, and when they go away, they carry away the Horses and Cattle of those people, who have been so very kind to them? I do not say that the Chiefs do this, but the Chiefs see it done, and do not prevent it, which is every bit as bad; and all our Traders complain, that the Chactaws owe them many Skins, because they say they get powder and Ball from us and give the Skins to the French, which must not be any longer so; besides the Chactaws have been guilty of plundering some of our Traders, which no doubt you know. I tell you all this that you may tell your people of it, and tell them, that now I am come here, I expect to hear no more of such proceedings, for I am resolved to punish every white Man that steals from a red Man, and the red Men must expect to be punished, if they steal from a white Man, or offer him any Injury.

I will give you some Ammunition, and I hope you will make a good use of it. The more you

13✓
kill with it, the better for yourselves. I have now
only to observe, that I expect some of the Arkansa
Indians to come and take me by the Hand; they must
come through your Town, and I hope you will not offer
them any Insult.

P. 474

Endorsed Copy / Shouloustamastabe, / alias Redshoes,
his Talk / to the D.^y Superintendant / and D.^y Super-
intendant's / Answer. / Mobile 4th July 1766. /
In M^r Pownall's of / 2^d Feb^y 1764.

COPY

Topoye alias the Fighter, small Medal Chief and Chief of the Cussadoes, his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.

Mobile, 23^d June, 1766.

Father,

I call you Father, because you are sent by our common Father, to take Care of his red Children; and we are glad to see you.

When I was made a Medal Chief, I was desired to assist the English; I have done so whenever I could, and wou'd do so still; for Tomatle Mingo told him, when he was dying to hold fast the Words of the English, who were wise Men, cou'd do every thing, and only cou'd supply the red Men with what they wanted, and without which they must live like Deer; that the Chactaws and Creeks are now going to war; that each party are continually harassing him to go to war; but he never spilt the Blood of red Man, but desires to be neuter; but that Shutustamastabe, Opopaye, and Taskamaskabe are always stealing his Horses, and he hopes I will

put a Stop to it, / by desiring all red Men to let

134
him live at peace; for the continual Insults offered him by the Creeks and Chactaws had obliged him and his people to quit their Settlements at Tombeckby, and to come near to Mobile, to be under the protection of the English. Several of my Warriors have left me, and gone to the Creeks, who are now obliged, as they say themselves, to turn the Bows and Arrows, they were preparing against the English, on the Chactaws, for which I think they are a mad people for thinking any harm against the English, who alone can supply them with every thing they wanted, and without whom they must live like wild Beasts, and cover their Wives and Children with Skins.

The French have sent two Paccana Indians to invite me and my Village to go and settle near them; but I sent them Word that I had already a Medal and Commission, and wanted no other; that I only wanted to live in peace and under the Colours of the English.

P. 477

/ I hope the great beloved Man has desired you to give us some presents and Amunition; for all we got at the Congress is out long ago, and we are very poor. I have no more to say, but to repeat that we are now come to put ourselves

135

under your protection, and we hope you will let us settle at Nanihaba which is two days Journey up the River, and that you will acquaint the Governor at pensacola of it.

Ockehoya Mico, a leading Man of the Ockehoyas, who lives with the Cussadoes, says, That what the Fighter says is the Speech of his Heart, and that the French wanted him and his people to go with them when they went away, but that he loved his own Ground, and now loved the English, who are not such people as the French told him. My young Men are poor for Guns and Amunition, and our Women are very poor; I present them to you, who is their Father. The Creeks and Chactaws are at war, you must desire them to let us alone

P. 478

and if we hear or / see them hurt a white Man, we will let you know it. When you write to the great Man in Carolina, let him know we are poor, and will send us some presents. We are very hungry, and we expect you will give us some Victuals and some of your good Milk.

The D. Superintendant's Answer.

Friends and Brethren,

136

The great beloved Man in Charles Town, when he left this Country, to go and see his other red Children, as he is the common Father of all red Men, left M^r Monbereaut to take care of his Children in those parts; but he has been obliged to go away and live with the French at New Orleans, I am therefore sent here in his place, and I am very glad to see the Cussadoes, Okehoyas, so well and peaceably disposed towards the English; your own Sense must inform you, that you are right, and that none but mad Men wou'd think of taking up the / Hatchet a-

P. 479

gainst people who alone can supply them with all necessaries, without which they cannot subsist; but it is not their own Disposition, they are set on by bad white Men, whose Talks they should not hearken to; they should only hearken to the Talks of beloved Men, who alone have a right to give Talks.

I am sorry the Creeks & Chactaws insult you, they shall be told not to do so any more, and I hope they will desist. I am glad you did not accept the Invitation given you by the French; you wou'd have repented it very much; for now you see they are going away, and wou'd have left you under the Spaniards, whom all Indians say they cannot love.

I will remember all you have said, and will endeavour to redress all your Complaints; the beloved Man shall be told all, and the Governor at Pensacola shall be consulted about your settling at Nanihaba; and when I know their Resolutions, you shall be informed of them. P. 480

We desire nothing more than / to live in peace with the red Men, and to allow them to enjoy the Benefit of a quiet and fair Trade with us, which is the only Means of distinguishing them from the Beasts they kill, as you yourselves allow; but if they are so blind as to deprive themselves of that Blessing, and make their best Friends their greatest Foes, by giving bad and threatening Talks, they must naturally conclude, that we will withdraw that Trade from amongst them and leave them poor as their forefathers were before they knew white people. The Creeks have red Enemies enough; they shou'd therefore court the white people, if they were a wise people, than give them Cause to be angry with them; but I cannot think they will ever be so mad. I have no more to say, but to desire that you will think of what I tell you, that you may not by either party be led to your own Ruin.

P. 481

I hope while you stay in Town to get your Guns &c mended, you will behave like Men, and not disturb the people in Town, and that you will not allow any of your young thoughtless Men to take away any Horses or Cattle, or use any bad Talks to the white people, because I shall be sorry to be obliged to punish a red Man.

P. 482

Endorsed Copy / Topoye, alias the Fighter / small Medal Chief, & Chief / of the Cussadoes, his / Talk to the Deputy / Superintendant &c Mobile 23^d June / 1766/ In M^r Pownall's of the 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY /

A talk from the Cherokee Chiefs & Headmen of the Nation to their Father in Charles Town th 22 September 1766.

Yesterday we received your talk for which we return you our thanks; but the times is so much altered with us since we spoke to you last; that we could not attend at the fixing of the Boundary Line before the Spring. We shall be at Reedy River with our Brother M^r Cameron by the 10th of the 7th Moon (April;) before which time, We hope the Governor and beloved Men of Virginia will agree to settle the Line on the back of their Country, so as to make a final Conclusion of the whole at once. We request that you wou'd thank the Governor of North Carolina for his readiness in agreeing with you to have the Line run this Winter; and altho' it is now so late

in the Season, / nothing but the Mortality that has seized our people wou'd have prevented us from settling that important piece of business: But altho' we came yesterday to a resolution to set out with our Brother here on the th 10 of next Moon for that

140
Service, the dismal Scenes about us this Morning
Weakened our resolutions; & we make no doubt but you
will Admit of the following reasons as a sufficient
Apologie for our putting it off for this fall.

When I got up this Morning I cou'd hear
nothing but the Cries of Women and Children for the
loss of their Relations; in the Evenings there are
nothing to be seen but smoak and houses on fire,
the dwellings of the deceased; I never remember to
see any Sickness like the P. 485
present, except the / small Pox; and if we should
attempt to go to run the Line, We might have been
taken sick in the Woods, & die, as several of our
people have already been served, who Attempted to
escape this Devil of a Disorder. Besides the above,
the Governor and beloved Men of Virginia have not yet
agreed to extend it behind their Province, as proposed
to them; and it is troublesome to be always going
about it. Before the Express cou'd reach North Caro-
lina and the White Men be ready to join us on Reedy
River, it wou'd be the Winter, and our horses wou'd
perish for want of food; Now this is what we con-
sidered upon this Morning, & came to our Brothers,

141
that he might stop the Express that was to be sent to North Carolina.

We are sorry to hear of the murders that are committed on the White people; but we do

P. 486

not know any of the perpetrators / of it; The Woods have been full of the Northward Indians all this Summer; and it is more likely, that it was done by them than by any of our people, as we always give them good Talks; But we cannot be answerable for the Acts of Rogues, whom you know will not at all times listen to our Injunctions, and especially when they are out in the Woods and meet with the White Men hunting on their Ground. But you may depend upon it, that we shall never hide any thing of that kind from you, when it comes to our Ears; and we promise to make a diligent search of any such Acts, in order to suppress them if possible.

You inform us, that the Creeks and Chactaws are at War, with eachother; it is what they will: The Creeks loved War a long time, and thought there was no people that cou'd Cope with them; and it is good that they shou'd

P. 487

have enough of it; for our part, we are tired of War;

142
for our Enemys were too numerous, & we beg that you
will not think it troublesome to sue for peace for us.
We have sent you a Talk lately on that Subject.

Hear us now, Father; it is our intention
always to walk straight, and will endeavour to keep
the path clear for that purpose; but if any bush
shou'd accidentally grow up on your Side of the Line,
we hope that you will pull it up.

I thank you for the Flag which you provided
for the Town House of Chohe. What is it that's bad
can disturb us, when we set under it. I hold you fast
with both my Hands.

Signed / Kittagusta Head beloved
Man of the Cherokee Nation

P. 490

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from the / Cherokee Chiefs
& Headmen / of the Nation to their / Father in Charles
Town/ 22 Sept^r 1766. / In M^r Pownall's of / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY.

A Talk from the Headmen and Warriors of the upper Cherokees to be sent to their Father Captain Stuart in Charles Town.

This day we are to talk to our Father, and the great Man above will listen to what we have to say. It is in Consequence of your late Talks to us that we now meet to return you our unfeigned Thanks, and next to speak to you concerning a Peace, of which we stand so much in need. It is through you only that we hope for it, and that as soon as possible. Our old Men, Women, and Children desire, that you would pity them, as they cannot go for a little Firewood, but they are shot at by the Enemy.

Your last papers were full of good Talks, and since we received them, the Sunbeams have pierced thro' our Town - House of Chote, illumines it at Mid-night as at Noon day. We request that you will send up papers here, with strong and good Talks in them, that our Brother here

P. 492

may write the young Men's Names in them, / that will carry them to the different Tribes that we are at War with. We expect that the white Warrior that commands

144
at the Illinois will hear of our Solicitations for peace, and that he will talk strong to the different Tribes about him, and procure a peace for us, so that our young Men may travel back and forward and hunt to pay their Debts. We beg that you will let us hear from you as soon as possible, that we may know what we have to depend upon.

We are anxious to have the Boundary Line run out, and we know that you want it shou'd be done, but the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina have already forgot the King's Talks (about our Lands) at Augusta.

The Governor of Virginia and his beloved Men promised us Satisfaction for our people that was murdered in their Country, but it is now a long while, and they don't think of it any more, but their nearest Friends cannot forget it so soon. We shall at all times tell our grievances
P. 493
to you, as we are convinced you / will endeavour to redress them. I hold you fast with both my Hands.

signed

Kittagusta Head beloved Man
of the Cherokee Nation

The Names of the different Tribes that are
at War with them.

Notowegaws

Savanugas

Twightwees

Tawaws

Yachtanues

Kicapoots

Tayonkisie

with some others whose Names I cannot pronounce.

signed

Alex^r Cameron.

P. 494

Endorsed Copy / Talk from the Warriors / and Head
beloved Men / of the Cherokees, / to / their Father
Capt Stuart / in Charles Town / Aug^t 22, 1766. / In
M^r Pownall's of the / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY.

A Talk from Ouconnastatah or the great Warrior, Attacullaculla, and other Head Warriors and beloved Men of the Cherokees, to be sent to the Hon^{ble} John Stuart Esq^r, their Father in Charles Town.

We have assembled at the Town-House of our beloved Town of Chote, to talk to our Brother Scotchie about affairs that concern our Nation, and we desire that he will send our Words to you as they are uttered from us.

The Warrior our Friend here told us that you promised yourself this Summer a Ride to Keowee, if you had received Letters from over the Great Water, that you long expected. It would give us great pleasure to see you once more in this Nation, and we Warriors and beloved Men shou'd all take you by the Hand, and it is what you wou'd, to shake Hands with our young Men.

Some of our young Men from Chilhowie and the Great Island had been lately to War; P. 496 they returned a few days ago with one / Scalp, and our Brother here says that it is a white Man's

147
Hair; We cannot say against it, and we give it the more Credit, because they found a Watch with him, and some other Trinkets that red Men are not accustomed to wear. The Fellows that killed him, deny his being a white Man, but that he was a half-breed, and his Head shaved in the Manner with other Indians; He was taken about the Illinois Fort, where they saw many white Men up and down in Canoes. There are two sorts of white people down there, they belong to our Father the Great King, and we did not want that any of his Children shou'd be hurt.

We spoke a great deal to our young Men about it, and we are sorry for it, but I hope that you will not think hard of it, as it was done by Rogues. I hold you fast with both my Hands.

signed, Ouconnastatah, Speaker
 of the Assembly

P. 498

Endorsed Copy / A Talk from Ouconnastatah / Great Warrior & other Head / Warriors and beloved Men / of the Cherokees, to be sent / to the Hon^{ble} John Stuart Esq^r / their little Father in / Charles Town / 1766 / In M^r Pownall's of the / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY.

Tomatle Mingo, Great Medal Chief of
Sepeacha, his Talk to the Deputy
Superintendent,

Mobile 12th July 1766.

Brother,

I am come to see you, and take you by the Hand, hearing you was come to take Care of all red Men in Absence of the great beloved Man. I love to see my Brothers the English, that they may not suspect me of loving the French; I am not come to beg, as most Indians do, I have always kept the Talk given me by the English at the Congress, and I only want some Amunition, for my people are very poor.

The French are turning the Brains of me and my Warriors, by telling us that the English are soon to quit Mobile, that we shall then be left poor, and be lookt upon as Dogs for having been their Friends; but I am not a Child that loves every new Thing; I am resolved to hold fast by the English, as long as they hold fast by me; I have never gone to Orleans, tho' my young people do go and carry their Skins that way. I will always remember, what

149

Johnny M^c Intosh told me, when he lived in the Chicka-
saws, to hold fast the Hand of the English; for I
wou'd find in thme that their Hand was P. 500
the only one that wou'd support / me, which I find to
be true; but while my people go to New Orleans and
get bad Talks there, it will be impossible for me to
keep them in Order; I am ashamed of their Behaviour,
and do every thing in my power to put a Stop to it.
I am surprized, that the English, who are stronger
than the French wou'd allow them to do as they do.

I have brought my broken Guns &c, to be
mended; when they are done, I will go Home, and tell
my people that you are come here to be their Father.
I hope you will keep them in Order.

My people often ask me, when they are to
have their presents, and we wish you wou'd tell us.

The Deputy Superintendant's Answer.

Brother,

Before I saw you, I heard you was a good
Friend to the English, and that you Kept fast the
Talk you got when you accepted that Medal. I am
sorry you people have not followed your Example;
but I will only say, that they will very soon be

sorry for it, they may see that the P. 501
French have not only / left all the Country towards
the rising Sun, but they have also given away to the
Spaniards (whom the red Men never loved) the only
spot they had left; but if your young Men will shut
their Eyes and their Ears to what is true and good,
and only hearken to what is false and bad, they will
be sorry for it, when it will be too late. I know the
Names of all who go to Orleans; I know all they say,
and what the French say to them, and what they get.
I will no doubt remember my Friends, and distinguish
them from my Foes. You was told at the Congress that
the English had but one Talk; have you found it other-
wise? Do they expect that we will give them Presents
and Amunition, and that we will allow them at the
same time to injure our Traders? They are mistaken,
they must either be french or English; for I will not
have people who have two Tongues come and take me by
the Hand; but if they will behave well, and obey you
their Chief, they will always be well received here
when they come.

I know the Six Villages are the only
Towns who behave ill; and I must tell you, that if
all the Chactaws do not join against their common

Enemy the Creeks, but / are of different Ways of
thinking, they must fall under their Enemy's Feet.

I only desire that my Talk may not be
thrown away, that I may hear no more Complaints. I
will give you some Amunition to kill Deer, and will
mend your Guns, &c.

Endorsed Copy / Tomatle Mingo, great / Medal Chief
of Sepeacha, / his Talk to the Deputy / Superintend-
ant, and / Deputy Superintendant's / Answer, / Mobile
12th July 1766. / In M^r Pownall's of / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

COPY.

Mingo Houma Chito of Imongoulasha of
the East. His Talk to the Deputy
Superintendent.

Mobile, 24th July, 1766.

Brother,

This is the first time I have come to
trouble my white Brothers since the Congress; but
hearing you was come, I came with only a few Warriors
to guard me, notwithstanding the path is full of
Creeks. I am not a Man of many Words; my extreme
poverty alone obliged me to come and trouble you this
Day, particularly Amunition, as for want of it I may
have my Head cut off in my own Town, and not be able
to help myself. When the French were at the Fort Tom-
beckby, I never wanted Amunition nor a Shirt or Flap,
&c. but now it is not so; but I do not blame you, for
you have no Troops in the Fort as yet; but when you
have, I hope every thing will be then very well.

I have no more to say, but to beg a lit-
tle provision and some Amunition to carry home; then
I will send some Work to my idle Warriors, who want
it much.

/ The Deputy Superintendant's Answer.

If I had not known your Character before, the Modesty of your Talk wou'd have convinced me, that you was a good Man and a good Warrior. I am glad to see you, and will give you some Amunition and Provisions; and as we are going to take possession of the Fort, you will acquaint all your people, that I send Powder and Ball there, to be given them now and then to kill Deer, and to save them the Trouble of coming so far, as the path is not clear, and that they will carry Venison, &c, to them who will pay them for it.

You must acquaint your people, that all the White people here complain of their stealing their Horses which I will not allow; so I hope I will have no more such Complaints, and I beg, if you do go to War, that you will keep as clear of the White people's Ground as you can.

Endorsed Copy of Mingo Houma / Chito of Imongoulasha's
/ Talk to the Deputy Superintendant, and the Dep^y
Superintendant's Answer, / Mobile 27 July 1766.
/ In M^r Pownall's of / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

26th July

COPY

The great beloved Man's Deputy.....to
Pia Mattaha, great Leader of the
Chickasaws.

When the great beloved Man at Charles
Town sent me here to take Care of all his red Child-
ren in these parts, he particularly recommended to
me to be kind to his good and strong Friends the
Chickasaws, and said, his Heart was easy about them,
while Pai Mattaha was at their Head, because he knew
he was a Man, that had not two Hearts in one Breast,
nor two Tongues in one Head, and that knew how to
rule a Nation.

I was sorry, when I was told that pai
Mattaha sent down his Commissions to the Governor
of this Province, and that he suspected him of tell-
ing pai Mattaha a Lie. pai Mattaha will see by the
Governor's Speech, that he never thought light of
him, and will see the Governor's Reasons for behav-
ing to pai Mingo Euluxy as he did. pai Mattaha shou'd
not have believed any one but the beloved Man
M^r. M.^c Intosh, who he knew to be a Man and his Friend,
and who the great beloved Man sent there as his

158
Representative, and to whom alone he gave power of giving his or other Talks to the Chickasaws, and of sending the Chickasaws Talks to him. pai Mattaha must therefore put his aged Heart at Ease, and be assured, that we are his Friends, nor will we ever allow him to weigh light with his people. The Governor has sent back

P. 508

his Commissions, and has sent him / some presents to convince him of the Sincerity of his Heart.

I have also sent you some Presents as a Mark of my Friendship for you; and notwithstanding that I came here with my Hands empty, I gave every Chickasaw that came here some presents, which I bought from the Traders in this place and they can testify, that in all my Talks I recommended to them to hold fast the Talks of pai Mattaha; and to love and obey M^r M^c Intosh the beloved Man; not to hearken to the Talks of any other White Man in the Nation; for that no white Man in the Nation had a Right to give them any Talks but the beloved Man. pai Mattaha was uneasy about the beloved Man, but he had no Cause to be so; for when he came here, the Governor and every Man here were happy to take him by the Hand, and he returns again to remain with you.

I must therefore desire, that you will tell your people not to hearken to the Talks of such Men as M^c. Intosh, Buckles, and Shouka Houma, but when they say any thing to distract your people, the beloved Man must be told of it, who will use them as they deserve.

I am very glad to see pousha Mattaha here, and to hear from his own Mouth that he had made peace with so many Nations. I wish to see the Chickasaws live in peace and become numerous; but I am sure, shou'd their Brothers the English be insulted by any Nation, they will never sit still and see it.

P. 509

I told pai Mingo when he was / here that I was very angry with pai Mingo Euluxy, and that the great beloved Man wou'd also be very angry when he heard, that any one in the Nation held pai Mattaha light. The Governor of this Province is very angry with him, and has thrown him off, because he told him a Lie, and promised him to obey pai Mattaha, which he has not done, but has believed the bad Talks of bad Men before the Governor's Talk. I desire pai Mingo to command his Town, and that I wou'd write to the great beloved Man to get him a Medal, and I beg

157

of pai Mattaha to assist the beloved Man in keeping his Nation in peace among themselves, which is the only Means they have of getting Advantage over any Enemies they may have; many Nations are jealous of them, and will certainly take the Advantage of any Division among themselves to cut them intirely off. pai Mattah's good Sense and Experience, as a Warrior, will convince him of the Truth of what I say; and for any more, I leave him to the beloved Man M^r. M^c. Intosh, to whom I have told all my Mind; and who knows the Sentiments of the great beloved Man, who will never forsake his Children the Chickasaws. That you may live long and happy to see your Nation increase and become strong, is the sincere Wish of your Friend.

P. 510 q

Endorsed Copy / The great beloved Man's / Deputy to
pai Mattaha / great Leader of the / Chickasaws, /
26th July 1766 / In M^r Pownall's of / 2^d Feb^y 1767.

158

Endorsed Estimate of the Expence of supporting and maintaining the Civil Establishment of the new Government of Senegambia on that part of the Coast of Africa situate between the Port of Sallee in South Barbary & Cape Rouge for the Year 1767.

To a Salary to the Governor	1200		
To a Salary to the Chief Justice	400		
To a Salary to the Superintendant of Trade at James Fort in the River Gambia	200		
To a Salary to the Secretary of the Province	200		
To an Allowance to two Ministers	200		
To an Allowance for a Schoolmaster of St. Lewis	50		
To a Salary to the Secretary for Moorish Affairs	100		
To an Allowance for Repair of Forts, & other contingent Expences	200		
To the Expence of an Armed Sloop to be employed under the Command of the Governor	1,000		
To a Salary to an Agent for the Affairs of the Province	200		
	5550		

Endorsed Estimate of the Expence / of supporting &
 maintaining / the Civil Establishment / of the new
 Government of / Senegambia on that part / of the Coast
 of Africa, situate / between the Port of Sallee / in
 South Barbary and / Cape Rouge, for the Year / 1767.-