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TRANSCRIPTS

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Vol. 67

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Typewritten

*Falmer*

Copy.

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

YOUR beloved Brother M.<sup>r</sup> Cameron delivered me your Talk dated at Fort Prince-George 20<sup>th</sup> 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 endeavour 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 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 L.<sup>t</sup> 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 Fauquier, that you shall have ample Satisfaction on the Murderers 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 W.<sup>m</sup> Johnson, the great Beloved Man of the Northern Tribes, and endeavour 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, M<sup>r</sup> 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 S<sup>t</sup> Augustine; my Talks with them were very good, and I have settled a Boundary Line between their and our Grounds all round the two Floridas & Georgia; the Line between the Chactaw's and Us is also settled, so that henceforward we can never have any dispute about Lands with any Nation of Redmen.

You desire a Supply of Ammunition, which I now send by Your Brother M<sup>r</sup> Cameron; who will distribute the same among you.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at  
Charles Town this 1<sup>st</sup> Feby 1766.  
sign'd JOHN STUART.

Endorsed Copy of M<sup>r</sup> Stuart's Talk to the  
Cherokees dated Feby. 1<sup>st</sup> 1766. N<sup>o</sup> 33.

Copy.

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

At a Congress at Fort Prince George 8<sup>th</sup>  
May 1766, Present Alexander Cameron Esq<sup>r</sup> De-  
puty Agent for the Cherokee Indians, Ensign George  
Price commanding Officer of Fort Prince George,  
Kittagusta or the Prince of Choteh Head beloved  
Man of the Cherokee Nation, Jads friend, and  
many other Headmen and Warriors of the upper,  
middle and lower Cherokee Towns. When Kitta-  
gusta addressed himself to M<sup>r</sup> Cameron and  
M<sup>r</sup> Price, as follows.

Brothers,

I am to utter the united Voice of my  
Nation to you, and to desire you to make Our  
father Captain Stuart His Majesty's Agent &  
Superintendent 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.

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, 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 5<sup>th</sup> Moon (Sept<sup>r</sup>) 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 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 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 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 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.

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from the Cherokees  
at Fort Prince George 8<sup>th</sup> May 1766. N<sup>o</sup> 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 Journeys and Negotiations, on the Success of which I heartily congratulate you.

You will have heard, that my Deputy M<sup>r</sup>. 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 Ouistonon, where they were well received.

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 M<sup>r</sup>. Croghan was able to proceed, the Twightwees &c. accompany'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 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 daily set up by their Traders and other interested Persons, perhaps excited by private Orders from France, who would probably give us all

the Disturbance in their Power. The Lieut. Governor of Virginia has lately wrote to me, requesting I would endeavour to bring about a Peace between the Six Nations &c. 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 persuade 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 withheld 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.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from S.<sup>r</sup> W.<sup>m</sup>  
Johnson to M.<sup>r</sup> Stuart, dated Johnson  
Hall Sept.<sup>r</sup> 17 1765. N<sup>o</sup> 35.

Copy of a Letter from Jn<sup>o</sup> Steuart  
Esq<sup>r</sup> to Lieutenant Gov<sup>r</sup> Bull, dated  
Charlestown 1<sup>st</sup> June 1766.

Sir,

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

ALTHO', it would give me pleasure to be instrumental in relieving the Cherokees from the great Distress occasioned by the perpetual Incursions of their Enemies; yet considering the Disposition of the Creek Indians to be troublesome, and their late Attempts to form a Confederacy 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 immediately 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 pro-  
portion of Power into the Hands of the Creeks,  
who are in some Measure awed by the un-  
certainty of the Part the other would take in  
the Event of a Rupture with Us.

It will give me the greatest pleasure  
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 Govern-  
ors of Georgia and N<sup>o</sup>. 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. &c.

(signed) JOHN STUART.

The Honble William Bull Esq<sup>r</sup>

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart to  
Lieuten<sup>t</sup> Governor Bull Charles Town 1<sup>st</sup> June 1766.  
N<sup>o</sup>. 36.

Copy.

ANSWER to Governor George Johnstone's Talk  
to the upper Creek Nation delivered by Emistee Segoe  
at Oakeyhoy May 16<sup>th</sup> 1766.

PRESENT

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

Savannahs S., Cusadies, Thluckpulga, Esefuja Wachoye,

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 forgot 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-  
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 necessaries & 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.<sup>c</sup> Gillivray 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 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 im-  
 proper 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  
 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 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 Chactaws 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  
 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 Chactaws were de-  
 sired to drop all war weapons, as the Captain  
 of Yannisie a Chactaw told me, when I went  
 to their Land, that we might amicably live  
 together and hunt peaceably to cloath our wo-  
 men & Children; since which they killed one  
 of us, and we have killed One of them, we  
 have daily account of the Chactaws turning  
 out to do us mischief; 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, when we can't hunt in 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. &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 Consequences at their peril; I have received a Roll of Tobacco, and afterwards a white Flag

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 refused 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. We are surprised 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<sup>lb</sup> of Leather was agreed on, Rum at a Bottle full & 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 Chactaws to sett them still on us. We are likewise informed the English intend to 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 that a Waggon 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 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 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.

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

Copy.

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

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 un-  
der sail some Hours before I expect it.

<sup>r</sup>  
M. 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.

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

Copy.

Pensacola 19. May 1766.

Sir,

The mutual ill Offices between the Chactaws & 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 ballanced. 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 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 practiced 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<sup>l</sup> 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 was difficult to bring matters to this point without appearing an Accessary. Tho' I claim 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

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Gov.<sup>r</sup>

Johnstone, dated Pensacola 19 May 1766.

Nº 39.

Copy.

Extracts of a Letter from Charles  
Stuart Esq.<sup>r</sup> Deputy Superintendant,  
dated at Pensacola 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Wolf Kings  
of the Creeks, set out from this place a few  
days ago firmly determined to revenge the  
Murder mentioned in M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Gillivray's Letter  
of the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant, which is as far as I  
can learn exaggerated; as I have since seen  
the Woman who reports, that only her Hus-  
band was killed, that she was taken Prison-  
er & 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; Poussahuma, 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 Chactaws. As I did not think proper to let him set out with that Motion, 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 you 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 presents 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 other uses 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 Forts of Tombekby 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 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 Expenses 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 Bailly & 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<sup>r</sup> 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.

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

Copy.

Abstract of a Letter from John  
M<sup>C</sup> Gillivray to Charles Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Deputy Superintendant of Indian Af-  
fairs, dated Mobile May 10<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>r</sup> 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 with-  
out doubt they'll have it Hot & Warm, as the Chac-  
taws have killed Six Creeks, & taken a Woman Pris-  
oner, with some Horses; the Party headed by Poosa-  
huma of Coosas can or will not soon be made  
up; Several Gangs of Chactaws & some of the Chick-  
asaws now against the Creeks. Colbert is in  
the Chactaws Stirring up the Coals.

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

Copy of Governor Johnson's Letter  
dated Pensacola 3<sup>d</sup> 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) OGC: JOHNSTONE.

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

Copy of Major Farmer's Letter dated  
Fort Cavendish Illinois 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1765.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my safe arrival here the 2<sup>d</sup> 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 Chilmashaws, 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<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Intosh likewise

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<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>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 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, Capt<sup>n</sup> Stirling with a Detachment of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment from Fort Pitt had taken Possession of this Place, & had it not been for that Circumstance, I have great reason to believe the Inhabitants here would have 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:<sup>l</sup> 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 disposition; 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.

The Assortments of Presents, which I had, were spoiled by M<sup>r</sup> 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) Robt: Farmer.

Endorsed Copy of Major Farmer's Letter, dated  
Fort Cavendish Illinois 16 Dec.<sup>r</sup> 1765. N<sup>o</sup> 43.

Copy.

Extract of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> John  
M<sup>c</sup>: Intosh Commissary in the Chick-  
asaw Nation to M<sup>r</sup>: Richardson then  
acting Deputy Superintendant, dated  
Chickasaw 15:<sup>th</sup> April 1766.

I had the Pleasure of yours of the 22<sup>d</sup>  
February by the Chickasaw Indian, and was glad  
to hear of your being well: In my last I in-  
formed you of the obstinate disorderly Behaviour  
of Mess<sup>rs</sup>: Buckles and Goodwine, that they were  
spitefull fixt Enemy's to all Order and the quiet  
of this Nation, and they ought not on any Ac-  
count, to be allowed to return here; I likewise  
said enough of that corrupted Villain, their Friend  
Pahemingo Elookse, that he was the common  
Disturber of the Peace of this Nation, utterly des-  
pised by the Heads of it, and should be equally  
despised below, by every Gentleman of Power  
and Friendship to his Country, both to check  
his desponding Villany, and support Pahima-  
take, who is an approved steady Friend of  
the English, and made Chieftain both by his  
own War Gradation, and the most solemn pub-  
lick Ceremonies of a long Continuance lately re-  
newed at Mobile; but should it prove true

as I hear, I hear that Pahemingo 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.

That superlative good Subject M<sup>r</sup> Buckles persuaded 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<sup>r</sup> 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 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<sup>r</sup>: Alexander M<sup>c</sup>: Intosh, since I committed his Partner and Hireling, he was run 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 dependant on Pahimataha.

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

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

Copy.

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency Governor Wright, dated at Savannah 10:<sup>th</sup> July 1766. To John Stuart Esq:<sup>r</sup>

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

On the 11:<sup>th</sup> 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 Johnstons 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; for you have doubtless received a Copy of this Talk.

I am very clear that the Creeks are most 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 7:<sup>th</sup> October 1763 is certainly improper, and 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 Packhorsesmen, 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 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, O 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 Circumstances 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 adviseable 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 and Generosity is not to be lookt for from or amongst Indians.

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

Copy.

The Wolf King's Answer to a joint Talk  
received from His Excellency James Wright  
Governor of Georgia and John Stuart  
Esq:<sup>r</sup> Superintendant of Indian Affairs,  
dated at Mucolassee 29:<sup>th</sup> 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 ren-  
"der you the same Justice and Satisfaction with  
"Regard to the Loss of your People.

"Our Nation is all in Tribes, and the  
"Murderers have some of their Tribe in our Town;  
"whenever 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 Satisfaction for Abuses and  
"Tresspasses on the White People, or their Property.

"I have considered what Means is necessary

"for Curbing and Humbling the Rebelious 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 Decsit 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 Consi-  
 "deration, 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: <sup>F</sup>Superintend<sup>t</sup>

(signed)

JAMES GERMANY Interpreter

Endorsed Copy of the Wolf King's Answer to a  
 Talk from Gov<sup>F</sup> Wright and M<sup>F</sup> Stuart April 29.  
 1766. N<sup>o</sup> 46.

Copy.

A List of Traders and Packhorsemen  
in the Chickasaw Nation January 22<sup>d</sup>. 1766.

Traders	Packhorsemen.
John Sims . . . . .	Moses Price
	Henry Dukes
	Michael Creadle
James Calbert . . . . .	Richard Hyde
	William Gilchrist
	James Crompton
Alex: M <sup>r</sup> : Intosh . . . . .	John Francis
	Benjamin Sealy
	Alex: M <sup>r</sup> : Curtone
	John Gooding
	Anthony Danford
John Highrider . . . . .	William Kemp
	John M <sup>r</sup> : Bean
	William James
	Arthur Cruise
	John Burrowson
Francis M <sup>r</sup> : Cartan . . . . .	James Andrews
	George Scott
	Daniel Derise
Robert Hannah . . . . .	George Wood
	Richard Stuart
	Elias Campbell
James Adair.	

By the above List it appears, that there are  
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:

Endorsed Copy of a List of Traders and Pack-  
horsesmen in the Chickasaw Nation January  
22. 1766. N<sup>o</sup> 47.

Copy.

Charles Town 10<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>r</sup>. Pounall dated 24 August last.

In September following I went to S.<sup>t</sup> 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 their 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.

Cherokees  
Object  
to the  
Boundary Line  
proposed by  
Lieut Gov<sup>r</sup>  
Bull.

The Cherokees, who complain-  
ed much of encroachments on the  
Lands by Grants from the two Caro-  
linas, objected to the Boundary Line  
proposed by Lieutenant Governor Bull

want to hear  
from the  
Superintendent

to divide this Province from 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<sup>r</sup> Bull's proposal which  
they acquiesced in; I herewith transmit  
a Copy of the Cession of Land obtained  
from them by M<sup>r</sup> Cameron dated 19, October,  
and a Certificate that the Line was run  
out in Consequence dated 10<sup>th</sup> May last.

cede the Land  
to M<sup>r</sup> Cameron  
Superint<sup>ts</sup>  
Deputy -  
Line run &  
Certificate.

Request to have  
it continued  
behind N.  
Carolina &  
Virginia.

I communicated these Transactions  
and their Request of having the Line  
continued behind Virginia and N<sup>o</sup> Caro-  
lina to Governors Tryon and Fair-  
quier, and send herewith Copies of

Superintend<sup>t</sup>  
writes to the  
two Governors

my Letters upon that Subject, with  
Governor Tryon's Answers; but I have  
not been favoured with any from  
Lieutenant Governor Fauquier.

no Answer  
from Gov<sup>r</sup>  
of Virginia.

proposes going  
to N: Carolina  
to get the  
Line run

I propose setting out next week  
for North Carolina to assist in getting  
Matters so settled as to remove all Cause  
of Complaint in future on Account of  
Encroachments on the Lands reserved by  
the Cherokee for Hunting Grounds.

The Government of Virginia has

murderers of  
the Cherokees  
in Virginia  
not punished

not been able to bring the Murderers of  
The Cherokees in Augusta County to jus-  
tice; nor did they endeavour to satisfy

Relations of  
the murdered  
Indians not  
satisfied

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

several messengers  
from Virginia

Messengers into the Cherokee County with-  
to the  
Cherokees.

in these 6 months past to negotiate

some Matters relative to a Trade to

Trade to be  
carried on by

a Company under Company erected by a provincial Law,  
a provincial

Law.

be carried on to that Nation by a

with a Fund of £ 30,000 that Money;

not communicated

to the  
Superintend.

I have had no farther Information on

that Subject, than what is contained

in the Letters from Mess.<sup>rs</sup> 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 punctually

report to You all Occurrences and Matters

relative to the Indian Nations within  
 this Department; I humbly conceive it  
 Superintendent  
 conceives that to be Your Lordships Idea, that no  
 such a material  
 Step should be such material Step as this should be  
 communicated  
 to him. taken, without being communicated to  
 the Superintendent, for his Information  
 and Government.

I likewise beg Leave to observe,  
 Traders  
 employed by  
 the Governors. that persons, residing as Traders in  
 to transact the Indian Countries, being employed by  
 Affairs of the respective Governors to call Meetings,  
 Consequence with & transact Business for their Privinces,  
 Indians improper without the participation or Interposition  
 of the Superintendent, or his Deputy re-  
 siding in such Indian Country, has a  
 Tendency to lessen the Authority and In-  
 fluence of the Superintendent and his Of-  
 ficers, and to destroy that Subordination,  
 bad Consequences  
 which result which is necessary to the Government of  
 from it. the Traders, and the Introduction of Order  
 amongst the Indians, which I humbly  
 submit.

If, as is said, the Province of  
 Consequences  
 which may Virginia propose to sell Goods at such  
 attend lower- prices as will only pay the Charges of  
 ing the price of Goods in carrying on the Trade, the Consequence will  
 of Goods in  
 the Cherokee

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 Dissatisfaction; and this can only be done to the Chactaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, and small Nations on the Mississippi at the publick Expence of Great Britain; as the infant Provinces cannot do it, and Individuals will not go amongst Indians, as Traders, merely from Motives of publick good, without 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 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 favourable Regulation of Trade, of which they can only reap the Advantage in common with their Countrymen in general, as

lowering the price of Goods will not satisfy the Relations of the murdered Indians.

any Satisfaction to them for their murdered Friends.

The Cherokees have never been called 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

think themselves leading Men; and this Delay they consider neglected  
strue into Disrespect.

As M<sup>r</sup>. Boyd, a Gentleman sent by the Government of Virginia to the upper Cherokee Nation, was returning

home in May last, he was killed, with his two Attendants near the Cherokee

Towns; The Cherokees disavow this Murder, and pretend that it was perpetrated by the northern and western Tribes, who are at War with them;

the Action disavow'd by the Cherokees.

supposed to be done by them

but there is great Reason to believe, that it was done by the Cherokees

Observation on M<sup>r</sup>. 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 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 Countrymen to Justice for revenging the Death of their Relations in their own way, deemed by them most laudable and honourable.

Your Lordships will perceive by the several Letters and Talks, of which I now send Copies, that the Cherokees are beyond measure harrassed by the Incursions of the northern Tribes; upon which Subject the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia wrote to Sir William Johnson, requesting his Mediation to obtain a peace for the Cherokees, of which the latter acquainted me, in his Letter of the 14. September; the Cherokees also have made repeated Applications to me on the same Subject.

Cherokees  
harass'd by  
the northern  
Tribes.

Governor of  
Virginia ~~requests~~ of Virginia wrote to Sir William Johnson,  
requests Sir  
W<sup>m</sup> Johnson's  
Mediation to  
procure peace  
for them.

Superintendent's  
Reasons for  
doubting of the  
propriety of  
making peace  
between them  
and their  
Enemies.

As the Creek Indians have upon several late Occasions manifested a Dis-doubting of the position to give us Trouble, and to form a Confederacy of the great Nations of this Department; and as they have been particularly assiduous in fomenting the Jealousy

of the Cherokees' on account of their Lands, and stirring 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 between them and their Enemies; but this being a matter, which immediately concerns the peace of the provinces contiguous to the Cherokee Nation, I wrote to the Governors of East Florida and Georgia, South and North Carolina, begging to know their Sentiments on this Matter; and I herewith lay before Your Lordships, Copy of what I wrote Lieut. Governor Bull, to which I have not been favoured with an Answer.

Writes the  
Governors to  
know their  
Sentiments.

No answer  
from Lieut.  
Gov<sup>r</sup>. Bull

Since the last Congress at Pac-  
lata the Lower Creeks have behaved

Of the Lower  
Creek Indians-  
behave  
inoffensively.

inoffensively; they were punctual in send-  
ing Deputies to settle the Boundaries of  
Georgia and to confirm the Cession of  
Land to that province.

Confirm the  
Cession of  
Land to  
Georgia

They have also been very friendly

supply the  
Garrison of  
St. Marks with  
Provisions.

& usefull to the Garrison of Fort S.<sup>t</sup> Marks  
at Appalatche, who they supplied plentifully

give no  
satisfaction  
for murder.

return no ans-  
wer to a  
Message.

Upper Creeks.

their  
Behaviour

Insolent in  
West Florida.  
Murder John  
Kemp

send a Talk  
to Gov.  
Johnstone.

with fresh provisions, when they were known  
to be in great want; but they have not  
given satisfaction for the murder of three  
white men from the back Settlements of  
Georgia, who a party of Creeks met in  
their hunting Grounds in September last;  
nor have they returned 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.

The Behaviour of the upper Creeks  
since the Congress at Pensacola has been  
insolent & suspicious; their Messengers  
and Emissaries have been through all  
the great Tribes sounding their Inclina-  
tions to a gen<sup>l</sup> Rupture.

They have been insolent to the  
New Settlers in West Florida, & One John  
Kemp was murdered by them near Pen-  
sacola. The reasons they assign for  
their difference with us in a 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 Emis-  
tisiquo, Are,

Their Reasons  
for being  
dissatisfied

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

That the English had sent Arms  
and Ammunition to the Chickasaws to in-  
duce them to join the Chactaws against  
them.

That the Chactaws expecting a  
party of Creek-leading Men in their Na-  
tion had laid an Ambush to cut them  
off, which they escaped by not being punc-  
tual to their Time; which they insinu-  
ate was at the Instigation of the Eng-  
lish.

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

Cherokee Nation, with a Roll of Tobacco and a White Wing by a Cherokee Head Warrior, acquainting them, that the intent of the English in taking possession of Pensacola and the New Ceded Countries was first to lull the Indians into a State of Supineness and Security, and afterwards to destroy them, and take their Lands; that, as a Friend, he gave them this timely Notice, and was ready to supply them with Arms and Ammunition.

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

Superintendant's observations on their Complaints	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 imported to their Villages is in the usual proportion to the other European Commodities; 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 the passage of the 34.<sup>th</sup> 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 Satisfaction; 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.

I beg leave further to observe to your Lordships, that altho a War between the Creeks & Chactaws be an Event rather advantageous to us than otherwise; Yet our appearing 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.

Danger of  
appearing as  
Instruments in  
causing War  
between  
Indian Nations.

I beg leave to refer your Lordships to the several Letters upon this Subject, which I have very lately received, & by which Governor Johnstone & Col<sup>o</sup> Tayler seem apprehensive of a Rupture with the Creeks, and a Coalition between them & the Chactaws.

Cornelius  
Doharty's  
Behaviour  
Criminal

The Behavior of Cornelius Doharty extremely 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 Yabatostonake; 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 pay any Obedience or attention to the Superintendant, Superintendent & Deputies have his Deputies, or Commissaries, and as I no Jurisdiction or authority over Traders from S. Carolina. 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.

Their Dissatisfaction because of the

Dissatisfaction Prices of European Goods & Rum, which because the prices of Goods are not lowered. were not lowered, as they required, at the Congress at Pensacola, cannot easily be removed, as The Prices they proposed giving would not induce any White Man to go amongst them in the Quality of a Trader, 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.

Prices of Goods in the Cherokee Nation much lowered by this province The prices of Goods sold in the Cherokee Nation having been much lowered by this province to gratify the Cherokees gave the first idea to the Creeks of requiring 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.

Occasions the same request from the Creeks.

The great Danger attending such Circumstances will occur to your Lordships, whose Wisdom will point out the measures to be pursued.

In the mean time I shall endeavour by all means in my power to retain the Cherokees, Chactaws & other Tribes firm in our Interest, 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.

Chickasaws and Chactaws perform their Engagements.

I have the Pleasure to inform your Lordships, that the Chactaws and Chickasaws punctually performed their Engagements in sending considerable Flanking parties to attend the 34.<sup>th</sup> Regiment in its Passage up the Mississippi to take Possession of the Illinois.

The Message sent by the Chactaw Nation by their Deputies to the

Deputation from the Chactaws to the small Nations on the Mississippi, hinders them from obstructing the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment. Small Nations on the Mississippi, had all the Effect that could be wished, in aw-  
 ing them from attempting to obstruct the troops, by 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; Lieut Ford of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment, who headed the Chactaws, behaved upon that Occasion with great Perseverance and Prudence; he describes the Country of the Natchez Country formerly inhabited by the Natchez Indians as the finest in the World.

Chickasaws meet the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment The Chickasaws under M<sup>r</sup>. John M<sup>c</sup>. 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, and met the Regiment when it had but five Days bad Provisions left, but they supplied it plentifully with Buffaloe, Bear and Venison, by which Means it was enabled to proceed. Twenty five of the best Chickasaw Hunters with the Commissary attended it to Fort de Chartres.

enable the Regiment to proceed by Supplies of fresh Provisions.

Cherokees wait  
for the  
Regiment

I had also ordered one Hundred  
Cherokees to Rendezvous at the Confluence  
of the Ohio and Mississippi, which they  
performed, but not meeting the Regiment

Blockade the  
Illinois  
Villages

at the stipulated Place, went and lay  
round the Illinois Villages, and gave such  
Employment to the French and Indian

prevent the  
Illinois from  
obstructing the  
Regiment

Inhabitants, as effectually prevented any  
Attempt from them to obstruct the Re-  
obstructing the  
giment, for which Pieces of Service, I have  
General Gage's Directions to return each  
Nation Thanks.

th  
34. Regiment  
5 months & five  
Days upon its  
passage

The Regiment was five Calendar  
Months and five Days upon it's Passage;

Captain Stirling  
& Royal  
Highlanders arrive  
at Fort Char-  
tres.

a Detachment of the Royal Highlanders  
commanded by Captain Stirling was or-  
dered from Pittsburgh, and had taken

Possession of Fort de Chartres, before the

Keep the  
French and  
Indians in Awe,  
till the Regim't  
arrives.

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 Insults of  
the Creeks.

The Chactaws have lately taken  
Revenge on the Creeks, for repeated In-  
sults and Murders committed by them  
with Impunity thro 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 Reconciliation.

Chactaws complain      The Chactaws complain of not being  
of not receiving  
annual      paid the annual Consideration which  
presents

they used to receive from the French;

French still      and as the French still possess New Or-  
possess New  
Orleans      leans, they are indefatigable in keeping

Keep up a  
party among  
the Indians

up a Party amongst these Indians by

their Baissaries, who point out the Dis-  
advantage which they are exposed to

by Changing Masters; such Considerations

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 Lord-

ships fully in different Letters.

A Rapture with  
the Creeks probable-

Necessity of      In the Event of a Rapture with  
courting the      the Creeks which is not improbable, there  
other Tribes & will be a Necessity for preserving, and  
of giving  
Presents.

even Courting the Friendship of the other

great Tribes, and Presents will be Ne-

cessary, which will enable me with some

Prospect of Success to treat with them,

and require such Assistance as may be

necessary of their leading Men, which I

cannot attempt empty handed.

Estimate of  
Presents already  
submitted

I had the Honor of submitting to  
your Lordships an Estimate of Presents  
which I judged to be annually suffi-  
cient for all Occasions within this Depart-  
ment, the present Circumstances seem to  
Extreamly necess-  
ary at this time render them extreamly necessary, and our  
time

retaining the surrounding Nations firm  
in our Interest will be the certain Means  
of bringing the Creeks to Reason, or of  
enabling us to Chastize them, if necess-  
ary; and if His Majesty will be pleased

Powers to  
treat with the  
Indians & re-  
gulate Disorders  
wanted by the  
Superintendent.

to entrust me with proper Powers to  
treat with the Nations within my De-  
partment, and to regulate the Disorders  
of the Traders by making them in some  
Measure responsible for their Behaviour  
to the Commissaries residing in each Na-  
tion; I shall exert all my Application,  
Attention and Abilities, to bring the Af-  
fairs of my Department into some Order,

Inconveniencies  
attending local  
Interfering  
and provincial  
Laws for  
Regulating  
Indian Trade

which cannot be done while every Gov-  
ernor acts as if no other Person had  
a Concern in Indian Affairs, and every  
Province makes Laws for Regulating In-  
dian Trade and Affairs, without knowing

or attending to the Inconveniences which may result therefrom to the Interest of the Whole, and the Management of Indians in General.

Distraction occasioned by the Traders

The Distractions at this Time occasioned by the Traders, will appear to your Lordships by the Abstracts of Letters from the different Commissaries, which I have the 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 behave in a friendly Manner in E Florida

Notwithstanding which Governor Grant writes me of the 3<sup>d</sup> 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 Chickasaw Nation

By a List herewith it appears, that there are Thirty White Men in the small Nation 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 Inconveniences resulting from General Licenses granted by the Governor of this Province. I had the Honor of representing to your Lordships in my Letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> August last to M<sup>r</sup>: 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

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District of America, to the Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations, dated Charles Town 10 July 1766. N<sup>o</sup>: 33  
In Their Lordship's Letter, of the 3<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1766.

( Here is a copy of a letter from Sir W.<sup>m</sup> Johnson to the  
Lords of Trade dated August 20, 1766.

This letter is not here copied as it is printed  
in the "Documents relating to the Colonial History  
of the State of New York" vol. VII pp.851 - 853.)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Dis-  
trict of America, to the Lords Commissioners for  
Trade & Plantations, dated Johnson Hall August 20, 1766.  
No. 1. R Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766

Copy

Proceedings at a Congress with Pontiac and Chiefs of the Ottawas, Poutawattamies, Hurons, & Chippewas begun Tuesday July 23.<sup>d</sup> 1766.

## PRESENT

Sir William Johnson Baronet

Capt<sup>n</sup> Rogers

Claws

Butler

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Shalke of the Royal Artillery

Hay -- Com<sup>y</sup> at Detroit

Ensign Banks

Normand MacLeod Commiss<sup>y</sup> Ind<sup>n</sup> Affairs

at Ontario, Sundry other Gent<sup>n</sup> & Traders

Sir William opened the Congress.

1<sup>st</sup>..... with 3 Strings of Wampum performed the usual Ceremony at Meeting.

2<sup>d</sup>..... Condolled the Death of Aughstaghregi, Chief of all the Hurons in the usual Form and gave three Black Strouds &c.

3<sup>d</sup>..... Cover'd his Grave with a Black Belt of Wampum.

Then Adjourned for that Day, the remainder of which was Spent in Private Conferences with The Chiefs of the Several Nations there Assembled.

At a Congress with Pondiac

aca July 24.<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Present as before,

The Chiefs being all seated Sir William Caused Pondiac's Pipe to be lighted, which after having been handed round by the Interpreter to all present, he address'd them, as follows.

CHILDREN,

My own bad State of health and the uncertainty of your coming (not having heard from you since May last till your arrival here) prevented me from Meeting you sooner, I now however bid you all heartily Welcome to this place, and I hope the great Spirit will enable and allow us to meet and see each other often in this Country, as I have now open'd the Door and made the Road Clear, smooth, and easy for you, and all friendly Indians, who chuse to make use of it; and you may be assured it will not be our faults should the Road be obstructed, this I confirm on behalf of the English with this Belt of Wampum, and I desire you will make it known to all the Nations even to the Setting of the Sun.

A Belt.

CHILDREN,

It gave me much pleasure to find, that you, who are present, behaved so well last year, and

treated in so friendly a manner with M<sup>r</sup> Croghan, one of my Deputys; and that you express'd such Concern for the base behaviour of those, who, in order to obstruct the good work of Peace, assaulted, and wounded him, and murdered some of his party both whites & Indians, a thing before unknown & contrary to the Laws and Customs of all Nations, and what would have drawn up- on those Nations, that were guilty of so heinous a Crime, Our Resentment, as also that of many Nations; but for the Lenity and great humanity of your Father, who pities you and does not delight in Spilling or suffering his Children's Blood to be Spilt, when they make a proper acknowledgement & Submission. M<sup>r</sup> Croghan is now on his way to the Illinois, in order to settle all matters in that Quarter on a proper Footing, when I expect that those two Nations, who last year behaved so ill, will give us and the Indian Nations whom they have struck, a farther proof of their Sincere repentance; and it is incumbent upon you to support him in it, and see that he returns without the least Molestation.

A Belt.

CHILDREN,

I have now, with the Approbation of General

Gage, (your Father's chief Warrior in this Country,) invited you here, in order to confirm & Strengthen your proceedings with M<sup>r</sup> Croghan last year; I hope you will remember all that then pass'd and I desire that you will often repeat them to your Young People, and keep them fresh in your Minds, as we shall do on our parts, as a proof of which here are your Calumets, and Belts, which M<sup>r</sup> Croghan sent me from you; the rest are safe in his possession; here produced their Calumets, Belts, &c. and over and besides we commit every thing that passes between us to writing, so that our Words cannot be lost or forgotten; and I do by this Belt recommend it to you to be punctual & faithfull in all your Engagements with your Father, and not think of trifling with him. A Belt.

CHILDREN,

You begin already to see and feel the fruits of Peace from the Number of Traders and plenty of Goods at all the Garrison'd Posts; and our enjoying the peaceable possession of the Illinois will be found of great advantage to the Indians in that Country; you likewise now see that proper Officers, Men of Honor and Probity, are appointed to reside at the Posts to prevent abuses in trade; to hear your Complaints, and such of them as they cannot

redress they are to lay before me; Interpreters are likewise sent for the assistance of each of them, and Smiths are sent to the Posts to repair your Arms and implements; all this, which is attended with a great Expence, is now done by the Great King, your Father, as a proof of his regard; so that casting from you all Jealousies & apprehensions, you should now strive with each other who should demonstrate the most Gratitude for this best of Princes. - I do therefore now Confirm the assurances I give you of his Majesty's good will, and do insist upon your casting away all bad thoughts, and shutting your ears against all flying Idle reports of bad People, who would be glad you lost our favor.

A Belt.

CHILDREN,

As I have your Interest much at heart, I felt great concern at finding that some of your People of late began to forget their Engagements, and murder'd two of the King's Soldiers near Detroit in the time of profound peace, for which two of the Poutawattamies are yet in confinement at the Detroit they are safe and well taken care of; but it was judged necessary that they, being of the same nation, should be apprehended & kept safe, untill those who had been guilty of the crime were deliver'd

up to Justice, and that is agreeable to their own Engagements enter'd into two years ago. But notwithstanding you have not done so yet, and not doubting but that ( on duly considering your Promises) you will fulfill them. The General and I, from the regard we have for those who remain'd true to their Engagements, have thought proper to release them; and an order will be now sent for their Enlargement, and they will be restored to their People on your return to Detroit; I therefore expect, that you will in return see that proper Satisfaction is immediately made for the Murder of the two Soldiers, and that you will deliver up such of our People as may yet be in your Nations, and as to the Murder committed lately by a Negro on two of your Women at Detroit, you know he is of a different Color and disposition from us, so that his action can not be attributed to the English; on the Contrary he will meet with the punishment adequate to the Crime, and your People may be present to see it inflicted.

A Belt.

#### CHILDREN

It is with infinite concern that the great men at the head of Affairs in this Country have heard of the Murder of some Indians by a parcel of Lawless Banditti on some of the Frontiers; these

mad People were possibly induced thereto from the Crueties exercised upon some of their Friends during the late War; and probably many of the Indians have acted indiscreetly since towards them; but be the cause of their Conduct what it will, his Majesty highly resents it, and his great men in this Country (particularly by the General) are determin'd to find them out and to prosecute them with the utmost Severity, so as to deter others from being guilty of the like; let this therefore give you no farther concern, as it is not a National thing; but rest assured of our Inclination to do you Justice, and Detestation of those, who, by Acts like these, would disturb the public tranquillity so happily Establish'd now for your Interests. A. Belt.

CHILDREN,

I assure you of the King my master's Esteem for all faithfull good Indians, who duly regard their Engagements, and that he will by no means suffer them to be ill used; so that whenever you have any Reason to complain, you are to lay the matter candidly before one of the Commisaries, or other of my Officers in your Country, who, if he cannot do you Justice, will report it faithfully to me, who, having the entire management of your Affairs, and the most ready Inclination to serve you,

will always Study your Interest, and Exert myself to procure you the Satisfaction you may Deserve. I desire you will for the future wait patiently for Redress without suffering your Heads to turn, and give an immediate Check to any of your People, should they get drunk and forget their Engagements. Should any of your People be guilty of Murder, you will deliver them up to us, in order to have their trial in like manner as his Majesty's English Subjects; in such case you shall meet with the like Satisfaction from us, and as his Majesty is sincerely disposed to support you, and to have no dealings with your Enemies, you will in return break off all Connections with any Nation, who may by a Quarrel with us Disturb the public Tranquility, and you will assist us, if we desire it, in bringing them to Punishment.

A Belt.

CHILDREN,

I earnestly recommend Hunting and Trade to you, which will now be more to your Advantage and the Happiness of your Families than ever before, as I have already told you, that Men of Probity and experience are solely appointed to have the particular Inspection of it, & to redress Grievances, these Gentlemen are to reside at the Posts,

that they may be the better enabled to get Justice enforced, and I desire you will all pay a due respect to them; but whilst traders ramble through your Countries without any Check, you cannot be Surprized, that some Frauds will be committed; and I Expect, that all Traders and other His Majesty's Subjects, whose business calls them to the Posts, may meet with your Protection. A Belt.

CHILDREN,

I now with this Belt turn your Eyes to the Sun rising, where you will always find me to be your Sincere friend; and from me you may depend upon hearing what is true and Good, and I charge you never more to listen to those bad Birds, who come with false Stories to lead you astray, and to make you break the Solemn engagements you have in the presence of the great Spirit (who detests Lyars) entered into with the great King your Father and his People; and I exhort you all to be Strong, and to lay fast hold of this Chain of Friendship with the English, that your Children seeing the advantage of it may follow your Example, and may be a happy People, which I should rejoice to see.

Then Pondiac Spoke.

FATHER,

Your Children heartily thank you for

what you have said to them to day, and have heard every thing with pleasure, as every thing is good, and will give an answer to every Article of it to morrow; if we should forget any thing, beg you will remind us of our Omission, as we would be sorry to forget any part of it.

Then Sir William deliver'd a Copy of the Speech to the Interpreter to be again repeated to them at their Quarters, and adjourned for this day.

At a Congress

July 25<sup>th</sup>.

Present as before.

Tenata Chief of the Hurons spoke.

FATHER,

We are come here to day to open our minds to you the King's representative, and hope you'll Excuse us in case we are not able to make a minute answer to every thing you have said to us. Father, when we get home to our Village, we shall shew you, by our Conduct, the unanimity of our Opinion; you Expect perhaps, that we may give an Answer word for word to what has been spoke to us; but we must content ourselves at this time to thank you for all your Goodness,

for having opened the Roads, and made every thing smooth, and being Willing to assist us in promoting Peace, which is the only means we can have to see our Children Prosper. Be persuaded of our fidelity and Determination to follow your good Advice, as it is so much for our Benefit, and that of Posterity. You may be assured, that we won't Omit giving the proper Instructions to our Warriors and Children, that they may be filled with the Sentiments of Peace and they pray the Great Spirit to aid and assist them therein.

A Belt 9 Rows

FATHER, It is many years since you (Sir William) first instilled good Things into our Minds, and you repeated the same sundry times particularly last year by Your Deputy M<sup>r</sup> Croghan; We are very sensible of Your Kindness and good advice which we often repeat amongst our selves, that it may not be forgotten. We now perceive the Goodness of the King our Father in sending so many Traders to the different posts, and we shall do what we can to support them, and use them as our Brothers. I address my Speech to all our Brothers of all Nations, and advise them to behave in the same way we do; for in truth there is nothing upon Earth can persuade

us to do ill; for me, I am steadfast and resolved to quit all Evil, and follow what's good, and I act with you as I did with my French Father. My Sentiments are to hold the Chain of Friendship as fast as I can, and I hope Yours are the same, and I advise all the rest of our Brethren to do the like, as its the only Method to keep us in Amity and Friendship.

A Belt 10 Rows.

FATHER,

We beg you will excuse us, if we do not explain ourselves properly; if our Language is deficient, our Hearts and Sentiments are not, and when we get to our Interpreters at home, we can explain things better. We heartily thank you, Father, for having thought of every thing for our Advantage, for appointing Commissaries for each post, as we do for Your appointing Interpreters and Smiths; we beg you by this String of Wapum to order the latter to repair as well our Arms as all our other implements; and this we do in the Name of all the Nations about Detroit. Father, you see here before you <sup>F</sup>M. Crawford, whom you sent to Us, and who has ever since Spring applied himself assiduously to his Duty; for which reason,

and as Detroit is a place of great Rendezvous for several Nations, we should be glad he was appointed to assist the Commissary there.

A String.

Then Pondiac addressed Sir William.

FATHER,

I beg you will attend to what I have to say; and that you will make allowance for my want of Understanding. Father, we heartily thank the great Spirit for affording us so fine a day to meet upon such good Affairs. I speak on behalf of all the Nations to the westward whom I command, it is the will of the great Spirit, that we should meet here to day; and before him and all present I take you by the hand, and never will part with it, and I call him to witness, that what I now say, I shall steadfastly perform; for since I took Col.<sup>d</sup> Croghan, whom you sent to us last Year, by the hand, I have not let it slip; from this day I am resolved to hold your hand faster than ever; for I perceive, that the great Spirit, who has made all these Lands about us, will have it so. Father, while my Father of France was in this Country, I held him by the hand, and never did any bad action; now he is gone, I this day take

you by the hand in the Name of all the Nations,  
of which I will acquaint those at home, and promise,  
as long as I live, no ill shall ever happen  
about Detroit, if in my power to prevent it.

A Belt 7 Rows.

FATHER,

You told us Yesterday to have Sense and  
to avoid those bad people, who delight in doing  
mischief, and disturbing the public Tranquillity; and  
you may be assured, we shall observe what you  
said; You likewise advised us of M.<sup>R</sup> Croghan's Journey  
to the Illinois, and desired we would take  
Care, that he returned safe, Father be assured  
he shall meet with no Insult; for on my Arrival  
at my Village, I'll send some of my Warriors  
to conduct him back in safety; You had  
reason, Father, to be angry at the Disasters of  
last Year; the Conduct of the Indians there was  
without my knowledge, and contrary to my Inclinations  
and Advice, which was to behave in the  
most friendly manner to all the English they met  
with; but their Minds were afterwards poisoned  
by some other people, which has since given me  
great Concern.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Father

Father,

This day you have conferred a Signal Favour on us by releasing two Poutawattamies, for which we all heartily thank you, and that Nation in particular. Father, it was contrary to my advice, that the Poutawattamies acted this bad part; for I charged them the day I took Your Deputy M<sup>r</sup>. Croghan by the hand, to lay aside all their hatred to the English; but they have not observed my Advice. Father, You told us yesterday, that when these Poutawattamies were delivered up to us, we should bring in every person belonging to you amongst us, and you may be assured, as soon as I return, I'll make a Search among the several Nations, and should any yet remain amongst us, they shall all be delivered up to the Commissary.

2 Belts 1 of 5 & 1 of 6 Rows.

FATHER,

We thank you for the Goodness You have for us in sending plenty of Merchandize to Detroit, this will be a great Means of promoting a good understanding between us, as it will enable us to cloath our Children well; we likewise heartily thank you for not letting the Traders to straggle thro' the Woods to our Villages, but

to trade only at the posts under the Inspection of the Commissaries: it was not prudent to let them ramble, where they pleased; but as you have settled it, there will be no danger along the Waters to the Ports: & then we shall be justly dealt with.

A Belt 6 Rows.

FATHER,

Tho' You address me, yet it is the same as if you address all the different Nations. Father, this Belt is to cover and strengthen Your Chain of Friendship, and I lay it over Yours to shew you, that, if any Nation attacks you or would trouble the Earth, we shall feel it first and resent it. Father, Yesterday You told us to turn our Eyes toward the Sun rising; I do, and when I get home I shall desire all the Nations to do the same, and there they will always see their Father, and, by stretching out their hands, they can always take hold of his.

A Belt 10 Rows.

FATHER,

We thank you for having appointed M<sup>F</sup> Hay our Commissary, as he is a Man we know and esteem. Father, here's a Man (meaning M<sup>F</sup> Crawford) who has made a Friendship

with me, and for whom I have a great Regard, who brought me here, and who knows our Customs and affairs. I beg therefore, that, as Detroit is a place where much Business is transacted, you'll appoint M<sup>r</sup>. Crawford to be assisting to Mr. Hay, at any rate we expect you'll permit him to return with us.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Sir William thanked them for their friendly answers, and then informed, that he had a few Words more to say to them, which he would deliver the next day.

Saturday 26<sup>th</sup>. The Bunt, Chief of Onondaga at the Head of a Party of Warriors, came to Sir William's Quarters, and desired a Hearing; on which Sir William accompanied him to the Arbour, with the Gentlemen, as before; when the Onondaga Speaker Telawarunt made a long Speech concerning the party then present, who returned with a Scalp from the Cherokees. After painting the Scalp Belt of Sumpum, which hung to it, &c they delivered it to Sir William to be disposed of, which he promised to do next day in presence of all the Nations; he returned them Thanks, gave them

Tobacco, Pipes & Liquor, and sent them over the River to their Encampment, where they danced the whole Night.

Sunday 27 ..... 10 a Clock.

Sir William summoned all the Western and other Nations to assemble, and being met in the Bower, spoke to them as follows.

CHILDREN,

The badness of the Weather yesterday prevented my calling you to Council as I intended; I now acquaint you, that the greatest part of your Answer of the 25<sup>th</sup> was very satisfactory; and I hope it may be as sincere and well meant, as my Admonitions to you of the day before; if so, and that you continue in that good Disposition, you will be a happy People, and will always find the King a tender Parent, and His Subjects your firm Friends; this I assure You of by this Belt of Wampun. A Belt.

CHILDREN,

I think proper to acquaint you, that on my way hither, I received Letters from my Deputy M<sup>r</sup>. Croghan with his proceedings at a Meeting held at Fort Pitt last month with the Kingoes, Hurons of Sandusky, Shawanese & Delawares,

at which they settled all Affairs in the most amicable Manner, and in Consequence thereof a considerable Number of each Nation is gone with him to the Illinois, in order to treat with, and arrange every thing there between us, and the Indians of that Country, as well as to make up the Breach with the Kicapous and Musquetens, as they have now expressed the greatest desire for forgiveness, and for being received into the Friendship of the English and their Allies once more; after which, and what we have now done here, I am hopeful, that we shall long enjoy the Blessings of Peace: on your return to your several Countries, you will be more fully informed of what passed thereat. I am to acquaint you also, that the Spaniards have given up a part of their Country to the French King for new Orleans, and that a Spanish Governor is now arrived, & has taken possession thereof, and the French who lived there, are at Liberty to remove to any other part of the French King's Dominions they like; this is the true State of Affairs at present; if you are told otherwise, you are imposed upon, with a view to lead you and others into fresh Troubles, which by this Belt I advise you carefully to avoid. A Belt.

CHILDREN,

I am glad my appointment of M.<sup>r</sup> May is so pleasing to your Nations; and as he has been many years amongst you, and is pretty well acquainted with your Customs, Connections and Trade, I am certain he will render you all the Justice and Service in his Power. It pleases me also to find, that M.<sup>r</sup> Crawford has taken proper Care of you in your way hither, and that he is so agreeable to You all, and so particular an Acquaintance of my Child Pon-diac, on whose Account, as well as his being an honest Man, well versed in, and acquainted with the manners and Customs of Indians, I shall take proper notice of, and make the best Provision I can for him; and that, as soon as may be, in the mean time he will see you safe home, and take care that you do not lose any of your things by the way.

A Bunch of Wampum.

CHILDREN,

It would take up a great deal of your and my time to make you sensible of the many Reasons, which your Father the great King of England had for limiting the Trade of the several Posts only; let it suffice at

present, that I assure you it was intirely to prevent Fraud and Abuses therein, which cannot any other way be effected; these Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Trade and other Your Affairs at the Posts would be unnecessary, was every Man to trade where he pleased; when you consider this properly, and impartially, you must certainly be convinced, that Your Father could not have taken a more effectual Method of serving you; rest then satisfied with the present Regulation; the Posts about you being so contiguous, it can be no Inconveniency to you to repair to them, when you have any thing to trade, and there you will be sure of having Justice done You.

A Belt.

CHILDREN,

Having now gone so far thro' the Business of this Meeting to our mutual Satisfaction, I think it highly necessary, before we break up, to remove every thing, which has or may again create the least uneasiness betwixt us; and as your whole Behaviour here has been dutiful and open, I can have no reason to doubt your ready Compliance, I am then to tell you, that I have seen several, and am

informed there are many more Belts of Wampum in your possession from bad people, and many from you in the hands of those, who boast of them. As these all tend to what is bad, and to the Disturbance of Peace, now so happily settled over this extensive Country, I must insist upon your withdrawing all such Belts out of the Hands of those, whom you sent them to in the time you were drunk; and return those, which you received from those who were foolish enough to quarrel with their Brothers, and that as soon as possible. Then you will convince the great King Your Father of Your Duty to him, and me of the Regard you have for your solemn Engagements now entered into here in the presence of the Great Creator of this Earth, and also of the several Nations now present.

A Belt.

Sir William then told them he had finished what he had to say, on which Pondiac replied.

FATHER,

I thank you for every thing you have said, it being all very good and true, and meant for our Interest and Welfare; I think

with you it is very necessary that all the Belts you mentioned should be withdrawn, and thank you sincerely for your Advice; We shall now take every thing you said into Consideration, and tomorrow Morning answer You fully thereupon.

Then Teiawarunt the Onondaga Speaker stood up with a Cherokee Scalp, replaced Ganughsadega former Speaker of Onondaga in Sir Williams' Name, as he had given a large black Belt of Wampum for that purpose long ago the Scalp was taken by Karaghiagigo, an Onondaga Warrior, and Friend of Sir William Johnson.

Present as before Monday 28<sup>th</sup> July

Pondiac speaks.

FATHER,

We thank you for the good Advice You have given us since we have been here, as it is all good & for our Benefit. Father, You may be assured we shall do every thing you have desired of us, we shall do nothing but what is good and reject every thing bad, not only me, but all the Nations of whom I am Master to the northward. You may be sure by this string I shall fulfill my promises.

A string of 4 Branches

FATHER,

You tell me there are Belts this way as well as to the Northward, which I promise to recall agreeable to Your request; You have reason to desire me to call them in. I have but one amongst the Six Nations, which I should be glad they would deliver up, and I will send them theirs, or bring them to You. Father, all the Belts that are gone to the Northward passed by my Village, and came from the Senecas, and they are so dispersed, that it will take a good while to gather them, and when collected will be more than a Man can carry. I shall upon my Arrival at my Village gather them together, and send them to those to whom they belong, or from whom they came. I assure you, that there is but one of the aforesaid bad Belts belonging to me; and if any Indians say otherwise, they assert a falsehood, and I beg by this String of Wampum, that the six Nations my Brothers now present will return it to me, and I'll do the same by them.

A String 4 Branches.

FATHER,

Yesterday you told me, that the Traders should all remain at the Posts, which gives me pleasure, as it is agreeable to the great King Our Father's

Orders; but we hope that the Trader, who is at present at Fort Erie called Male, may be continued, as it will prevent the Trouble we shall have in going over the carrying place; this is all I have now to say or ask.

A String of Wampum.

Teata of the Hurons spoke.

Father, We are extremely glad to hear the Speech delivered by Our Brother Pondiac, particularly as he is entirely of your Opinion, with whom we join, and return Thanks for the Goodness you have shewn for us - Father, we beg that you and the Six Nations, who are here present, will hear us. We shall answer in a few Words to all the Articles that you proposed Yesterday, which we found to our Satisfaction; for which we thank you, and by this Belt we strengthen your Speeches, and assure you, that we ( the Hurons ) will never cease doing of what is right in support of the public Tranquility, and will hold fast the Chain of Friendship you have given us; You may be assured, that what we say is from the bottom of Our Hearts, and that God is Witness we don't speak from the Lips outward; and if we do otherwise than we say, we run a

Risk of being punished for our perfidy. be persuaded, that upon Our Return to our Village, we shall do every thing in our power, to unite all Our Nation as far as to Sandusky, that we may act in Conjunction in every thing that is good; but as there are some, whose Hearts are not well inclined, namely Sondesoon and Canvighka, who do nothing but strive to disturb the Earth, we can't be answerable for them; they are however a small Number, and incapable of doing much harm. These are the Sentiments of the Hurons. You, Father, must have known us to be sincere, and a people who do not listen to any thing tending to disturb the public Tranquillity.

a Belt 13 Rows.

FATHER, We thank you for having thought of every thing that is necessary for us, as Our Country is a place of Consequence, as we are liable to many Impositions in Our Castles, and as the Commissaries would be needless, if the Traders went in the different Rivers, we rest satisfied with your prudent Regulations, and we hope you will regulate the prices of Goods.

3 Strings.

FATHER, We are convinced you have done

every thing for Our advantage, even to a Smith  
 to mend our fire arms, Axes and Hoes; but  
 as there are some better and abler Workmen  
 than others, we beg you will allow us the  
 one that suits us best, and he that has  
 pleased us for these Twenty or thirty years past  
 named Chauvin. this we beg you'll not re-  
 fuse us. This is all we have to say with  
 Wampum 2 Strings.

We beg you may grant us the person  
 (meaning M.<sup>F</sup> Crawford) who Pondiac ask'd for,  
 to stay at Detroit under M.<sup>F</sup> Hay, that when  
 he has an Occasion to send any where, or  
 should be by any accident absent, we shall  
 always be sure to find one, who we can  
 apply to.

When this was done Sir William or-  
 dered the Interpreter to ask that six Nations,  
 if they were ready to answer to Pondiac's String.  
 Upon which the Onondaga Speaker lighted a  
 Calumet of Peace, which Sir William left in  
 their hands many years ago for that use, and  
 handed it about to the western Indians; after  
 which the Speaker with a Bunch of Wampum  
 addressed himself to the western Nations as follows.  
 MY BROTHERS, Sir William lighted a large

Council, and desire a few of us to be witness of the good works to be done at it, and we have with the utmost pleasure heard what is past, and found every thing to our Satisfaction, and rejoice to see the good work of peace so happily settled, and by this string of Wampum we wipe you from the Crown of your head to the Soles of the Feet, and we fix your hearts upright.

8 Strings of Wampum.

BROTHERS      Ottawas & Hurons,

You told us that after having put Matters on a proper footing between Sir William and you, he engaged You to recall all your Belts that are in Our Villages, & you told us by a string of Wampum, that you were afraid, that these Belts, if they were not taken up, might be the Cause of some bad Consequences hereafter, as we, some of the six Nations now assembled here are extremely satisfied with the Manner you have treated with him, we will now acquaint you, how we came by what Belts we have.

3 Branches Wampum to Pondiac.

BROTHERS,      Here is a Belt we received two years ago from the Miami's, when we were going to

the Illinois with Captain Morris of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment, which was to prevent our proceeding further on our rout, lest we might be insulted on the way; We by this Belt thank the Miamies for their Belt, if well intended, and assure you, that we shall inform the Senecas of what you have said, regarding the Belt, you say you gave the Six Nations; as the Senecas keep all such Things, for they never come the length of our Villages, neither would we suffer them to come to our Council Fire, which you (meaning Sir William) who know our sentiments, may be convinced of.

A Belt 7 Rows to Pondiac.

Pondiac replied.

BROTHERS, I shall return this Belt to the Miamies my Self, and tell them your Sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Chief Delaguande spoke as follows.

Here's a Belt by which we engage you to follow the example of Manitoc Chief of the Ottawas at Sandusky by which he proposed a general peace; and as it comes from Warriors this Speech is much stronger than those from old Chiefs, whose understandings are less Clear; and we assure you, that we are of the same

Sentiments, and exhort you to maintain and support the Engagements you have now entered into before the Master of Life and us (with your Father Sir William,) as it is the sure and only means to preserve & continue that Friendship and Amity, on which our mutual happiness depends.

A belt to Pondiac.

Then addressing himself to Sir William he said,  
BROTHERS, Here's a Branch of Wampum that M<sup>r</sup>. Croghan gave us, and told us he was sent to the Illinois to settle all matters with the Nations there, that he began last year; and as it was reported he ran a risk, in going, he beg'd us to look after him 'till he arrived there, and make a report to our Brother Sir William as also if any accident should happen him.

8 Strings of Wampum.

Then he shewed a Belt, which had been sent from a Nation beyond the Chicasaws to the Shawanese, which they were desired as they spoke all Languages, to send round to all the Nations to exhort them to be steadfast in their Alliances, that the public Tranquillity might not be disturbed.

Then Continued,

BROTHER, We of the Onondaga Nation, with this Belt, return you and the Mohawks many thanks

for your good Advice & Consolation lately sent to us on the News of Kharaghiagigoe and his party being killed by some of your people at Fort Pitt, and we have now the pleasure to inform you, that the account sent us by the Senecas of that affair is without Foundation, our people who were supposed lost having now returned with two Scalps from the Southward, and are here present and glad to see you.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Lastly requested, that the Frenchman, now trading there for Gensang, might be allowed to go among the Onondagas, Oneidas &c<sup>n</sup> along the Oneida Lake.

Then the Speaker produced a Scalp and gave it in the room of a Seneca named Can-iadaric; then finished.

Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> July 1766.

The Indians being all assembled at the Bower, Sir William spoke to the Western Nations, as follows;

CHILDREN, I was in hopes, that after what I had said to you all the Day before yesterday relative to Trade and the several reasons then given you for it's being confin'd to the Posts, you

would have rested satisfied, your desire of having a Man to trade at Fort Erie, would be prejudicial to all the Traders at Niagara; and should they all go to, and trade at Fort Erie, as well as that Man, which they have an equal right to do, would not the Chippawas and Mississauges from the North Side of the Lake have great reason to complain, when they have no other place (as you have) to Trade at. this considered, I hope you will say no more on that Subject.

As to the price of our Merchandize and your Furs and Skins at Detroit, they were settled by me when there, and if it is now (from Circumstances) found necessary to make any alterations in them, the Commissary has power to do so, and will doubtless act for your Interest, as well as that of the Traders, and I dare say to your mutual Satisfaction.

I have it in view to employ M<sup>r</sup>. Crawford as soon as an Opportunity offers, which I expect soon will be, and I desire you may urge it no further, as he himself is well satisfied of my Inclination to serve him; here he is and he will tell you so.

A large Bunch of Wampum.

Brethren

Bretheren of the Onondagas, Oneidas & Cayugaes,

It gave me a particular pleasure to hear you yesterday exculpate yourselves so clearly, and I wish Our Bretheren the Senecas could do the same; but as you observe it is very probable, that the Belt came no further than their Nation; if it is there, I expect you will get it from them, and let it be returned to Pondias, or to me, so that he may get it. I am also to tell you, that I am greatly pleased at the admonitions, which you yesterday gave to the Western Nations now here, and hope you will be ever mindfull of the many Engagements entered into with me, and that you will keep up strictly to them.

A Belt.

BRETHRENN, I am extremely happy to find, that the Report of four Onondagas being killed by our people proves false; indeed I thought as much at the Time, from the Circumstances then mentioned, well knowing that none of the King's Officers or Troops in any of his Garrisons would be Guilty of so rash a thing. I put the General and several Governors to the Trouble of making an Enquiry about it, and Yesterday had a Letter from the former, acquainting

me that, after having made the strictest Enquiry about it at Fort Pitt, &c<sup>d</sup> he could learn nothing more than that Peace reigned every where as far as the Illinois. I shall on my return make the Mohawks acquainted with your Answer to their and my Belt on that occasion, and I must desire that you do immediately recall your Belts, and undeceive those people, to whom you too precipitately sent the News.

A Belt.

CHILDREN of the Western Nations,

To you I now address myself in particular and desire your attention.

Having now finished the Business of this Congress to our mutual Satisfaction, as well as to that of my Bretheren the six Nations, and that without any Deaths or even Sickness on either Side since our meeting, which deserves our Thanks to the great Maker and Preserver of Mankind; I am now to assure you, that it affords me the utmost Satisfaction to see this Congress carried on with so much Sobriety, Prudence and Solemnity on your parts, as it not only looks well, but also denotes Sincerity and good Sense, which I must say (and that to your Credit) you have manifested thro'

the whole, and which will appear well, when laid before the King your Father over the great Lake, and his chief Men here. There remains then, nothing now for me to add or do in order to compleat the great work we met for, but to tell you that I do now strengthen and ratify all my Deputy's Transactions with you last year. confirm all that I have now said to you at this Congress, and bury in Oblivion all past Transactions disagreeable to Our Remembrance, never more to be thought of, so that we may all for the future live together in the strictest Friendship and Brotherly Love; and this I desire you to make public.

A large Belt.

CHILDREN, I have brought with me a Present for You, which you will accept of as a Mark of your Father's Bounty and Regard; it will be delivered to you to Morrow, and M<sup>r</sup> Crawford will take care of such part of it as you do not immediately use, 'till you arrive in your respective Countries. And I recommend it to you all to be carefull of your Shares, that your Families may benefit thereby, and be Witnesses of your Father's Goodness.

Then the Onondaga Speaker replied with returning the Belt Sir William spoke upon, with respect of their having acquainted all the neighbouring Nations with the News of Carourghyahi-goas Death & said they never sent any such Message to any Nation, but kept their mouths shut.

With regard to their withdrawing Pondiac's Belt from the Senecas, he said, that they, the Onondagans, never liked to have any thing to do with any Belts, which had caused any Disturbance, and therefore would leave the withdrawing of said Belt to the Cayugas and Oneidas, being determined never to let any Belt of the kind come to their Village, or into their Council.

handed the Belt to the Cayugas.

After this Pondiac spoke as follows.

FATHER, You may be sure, that all my Brothers, to the Westward, shall hear every thing that has so happily passed here; and I will, as long as I live, do nothing but what will be agreeable to my Father, and that all the Nations, over whom I have any Influence, shall do the same. I shall at all times do every thing in my power to assist you (meaning Sir William) to preserve the public Tranquility from being disturbed. Father, all Our Bretheren here present

have heard your good advice, and are of the same Opinion with me, and promise since you have been so good to bury every thing that was or might be disagreeable to us, that we shall reject every thing that tends to Evil, and strive with each other, who shall be of the most Service in keeping up that Friendship that is so happily established between us, Father, it will take some time before I can make known to all the Nations what has passed here; but I will do it even from the rising of the Sun to the Setting, and from North to South.

FATHER, we heartily thank you for your Present, and are well convinced thereby of the Goodness of the great King our Father, and shall follow your Advice in Conserving it in the manner you mention. Father, we acquiesce in every thing you have said, both as to Trade & every thing else, being convinced you do every thing for our good. We heartily wish all the English may continue to use their promis'd Friendship, as we hope to convince you by our future Conduct, that we are thankfull for the good Advice we have received, and determined to fulfill Our Engagements.

The whole being finished, Sir William

gave them a general Admonition, that he hoped that all that had passed during the Congress might have a deep Impression upon them all, and desired they would repeat it often amongst themselves, and hand it down to their posterity with great Care and under the strictest Injunctions, as on his part what was transacted could not be forgotten, being regularly entered into the Records of Indian Affairs.

Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> delivered the Present to the Western Indians in 4 parts, which pleased them greatly, as it was at the Desire of their Chief Men.

Thursday 31<sup>st</sup> Sir William took leave of Pondiac and all the Chiefs, who with Pondiac informed him, that they proposed to wait upon him next Spring at his House, and hoped the English would keep open the Road of Peace for them, and not suffer any Ill News to come that way; but that they might come as Friends, and hear no Complaints from any Nation which might disturb the public Tranquility. Then shook hands and

embarked; after which Sir William set out  
for Johnson - Hall.

The Foregoing is a true Copy of Sir  
William Johnson's Transactions at On-  
tario compared with the Records.

G. JOHNSON Deputy Agent

Act<sup>S</sup>. as Sec<sup>y</sup>.

Endorsed Copy of S.<sup>F</sup> William Johnson's Trans-  
actions at the congress held with Pontiac,  
and other Western Chiefs at Ontario in  
July 1766, N<sup>o</sup> 2. R. Dec<sup>F</sup>. 1766.

Copy.

Charles Town 23<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1766.

Sir,

I take the Liberty of troubling you with the inclosed Petition to the R<sup>t</sup> Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which I hope you will pardon, and if the Prayer of it appears to you to be Reasonable, may I hope for your good Offices, in inducing the Board to grant it, which will be the greatest Obligation conferred upon,

Sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble Servant,

JOHN STUART.

John Pounall Esq<sup>r</sup>

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District of America to John Pounall Esq<sup>r</sup>. Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Charles Town 23<sup>d</sup> September 1766. N<sup>o</sup> 3. R. Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766.

Copy.

To the R.<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Lords  
Comm:<sup>rs</sup> of Trade & Plantations

The Petition of John Stuart Esq.<sup>r</sup>  
His Majesty's Agent and Su-  
perintendant of Indian Affairs  
in the Southern District  
of North America,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Lordships Petitioner has  
resided in America about Eighteen Years,  
during which time he has been most-  
ly Employed in His Majesty's Service.

That Your Lordships Petitioner  
never has had any Land granted by  
any of His Majesty's Governors to him-  
self, or Family, consisting of One Son  
and three Daughters.

Your Lordships Petitioner therefore  
humbly Prays,

That your Lordships will be pleased  
to recommend to His Majesty to order a  
Tract of Ten Thousand Acres of Land to  
be run out and granted to your Pe-  
titioner in the Province of East Florida,

under the usual Conditions of Cultivstion and  
quit Rents.

And Your Petitioner, as in Duty  
bound, will ever Pray &c.<sup>a</sup>

JOHN STUART.

Endorsed Copy of a Petition of M<sup>r</sup> Stuart  
to the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plan-  
tations. N<sup>o</sup> 4. R. Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766

Sir,

The 28.<sup>th</sup> of last Month I had the honor to introduce my self to you by an Account of the State of Affairs here with regard to the Indian Department, which I hope you will receive, and that the nature of the Subject will apologize for the freedom I have used on that occasion.

I beg leave now to address You on a different Subject at the request of Several Gentlemen of fortune & Character in the province of Pensilvania, who have transmitted to me the enclosed proposals for erecting a Colony at the Illinois, and Earnestly desired I should referr it to you with my thoughts upon the Subject.

As the Scheme appears to me so reasonable and so well calculated for the mutual Interest of great Brittain & it's Colonies, I could not refuse their request, and I am persuaded that if it is duly conducted with the approbation of the Indians and a due regard to their Rights, it will answer many good purposes, and prove a means of checking the Attempts of the French or Spaniards towards establishing a Colony on the other

side of the Mississippi which might draw off our new acquired Allies, and deprive us of the great benifits we may expect from a Commerce with so many Nations, Whilst at the same time it will tend to the security of our Southern Frontiers, & enhance the public Revenue.

I shall be happy, Sir, if my thoughts on this Subject may coincide with yours, and I flatter myself with your pardon for the liberty I now take, as it is intended for a public Benifit, & proposed by Men of whose Motives I can have no doubt.

I have the Honor to be

with the most profound Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

& most Humble Servant.

Johnson Hall

W. JOHNSON

July 10.<sup>th</sup> 1766

The Right Honr.<sup>ble</sup>

Henry S. Conway Esq.<sup>r</sup>

Principal Secretary of State.

Endorsed Johnson Hall. 10.<sup>th</sup> July 1766 Sir William

Johnson, R. 17.<sup>th</sup> Sept.<sup>r</sup> (From Gen.<sup>l</sup>  
(Conway.)

## REASONS for establishing a British Colony

at the Illinois with some Proposals for carrying the same into immediate Execution.

The Country of the Illinois on the Mississippi, is generally allowed to be the most fertile & pleasant Part of all the Western Territory now in Possession of the English in North America.

The French Canadians have long called it, The Terrestrial Paradise.

It appears from the best Intelligence, That about Four hundred French Families are now Settled in that Country; & that, in all Probability it would have been the most considerable French Settlement in North America, had not the Inhabitants throughout Canada, and Louisiana particularly those living among, or near Indians, been Subject to Military Command, liable to be taken from their Farms even in Time of Harvest, to go upon distant Expeditions & to have the Product of their Labour seized for the use of the army.

It has been the mistaken Policy of the French to aim at establishing Military, instead of Commercial, Colonies in North America. Their Views were to expel the English from all their

Settlements on the Sea - Coast, and thereby to engross the whole of the Continent.

In this, however, they have, thro' Providence, been happily disappointed.

But had the French contented themselves with Settling & improving the Country they actually possessed, they would have rivalled the English in their most valuable American Commodities, and have encreased the Commerce of France, & Consequently the French Power, to a very great Degree. For Instance,

The Lands in Louisiana produce Tobacco of a much superior Quality to any rais'd in either Maryland, or Virginia; and Rice & Indigo equal to the best of Carolina.

Those articles, with Skins & Furs, are the principal Commodities, which N. America has hitherto produced to any great Extent, for European Consumption.

But were the Lands on the Mississippi well Settled, we should be enabled to supply all Europe with those Commodities, & at a far cheaper Rate than they could be afforded from any other Country.

But what is of the utmost Consequence to Great Britain, no Country in the known World

is better adapted than this for the Raising Hemp, Flax & Silk.

Of the former, indeed, there are immense Quantities growing spontaneously on the large extensive Plains of Louisiana. And this wild Sort appears from some late Experiments, to have a firmer Texture than that commonly cultivated. The Country likewise abounds with Mulberry Trees; & both native & foreign Silk Worms thrive extremely well there.

Great Britain might also be furnished from thence with Cotton, Copper, Iron, Pot-Ash, Wine, Salt - petre, a great variety of valuable Medicinal Drugs, and other Articles, which, with those mentioned before, make the great Balance of Trade against the Nation, & drain it of its Treasure.

From the Illinois we might likewise carry on a more extensive & advantageous Fur-Trade, with the numerous Indian Nations which reside near the Lakes & the different Branches of the Mississippi, than was ever known since the first Settlement of America; Supplying them with British Manufactures to a vast Amount.

Nor will the French be able to rival us in this Trade, as we can transport our Goods through Pennsylvania & Virginia to that

Country much cheaper than can be done from New Orleans up the Mississippi. This is the only Passage the French have now left, and being all the Way against the Stream is extremely difficult and tedious. Whereas the English have now a ready Communication from Virginia & Pennsylvania to Fort Pitt on the Ohio, & from thence have Water Carriage with the Stream to the Missisipi; and when they have disposed of their Goods to the Indians in that Country, they may easily transport the Commodities they receive in Return down the Missisipi to Mobile, and from thence Ship them to England.

For want of this Opening thro' the Middle Provinces of N. America to the Missisipi the French never had it in their Power to reap so much Advantage from that Country as the English now may.

After several Disappointments, & much Expence & Trouble, the English have at length got Possession of all the French Posts on the East side of the Missisipi.

A Question arises. What will be the most efficacious means of supporting these Posts, so distant from every British Settlement, & yet so necessary to maintain the British Interest amongst

the numerous Indian Nations which inhabit that, and the adjacent Country.

It is answered, That there is no Way so effectual as to settle a Colony at the Illinois, under a good Civil Government.

This Colony being in one of the finest Corn Countries in the World, would have it in its Power, not only to Supply the different Posts in the Indian Country, but the two Floridas. with Provisions. Several of the French Writers term it the Granary of Louisiana, and mention that at a Time when there happened to be a Scarcity at New Orleans, the French Settlement at the Illinois, small as it then was - sent them upwards of 800,000 Weight of Flour.

If we have not a Colony on the Spot, to support the Posts we are now possessed of in that Country, the French who have a Fort & an encreasing Settlement on the opposite Shore of the Missisipi, will have it in their power, by means of their Influence with the Indians, to intercept our Supplies, interrupt our Trade, and ultimately cut off all Communication between the Illinois and the present English Colonies.

It is said, that many of the French in Canada, & Numbers of those settled on the East side of the Missisipi, near our Posts, intend to remove to the Settlement belonging to the French on the opposite Shore.

Should the French succeed in establishing a Colony there (which they probably will. as it is in so fine a Country ) and we have not another to balance it, in that Part of the World, the Consequences may be very prejudicial to the British Interest.

It may not be amiss to quote here the Sentiments of a late Writer very conversant with this Subject. In speaking of the Fineness of the Soil & Climate of the Country on each side the Missisipi, near the Illinois, he says "It is this that "has made the French undergo so many long " & perilous Voyages in North America, upwards of "Two Thousand Miles, against Currents, Cataracts, "A boisterous Winds on the Lakes, in order to " get to this Settlement of the Illinois, which is " nigh to the Forks of the Missisipi, the most " important Place in all the inland Parts of "North America, to which the French will soon- " er or later remove from Canada; and there " erect another Montreal, that will be much more

" dangerous & prejudicial to us, than ever the other  
 " in Canada was. They will here be in the Midst  
 " of all their old Friends & allies, & much more  
 " convenient to carry on a Trade with them, to  
 " Spirit them up against the English &c. than ever  
 " they were at Montreal. To this Settlement, where  
 " they likewise are not without good Hopes of  
 " finding Mines, the French will forever be re-  
 " moving, as long as any of them are left  
 " in Canada."

The most likely Way to prevent these Mis-  
 chiefs, & to enable the English to dispossess the French  
 of the remaining Part of Louisiana, should a  
 future War make it expedient, will be, it is  
 thought, to establish a Colony there, agreeable to  
 the following Proposals, viz.<sup>t</sup>

1. Let the Crown purchase of the Indians  
 all their Right to that Tract of Country lying  
 on the East Side of the River Mississippi, between  
 the Illinois River & the River Ohio, & fifty Miles  
 back from the said River Mississippi.

#### REMARKS.

This Tract includes Fort Chartres, Cahoke, &  
Kakasquias (three considerable French Settlements)  
 and it is said, from good Authority, that  
 the Indians have expressed an Inclination

to part with it to the English on very moderate Terms, and that they might easily be persuaded to sell all the Lands as far back as the Heads of the several Small Rivers which empty themselves into the Mississippi between the Illinois & the Ohio: They having a greater Quantity of fin(e Hunting) Country than they can ever have any use for. - This would be a sufficient Tract to begin a Colony upon, & having a natural Boundary, would be the most preferable.

2 Let a Civil Government be established there, agreeable to the Principles of an English Constitution.

3. Let the first Governor be a Person experienced in the Management of Indian Affairs, & who has given Proofs of his Influence with the Savages.

#### REMARK

This is a Matter of the utmost Consequence in the first Settlement of a Colony surrounded by Indians: And for want of a due Attention to it, many Undertakings of the like kind have either entirely failed, or been greatly impeded.

4. Let all the Lands which may be granted

within the first Twenty Years be laid out in Townships, after the Manner practis'd in some of the New England Colonies, or according to the plan laid down in the Historical Account of the Expedition under Col. Boquet, lately publish'd ( quod vide)

## REMARK

The advantages of this Mode of Settling in a Country surrounded by Savages, who may one day become "emies, are too obvious to need mentioning.

5 Let Grants of Land in this Country be offered to the Provincial Officers, & Soldiers who served in the late War in America, on the following Terms, viz.<sup>t</sup>

100 Acres to every common Soldier.

150 Acres to every Corporal & Serjeant.

250 Acres to every Ensign.

350 Acres to every Lieutenant.

350 Acres to every Surgeon.

350 Acres to every Chaplain.

300 Acres to every Captain.

750 Acres to every Major.

1,000 Acres to every Lieu.<sup>t</sup> Colonel.

12,00 Acres to every Colonel.

The Soldiers, Corporals & Serjeants who have served more Campaigns than one to have Ten

Acres besides for each Campaign after the first. The Ensigns, Lieutenants, Surgeons, Chaplains & Captains, Thirty; and the Majors, Lieut Colonels, & Colonels, Fifty Acres, in like Manner. Each General Officer (of which there were Two or Three) to have a Grant of 5,000 Acres. The whole to be granted in Fee, and to be exempt from Quit Rent for a certain Term of Years, or for, & during the natural Lives of the said Officers & Soldiers; and then to be liable to the same only as is reserved in Virginia. No Grant to be made to any Officer or Soldier under Fifty Years of Age, who does not appear in Person at the Illinois ( with a Certificate from the Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province in whose Employ he was, Specifying his Station, & the Number of Campaigns he was in the Service) and actually make a Settlement on the Lands for which he shall receive a Warrant of Survey. - But such Officers & Soldiers as are Fifty Years of Age & upwards, & who may not incline, or be able to remove to the Illinois, Should be allowed either to dispose of their Rights to Grants of Lands to such Persons as will Settle them, or to place Tenants thereon, as may be most inconvenient to themselves, Provided; That every Officer & Soldier, who does not make, or cause to be made, a Settlement &

Improvements on the Lands he may be entitled to, within Six Years after the Arrival of an English Governor at the Illinois in order to establish a Colony there, Shall forfeit all Right & Title thereto. Provided also that every Officer of the Rank of a Captain & upwards, shall at his own proper Cost & Expence settle upon his Grant at least One White Protestant Person for every hundred Acres thereof, within Six Years next following the Date of his said Grant. Subject to the Forfeiture of such Proportion of the said Grant, as there shall be a deficiency of that Number of Settlers. It would be proper for the Crown to furnish the Soldiery with a few Implements of Husbandry at their first Arrival at the Illinois, and to allow all Settlers the use of the King's Boats at Fort Pitt, & other Assistance, to transport themselves as far as the Mississippi.

#### REMARK.

The giving Encouragement to these Men, who are Soldiers as well as Farmers, &c. to engage themselves, in the first Settlement of this Country, will be not only Right in Point of Policy, but be an Act of Justice. The Provincial Officers & Soldiers who have Served in the several Campaigns during

the War in America, and who have undergone equal Fatigues, & run equal Hazards with the King's Troops, think it extremely hard that they should not be allowed, as well as the disbanded Regulars, a Grant of Some of the Lands in that immense Tract of Country, which they have assisted in obtaining from the Enemy, especially as they had- not equal advantages when in Service, The Officers not being entitled to Half Pay, nor the Men to Chelsea Hospital. - They were generally paid off & discharged, as soon as the Campaign was over. The giving these Persons Lands in proportion to their Rank, & the Number of Campaigns they have served, will be likewise a great Encouragement to the Colonists to enter into the Military Service on any future Occasion. And, besides, it is said, that at the Beginning of the late War, the Americans were promised, or given to understand, that such of them as engaged in the Provincial Service, should, when the War was at an End, have some Gratification in Lands as is here proposed.

6. Let all Mines & Minerals belong to the Owners of the Lands in which they may

be found, except those denominated Royal Mines,  
 & of these let the Crown reserve a Fifth, clear  
 of all Charges.

REMARK.

This will encourage People to be at the Trouble & Expence of Searc(hing) for and working of Mines, but if the whole or too great a Part is reserved to the Crown, they will want the necessary Inducement to make Discoveries, whereby both the Crown & nation may be prevented from receiving many advantages.

7 Let there be 500 Acres reserved in every Township for the Maintenance of a Clergyman of the Established Church of England.

REMARK.

As it is the Interest of every Nation, that the Religion, it has thought proper to establish, should be the Religion most generally prevalent throughout its Dominions, this Matter ought to be particularly attended to in America, & the Church well Supported there, otherwise Presbyterianism will become the Established Religion in that Country. It is much to be regretted, that the Crown did not reserve in each of the Colonies, Lands for this purpose, at the Time of granting

their respective Charters. It is however not yet too late for the Crown to cause such Reservations to be made in many of the old settled Colonies, particularly Nova Scotia, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina & Georgia, Care should likewise be taken in Time, to make the like Provision in our new Acquisitions, Canada, and the two Floridas.

8. Let the Bounds of the Colony be as follows, viz. From the Mouth of Ouisconsin ( or Wisconsin ) River down the Missisipi agreeable to Treaty, to the Forks, or Mouth of the Ohio, Then up the same River Ohio to the River Wabash, thence up the same River Wabash to the Portage at the Head thereof, Then by the said Portage to the River Miamis & down the said River Miamis to Lake Erie, Thence along the several Courses of the said Lake to Riviere al Ours ( or Bear River ) and up the said River to the Head thereof, & from thence in a straight Line, or by the Portage of St Joseph's River & down the same River to Lake Michigan, then along the several Courses of the said Lake on the South & West side thereof to the Point of Bay Pains, & along the several Courses on the East side of the said

Bay to the mouth of Foxes River, thence up to the head thereof and from thence by a Portage to the Head of Ouisconsin River, & down the same to the Place of Beginning.

REMARK.

These being natural Boundaries may be easily ascertained. Altho no Persons should be allowed to settle on any Lands, but what are within the Bounds purchased by the Crown of the Indians, Yet it will be highly proper that the Civil Jurisdiction of the Colony should extend much farther than will be probably purchased for many Years to come; Otherwise loose evil disposed Persons may straggle into those Parts, & commit Disorders that may involve the Colony in Disputes with the Indians, and be attended with fatal Consequences. And it might have good Effects if a Civil Authority was likewise established at D'Etoit, to take Cognizance of all Misdemeanors committed by British Subjects upon the Lakes and Country adjacent.

9. But that a Colony may be speedily settled at the Illinois, & the Crown & Nation receive the advantages to be derived from it, without

Delay, A Company of Gentlemen of Character & Fortune are ready & willing to engage, That, if the Crown will make them a Grant, in Fee of hundred Thousand acres of Land free of Quit Rent for Years to be located in one or more places as they shall chuse, within the Bounds above mentioned, They will at their own proper Cost & Expence, Settle thereon at least One white Protestant Person for every hundred acres within Years next following the Date of their Grant, Subject to the Forfeiture of such Proportion of the unsettled Part of the said Grant as shall be equal to a Deficiency of that Number of Settlers and the said Company will likewise engage to settle at least 2,000 of the said Persons on the Lands aforesaid within Years next after the Date of the said Grant, or the arrival of a Governor in the said Colony; Unless an Indian War should happen to put it out of their Power.

The Crown need not be put to much Expence to procure the Settlement of this advantageous Colony. The principal Charges will be a Salary to the Governor, & some other Officers of Government for a few Years. When the Colonists will be enabled to support

their own Civil Establishment.

And if there were two or three Companies of light Infantry, and one of light Hor(se) raised & disciplined in the manner & on the Terms, recommended by Col. Boquet in the Publication before mentioned, they would not only be an effectual Security for the Colony in its Infancy, but also contribute greatly to the Protection of the Frontiers of the old settled Colonies from the Incursions of the Indians; and they would likewise be of infinite Service in case of a future War with the French. This Corps might be raised & disciplined within a Year, or two at farthest; when the Regiment now posted there might be employ'd upon other service more suitable to such Troops, unless indeed it should be thought necessary to keep a few of them to do Garrison Duty for some Time longer. The Officers, who served during the war in America, in the Corps of light Infantry and Rangers would (be) the most proper to raise & discipline the Foot Companies; but for the light Horse it will be necessary that Officers should be sent from England, who

have been accustomed to that service. Horses of a good sort are to be had in great Plenty at the Illinois. If a Company ( or ) two of this kind of Soldiery were also to be kept at each of our principal Posts in the Indian Country, it would be the most likely Means of deterring the Indians from going to War with us in future.

Endorsed Reasons for Establishing a British Colony at the Illinois with some proposals thereon &c 1766. In S.<sup>r</sup> William Johnson's July 10.<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Copy.

May it please Your Majesty.

We the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Majesty's Treasury, having taken into our Consideration the several Proposals for working the Coal Mines in the Island of Cape Breton & upon reading the Order of Council of the 20<sup>h</sup> of July 1764. The representation of the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations & the other Papers & Documents relative to this Subject, & after mature Deliberation on this important Reference, We think it our Duty, before We submit our Opinions to your Majesty upon the Merits of the respective Proponents, the Terms which they offer, or the Mode & method of granting a Lease of these Mines to them or any of them & their Associates, humbly to represent to Your Majesty that many doubts have arisen in the Course of the Examination, of this Matter, with respect to the Propriety & Expediency of suffering the Coal Mines in this Island to be work'd at all. We have considered that in the late Grants of Lands in America, Your Majesty has been advised to make an Express Reservation of Mines of Coal, which tho' of less immediate & intrinsic than Gold Silver & Copper, may yet, from other incidental Circumstances,

& as a material leading to extensive Manufactures be consequentially & finally, of as great if not of greater national Moment: We consider'd that it has been the Policy of this Century to give Large Bounties upon the Produce of Pig & Bar Iron, in order to divert the Colonies from the Manufacture that, from the same Contemplation, the Legislature has forbid the Erection of Blitting Mills in America, & that, in Consequence of these wise Provisions Iron is at present imported from the Colonies in the Materials & returned to them in Manufacture. It appeared to Us that it might seem a sudden & direct Contravention of this excellent Policy, were We to advise Your Majesty to furnish America with the only possible Means of establishing a Manufacture, which Parliament has exerted so much Authority & taken so many Measures to prevent.

We beg leave also humbly to represent to your Majesty that it has been alledged to Us that the Quality of the Cape Breton Coal is the same as the Coal of Scotland, & therefore unfit for the Manufacture of Iron by the Hammer; but We had no satisfactory Evidence of this Fact laid before Us, & one of the

Petitioners in particular being examined to this essential Point answer'd with great Candour & Disinterestedness "That he thought it more than " probable that Coal, fit for any Manufacture " might be found in a Vein of such Extent " as that of Cape Breton is represented to be."

We humbly represent to your Majesty that the argument in the representation of the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Trade & Plantations drawn from the high price of Coals in England, seems to be a good reason for preventing the Exportation of them to America, but does not touch the other, & as we think, the higher Considerations which spring from the Nature of Commerce & the relation of the Colonies That as the prudence of the Measure is equivocal, the object of advantage proposed by it is very confined in as much as the utmost Expectation of revenue for Five Years amounts to no more than £ 25,000, and after that Term it is supposed the Profits may be doubled: That having open'd the Mines of Coal in Cape Breton, it might be afterwards very difficult to refuse the same Privilege upon equal Necessity or Convenience alleged, to other Provinces, where Coal

proper for the Hammer might meet the Bar  
 & every thing necessary for the Manufacture  
 of Iron, be found within the Provinces them-  
 selves - For these reasons We are humbly of  
 Opinion that the Opening Coal Mines in America  
 to be worked at large, is in itself at least a dis-  
 putable Measure in Point of Expediency; & that  
 it appears to Us, with great Deference & Submis-  
 sion to your Majesty to be an innovation of the  
 System hitherto pursued in the regulation of the  
 Colonies, too doubtful in the Principle & too delicate  
 in the Consequences to be adopted and recom-  
 mended by an Office

All which is most humbly submitted  
 to your Majesty

GRAFTON

C. TOWNSHEND

GEO: ONSLOW

PRYSE CAMPBELL.

Treasury Chambers)

Octo<sup>r</sup>. 28. 1766. )

Endorsed Copy of a Representation from the  
 Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Treasury, to his Majesty re-  
 lating to the Proposals for work<sup>g</sup> Coal Mines  
 in the Island of Cape Breton Treasury Cham<sup>rs</sup> 28. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1766.

Lond<sup>o</sup> 8 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1766

Sir

As we conceive that the Success of our Enterprize for the raising of manufacturing of Iron Hemp & Pot Ash in America under the Direction of M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Hasenclever is a very great National Object, and that any Discredit reflected upon our agent from the Failure of his Partners may in a great Measure prevent the good Effects thereof, we take the Liberty to request that you will employ your Interest with His Majesty's Secretary of State to procure a Letter to the Governor of New York, informing his Excellency that M<sup>r</sup>. Hasenclever's Associates in this particular Business are determined to support him, & desiring the Governor to afford him all proper Countenance & Protection -- We are

Sir Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> & most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>:

Wm. Robertson

John Elwes

John &amp; Peter Duval

J. Dampier

William Berry

Mure Son &amp; Atkinson

Rich<sup>d</sup> WillisFor M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Crofts

J Dampier

P procur<sup>s</sup> of the heirs of J<sup>s</sup> CrawfordHerries & C<sup>o</sup>

To General Greme

Addressed To Gen<sup>l</sup> Graeme Golden Square

Endorsed 8 Nov.<sup>ber</sup> 1766. Manufacturers of Iron,  
Hemp & Potash in America, To General Graeme

Charlestown 8 August 1766

Sir,

I had the honor of writing you jointly with Governor Grant from S.<sup>t</sup> Augustine the 9 December with full Accounts of our Transactions with the Creeks at the Congress of that Nation held at Picolata.

The Situation of Affairs in the Cherokee Nation at that time required particular attention, and rendered my Return to this province necessary. The encroachments made on the Hunting Grounds of those Indians gave uneasiness, not only to them but to all the Tribes in this Department, and they would not Consent to have the Line Run out as proposed by Lieutenant Governor Bull till they should hear from me on that Subject, but upon my writing to them, & sending my Deputy M.<sup>r</sup> Cameron to be present with their Headmen in marking the Boundary, it was effected in April last, to their Satisfaction so far as related to this Province, They request that the Line may be continued behind North Carolina & Virginia, upon which Subject I have applied to the Respective Governors, and propose going immediately to North

Carolina to forward that Business.

The Government of Virginia were not able to bring the Murderers of nine Cherokees in Augusta County of that Province, to Justice, and as they have neglected to Satisfy the Relations of the deceased that affair cannot be considered as settled, The Relations of the murdered can only be Satisfied by punishing the Murderers or paying for each Indian killed a Certain Value to his Relations, This will Account for the death of M.<sup>r</sup> Boyd, lately killed by some Cherokees as he was returning to Virginia, from whence he had been sent to the Cherokee Nation to transact some Business for that Government. My Deputy M.<sup>r</sup> Cameron by my directions publicly upbraided them for this Action, but they disowned, it, and said it was perpetrated by a party of the Northern Tribes who are at War with them.

The Cherokees are greatly harrass'd by perpetual incursions of the Northern Indians, and strongly solicit our Mediation to obtain peace for them, The Government of Virginia applied to Sir William Johnson in behalf of the Cherokees, on this Subject, which he Communicated to me, as these Indians are much under the

Influence of the Creeks who have been Assiduous in inflaming their resentment for the Murder of their People, and who have been endeavouring to form a Confederacy among the great Nations, and to dispose them to a general Rupture with us; however the dictates of Humanity might incline me to contribute to their Relief, yet in a political point of View I conceived that it would be improper for us to be Active in mediating between them & their Enemies. As this Matter concerns the peace of the Provinces contiguous to the Cherokees, I have applied to the Respective Governors for their Opinions, that I may be thereby directed in the Steps I shall take and Request of Sir William Johnson to pursue to whom I shall accordingly write

Notwithstanding the repeated Engagements of the Creeks at the different Congresses they are still very insolent & greatly disposed to be Troublesome since the Congress at Pensacola they have committed Murders without giving any Satisfaction their Emissaries have been in all the great Tribes to dispose them to a General Rupture with us & to form a Confederacy

The Mortar Warrior now called Otis Mico

is at the head of the dissatisfied party in his Nation, notwithstanding his warm profession of friendship at Pensacola, the Reason of his discontent I find to be that at the Congress he proposed such an Abatement of the Prices of goods as was impracticable & was consequently refused, at that time he thought nothing too great a price for his Friendship, and his not being gratified greatly Mortified his Pride, It will be very difficult to Satisfy the Creeks in this particular especially as Affairs are now Circumstanced, every Indian Nation is filled with Traders from the different Provinces under very different Regulations, & without being Subjected to any general Jurisdiction the Consequences of which are the greatest disorder and Confusion: The Competition & Jealousies amongst themselves divide the Indians into Parties, upon whom they practise every imaginable trick and Fraud, such practices when detected amongst Savages, naturally bring on these Acts of Violent Resentment so much complained of by which we are constantly in danger of having a War with all the Nations, against which our greatest Security is the Animosities that Subsist amongst themselves.

The general Licenses & unlimited Power of

substitution granted to the Traders from this province have filled all the Nations with People that could not or would not Choose to reside in any Society subjected to Laws and by their Licenses They are not Subjected to pay any obedience to the Superintendant or his Officers. & they are entirely remote from every Jurisdiction or Authority by which they may be kept in order and their Enormities punished.

It is true Sir, Traders act under general Licences in the Northern Department, but by their Bonds they Subject themselves to observe the Instructions and pay obedience to the authority of the Superintendant and to reside at some particular Post under the immediate Power & Inspection of proper Officers, but in this department there are no Posts in the great Nations, except Fort Prince George near the Cherokees and Tombeckby near the Chactaws and none of the Governors except M<sup>r</sup> Johnstone have thought Proper to insert any Clause in the Security Bonds given by the Traders, subjecting them to the Orders of the Superintendant or his Officers. The Traders, their Substitutes & Pack-horsemen wander where they please to Every Nation & through every Village, I beg leave Humbly to Suggest the immediate Necessity of some

regular Plan being concerted and carried into execution, establishing a Jurisdiction which may extend to, and operate in every Nation, by which the Traders may be rendered responsible for their Enormities, and Justice may be procured to the Indians - which if done in time may be very conducive to keep Peace and avoid the Trouble which may Otherwise reasonably be expected. And if the Number of Traders were limited, & the Power of granting Licenses vested in the Superintendant, or the Governors restricted to grant them in certain Districts only the prices of goods would admitt of such reasonable abatement as might Satisfy the Indians, and Indian Countries would no longer be a Receptacle for Vagabonds & Enemies to all Order, and that local interfering of Provinces & the Competition between Traders acting under different Licences & regulations would be avoided, and in Case of Necessity stopping the Trade from any Nation of Indians would be rendered practicable which is not the Case at present.

And I likewise humbly propose that the degree of Attention to be paid by the respective Governors to the representations of the Superintendant be ascertained as my Letters upon Business of Importance in my department may Often

not be answered by the Governors who have no Instructions to Consult or Correspond with me on matters merely Relative to the Management of Indians.

The Indian Nation in this department are fewer, than in the Northern but they consist of greater numbers of men, live more Compactly & contiguous to our Provinces, and more in Community with each other than the Northern Tribes & the Provinces in this Department are much weaker & less able to support themselves in the Event of an Indian War than those in the other department.

Should the Creeks break out, their Attack would be on the two Floridas & Georgia, which have not force enough to act Offensively, and a defensive War with Indians will always be favourable to them and disadvantageous to us, and to attack such a Nation as the Creeks in their Towns would be attended with many great difficulties & very great Expence. None of their Towns are accessible by Water, except four or five detached Villages in the Neighbourhood of S.<sup>r</sup> Marks, Appalatche, and on Chatahootche River the farthest up of which Chiscataloofa is one Hundred & Thirty Miles from

the nearest of the Coweta or lower Towns.

The whole Nation contains at a moderate Calculation 3500 or more Gun men & their Towns are about 350 Miles from Augusta in Georgia above 400 miles from S<sup>t</sup> Augustine, many great Rivers to Cross and 180 or 200 Miles from Pensacola, I mean the Towns most Contiguous to each Province, and they Live afterwards dispersed thro' a Space of near 300 Miles. - Any force marching against them must Carry Necessaries And provisions of every sort, no resource or Supply can be expected from the day they sett out till they return. There are no roads made that would admitt of Waggon, Stores & Provisions of all Sorts must be Carried on Horses and the Number necessary on such Occasion would be very great, as the Least they could sett out with would be 3 months Provisions & the Common Load for a Horse in this Country is One Hundred & Fifty weight. The necessary Number of Horses for such an Expedition could not be found in the Floridas, and as no forage could be provided, they could only subsist in the Summer time when Grass is plenty in the Woods, which on Account of the Heat would be very inconvenient for the People.

I therefore presume it will be more agreeable to Government to palliate & soften Matters till proper Regulations can be Concerted & take place, by which They may be brought to their Senses, or should more Vigourous Measures be taken or determined on as the best Alternative, time will be necessary for making the proper preparations.

I hope for your Pardon Sir for presuming to Offer my opinion on these Matters but I conceive it to be my duty to impart to you such Considerations as naturally arise from my knowledge of those Indians & their Country.

The Chactaw Nation is now at War with the Creeks which may probably divert the Attention of the Latter from attempting any act of hostility against the Provinces for some time & is a favourable Circumstance, I have directed my Deputy in West Florida to take no Steps which may tend to promote a Reconciliation but by all means in his power to Cultivate a firm Friendship with the Former.

I have Likewise sent Talks to the Cherokees & Chickasaws, who as well as the Chactaws were very assisting to the 34 Regiment in taking Possession of the Illinois, & posts on

the Mississippi each Nation furnished a Body of 100 Warriors some of whom flanked the Regiment, secured the Banks of the Mississippi & furnished the Troops with fresh Provisions, while others surrounded the Illinois Villages & diverted their Attention.

I shall use my utmost Endeavours to preserve Those Nations firm in their Attachment to us, as far as Circumstances will Admitt, The Chactaws look for the annual gratuity they used to Receive from the French, & the Cherokees have not been taken Notice of Since the general Congress at Augusta, which they interpret to be disrespect.

I have the Honor of submitting to the Board of Trade an Estimate of presents which would annually serve for all Occassions within this Department and I begg leave to give it as my Opinion that they are now very necessary to Secure the Chastaws, Cherokees & Chickasaws in our Interest, reward their past Services, and prepare them for such as may be required of them in Case of need.

I humbly hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to entrust me with the proper Powers of treating with Indians & Carrying on the Bussiness

of this in the same Manner as is done by the Superintendent of the Northern Department, that my Right of Acting in Cases of emergency may be not disputed, which probably will be the Case without such Authority, and the Business to be transacted is of full as great moment as any with the Indians to the Northward. A Confederacy of the great Nations in this Department would be very Troublesome & require great Force to get the better of, as the Government of New Orleans may still be Looked upon as French & the Inhabitants as assiduous in making Parties & Intriguing with the Indians as ever.

I have the Honor of being with the  
greatest Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient and

Most humble Servant

JOHN STUART

Endorsed Charles-Town. 8.<sup>th</sup> Aug.<sup>t</sup> 1766, M<sup>r</sup> Stuart,  
Superintend.<sup>t</sup> for Indian Affairs in the Southern  
District of America, R 13. Oct.<sup>r</sup>

( Here is a copy of a letter from Sir W<sup>m</sup> Johnson to the  
Lords of Trade -dated October 8, 1766.

This letter is not here transcribed as it is printed  
in the "Documents relating to the Colonial History  
of the State of New York." vol. VII pp 871 - 873)

( The following variations are noted.)

p 871 l. 6 underline in ms "Ontario"

21 in ms run on

872 L. 3 in ms beginning at "Your" fresh paragraph

25 " " " " "If they" fresh paragraph

873 11 ms reads " I have the Honor to be with

the utmost Respect,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most

Obedient & most Devoted

Humble Servant

W. JOHNSON

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from S<sup>r</sup> William Johnson,  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to the Lords Com-  
missioners for Trade & Plantations, dated Johnson Hall  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 8. 1766. R 15 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766, from the Board of Trade.

Copy.

Extract of a Letter from His  
Excellency General Ogle Commander  
in Chief in North America dated  
at New York 30 August 1766

I am favoured with your Letter of  
the 2 and 8 August with their several in-  
closures: The Cherokees seem pleased with the  
Line you have Run in South Carolina, and  
I hope the same will be done to their Satis-  
faction as well in North Carolina as Vir-  
ginia; the Situation of Affairs required we  
should do what is agreeable to them; but  
they should be kept in Suspense as to the  
Peace they desire, thro' our Mediation, with  
their Northern Enemies. If we can bring  
them, with the hopes of obtaining peace there,  
and every other Means in our power, to  
declare against the Creeks, we should en-  
deavour to Negotiate for them with the Six  
Nations, Shawnee, &c. but not otherwise as  
their Conduct by your Account seems somewhat  
Suspicious. The Chactaws would be Spirited up,  
till they get too deeply engaged to retreat; and  
if the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Catawbaws, &c can  
be also prevailed upon to Act against the

Creeks, a few Provincials and regulars, properly employed with their Allies in their incursions against the Common Enemy, will soon bring the Creeks to Reason. Another thing to be Considered is, that it can't be imagined Government would be willing to enter into such Costly Operations at the Sole Expence of the Crown, but expect, that such Provinces, as are able to Bear it, should be at the Expence themselves, What I have mentioned seems to me the best thing we can do, if Affairs must absolutely come to a Rupture; but if the Creeks see such preparations making against them, more I imagine than they will be able to withstand, it is more than probable, that their pride and Insolence will abate, and they will be glad to Terminate all differences with us in an Amicable way without pushing these Affairs to Extremity. And this in my opinion is the most Eligible thing we can do, if it can be brought about; for we can never be gainers by a War with Indians.

Endorsed Extract of a Letter from His Excellency  
General Gage Commander in Chief in North  
America dated at New York 30 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1766.

(Copy)

Charles Town 16:<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1766.

My Lords,

I had the Honor of laying a full Account of Indian Affairs in this Department before your Lordships, in my Letter of 10:<sup>th</sup> July last in which I mentioned particularly the Disaffection of the Creek Nation. I now lay before your Lordships, Governor Johnstone's Letter of 30:<sup>th</sup> September, and an Abstract of M.<sup>r</sup> Charles Stuart's Letter of 1.<sup>st</sup> October, containing an Account of Two Chickasaw Traders being murdered by the Creek Indians.

Upon receipt of the alarming advices which I before received from West Florida, and which I had the Honour of communicating to your Lordships, I lost no time in writing to the respective Governors in this District, and to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces; and I enclose an Abstract of General Gage's Letter of 30:<sup>th</sup> August, which contains his Sentiments of the Measures to be pursued, should the Creeks persist in behaving in such manner as to render a Rupture with them necessary I have also communicated the Contents of General Gage's Letter, as well as the Intelligence

contained in Gov:<sup>r</sup> Johnstone and Charles Stuart's last Letters to the different Governors, and acquainted them of the Steps which I am to take which are, to send off Instructions immediately to the Commissaries residing in the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations, to use all possible means of engaging those Indians to join us, should be contrary to our Inclinations be forced into a War with the Creeks; to send off immediately a Person properly authorized by me to demand Satisfaction for the late Murder, and in the Event of a Refusal to apply to the Governors to stop the Trade from their respective Provinces to that Nation. as the Chactaws are now thoroughly engaged with the Creeks, and the Chickasaws, upon the point of breaking with them in consequence of their having murdered one of their Countrymen lately, I think it very probable, that Satisfaction will not be refused; and I am certain, that the generality of the Nation are averse to a Rupture with us. The Number of 138 Men killed by the Creeks may probably have happen'd at different times within this half Century, this I mention to your Lordships, as it is so particularly mentioned in Governor Johnstone's Letter. An immediate

War with the Creeks must for a long time be defensive on our Parts, which would be advantageous to them: as Georgia and the back-Settlements of this Province are exposed and defenceless, as well as the two Floridas; therefore should all Endeavours to maintain Peace on proper Terms prove ineffectual, I think it will be incumbent on me to endeavour to gain time for making the necessary Arrangements. It will be a delicate matter to propose to the other Nations to join us against the Creeks, and can only be done after a Rupture is absolutely determined upon; in which Event my calling the Cherokees together appears to me to be necessary, as by personal Application to their Chiefs, I might most probably succeed in inducing them to come into our Measures.

I have the honour of being with the greatest Respect.

My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obed.<sup>t</sup> and

most hum.<sup>ble</sup> Servant,

JOHN STUART.

The Right Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Lords Comm.<sup>rs</sup> of Trade &c. &c.

Endorsed

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esq.<sup>r</sup>  
Superintendent for Indian Affairs to The Lords  
Commissioners for Trade and Plantations dated  
Charles Town November 16:<sup>th</sup> 1766.

When the Ministers who framed the famous trade and Stamp Acts for America were charged with having deprived his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies of the tryal by Juries by an unconstitutional extension of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, They and their friends asserted with great confidence that no greater powers or Jurisdiction were given to the Courts of Admiralty by those Acts than they had exercised over all the Provinces in America from the time of the first Acts of Navigation and trade Except only by the Erection of the Vice Admiralty Court of original and appellate Jurisdiction at Halifax which they said was intended for the ease and convenience of the Colonies.

After the Principal Act which occasioned the Dispute has been repealed perhaps it may be thought more a matter of curiosity than of use to examine the ground of this Assertion.

But it seems to Me, that this examination will tend to shew the inconvenience of the present state of the Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Plantations, and the necessity of reducing it to proper bounds, and of reforming

the proceedings of those Courts.

The Common Law of England has at all times kept a watchfull and a jealous Eye <sup>ts</sup> on the encroachment of the Civil Law, by the rules of which the proceedings and decisions of the Admiralty Courts are governed.

By the 13<sup>th</sup> of Rich.<sup>d</sup> 2. Chap. 5, The Admirals and their Deputies shall not meddle henceforth with any thing done within the realm but only with things done upon the Sea.

A Doubt having arisen whether this Act prohibited the Admiralty to hold Pleas of things done upon navigable Rivers or Arms of the Sea running within the Land, another Act was made 15.<sup>th</sup> Rich: 2.<sup>d</sup> by which Courts of Admiralty have no Cognizance of Contracts Pleas or other things done within the bodies of Counties as well by Land as water.

Whenever those Courts have transgressed the limits which the Common Law, and Acts of Parliam.<sup>t</sup> have set to their Jurisdiction, Writs of Prohibition, have issued from the King's superior Courts at Westminster to stay their Proceedings.

Doubt has been made whether the

Provisions of these Laws extend to the Colonies,  
 But I am clearly of Opinion that every English-  
 man, who goes to plant a Colony Republic  
 causa, carries with him the Laws and Liberties  
 of England and I have no doubt but that the  
 Virtue of these Declaratory Acts reaches to America.

Let us see how far the Acts of Navi-  
 gation or the regulations of Commerce have dis-  
 turbed this System.

In the Acts of Navigation passed in  
 1651, and 1661 there is not the least direct  
 or implied jurisdiction given to the Provincial  
 Courts of Admiralty to hold plea for the re-  
 covery of the penalties inflicted by those Acts.

The Penalties are directed to be sued  
for in any Court of Record.

This is an absolute exclusion of the Court of  
 Admiralty which is not by Law a Court of  
 Record.

By the Act of 15.<sup>th</sup> Cha.<sup>s</sup> 2.<sup>d</sup> the first great  
 regulation of the Commerce of the Plantations,  
 The Penalties and forfeitures may be recovered  
 in any of his Majesty's Courts in the said  
 Land, Islands, Colonies and Plantations where-  
in no assign protection wager of Law &c  
shall be allowed. These terms by which the Courts

are described are peculiar to the Courts of Common Law, and foreign to the Law by which The Courts of Admiralty must proceed.

So far therefore the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty in the recovery of the Penalties is absolutely excluded.

But it must be admitted that by the 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup>, King William, the Admiralty Jurisdiction was enlarged.

By a Clause near the end of that Act all penalties and forfeitures not before particularly disposed of shall be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or in Ireland or in the Courts of Admiralty held in his Majesty's Plantations respectively.

If the Subject matter of this Law be considered, namely that no goods or Merchandize should be imported into or exported out of any of his Majesty's Dominions except in Ships built in England, Ireland or the Plantations, or Prize Ships, legally condemned and naturalized according to the Provisions of this Law.

The Recovery of the Penalties incurred by a disobedience of these Provisions fell not

unnaturally into the Courts where the Prize Ships, to which the Privilege was given, were, and must be condemned.

Since that Period Jurisdiction has certainly been given in several Acts of Trade to the Provincial Vice Admiralty in the recovery of forfeitures and duties, and it is as certain that they have usurped more Power than the Legislature intended they should exercise.

In the Year 1720 a Memorial was presented to the Lords of the Admiralty by the Judge and the Advocate of the Provincial Court at Boston, complaining against the frequent encroachments which they affirmed the Judges of the Provincial Courts made upon His Majesty's Authority and the Admiralty Jurisdiction by discharging Persons imprisoned by the Admiralty for debts and penalties due to his Majesty and by granting prohibitions to the proceedings of their Court.

This Memorial was laid before the the King in Council and referred by the Board of Trade to their Council M<sup>r</sup> West, (afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland) who reported that there appeared to him to be no ground for these Complaints but a desire

of the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts to extend their Jurisdiction in the Colonies. He advised however that a Bill should be brought into Parliament in the ensuing Sessions to regulate and reduce to greater Certainty the exercise of the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

It does not appear that any Steps were taken in consequence of this Report and Opinion,

By the 4.<sup>th</sup> of George the 3.<sup>d</sup>

All Penalties by that or former Acts of Trade are recoverable originally at the option of the Informer.

- 1.<sup>st</sup> In the Provincial Courts of Record.
2. In the Provincial Courts of Admty.
- 3 In a Court of Vice Admiralty appointed or to be appointed having Jurisdiction over all America.

By the 8.<sup>th</sup> Geo. 3.<sup>d</sup> called the Stamp Act, Original Jurisdiction is given.

- 1 To Courts of Record
- 2 To Provincial Courts of Admiralty.
- 3 Appellate Jurisdiction in all cases from Vice Admiralty Courts of the Colony is given to one or more Vice Admiralty Courts appointed

or to be appointed having Jurisdiction there-

By the repeal of the Stamp Act in toto, the Appellate Jurisdiction given by it, is gone and extinguished.

The Repeal of the 4.<sup>th</sup> of the King extending only to the duties &c and not being total there remains still at Halifax the Court of Vice Admiralty having original Jurisdiction over all America.

A Patent is said actually to have been prepared for revoking this Commission, and in that case things would stand just as they were before the late extensions.

But it has been proposed to re-establish by a new Act of Parliament three or more Courts of Vice Admiralty in such places as shall be judged most proper and convenient, and to give them no Original, but only Appellate Jurisdiction in all causes of which the Provincial Courts of Admiralty take Cognizance.

This it is alledged would tend much to the ease, relief, and satisfaction of the Colonies, But it is submitted with very great deference whether in the present State of the Spirit and temper of

America, it would not be of dangerous consequences to allow the final determination of causes relative to the duties of Customs &c and the construction of British Acts of Parliament to be made and settled within the Pale of the Colonies. For it may be answered that the erection of this Appellate Jurisdiction in America would, not, nor is intended to take away the right of Appeal to the High Court of Admiralty in England, Yet surely in effect it would be the same as if the Appeal to England was taken away, For in nine causes out of ten the Defendant would rather give up the Matter in dispute than follow it thro' the Expence vexation and delay of two appeals to Courts at so great a distance from each other.

It were to be wished perhaps that these Courts could be reduced to the adjudication of questions concerning Prize or not Prize, and the other clear Articles of of their Original Jurisdiction.

But it is submitted whether it is prudent or adviseable at this hour after so long usage and acquiescence under their

enlarged Jurisdiction totally to retrench their Cognizance of causes relative to duties and penalties and whether, it is not more than probable that confusion instead of order would spring from such a reformation.

It is humbly proposed to revoke without further delay the Vice Admiralty Court of general Jurisdiction over all America still subsisting at Halifax and by that means to reduce this necessary Evil within the bounds which it kept before the late innovations, and in order to give Credit to the proceedings and to reconcile the Americans to the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Vice Admiralty, It is proposed to regulate and reform the fees of the Officers which are at present settled with so little regard to Justice or Equality that they depend in a great measure upon the Condemnation of the Ship or the conviction of the Offender, And to appoint D.<sup>r</sup> Spry who now presides at Halifax to be Judge of the Provincial Court at New York with a considerable Salary, and to send two other able Civilians to be Judges of the

Provincial Courts of Vice Admiralty at Boston and Charles Town or any other two Stations which shall be thought more convenient with such Salaries as may render the Officers respectable, and worth the Acceptance, of Men of Character and Experience.

I am convinced that the Complaints and Clamours which have been raised against these Courts over all America have been more owing to the ignorance and corruption of the Judges than the Modes of tryal or determination of Causes.

I think that such an Establishment of some Courts of higher rank tho' not of larger jurisdiction would have excellent effects in correcting and purifying the general course and distribution of Justice in those Courts and more especially if Assurance were given of the respective Governors to the Judges of the lesser Provincial Courts, that if they executed the duties of their subordinate Offices with Ability and Integrity they would not fail of being promoted when Vacancies happened

to the Courts of higher rank,  
and more respectable appointments.

Endorsed C. of Adm: <sup>ty.</sup> America For M<sup>r</sup> Sec-  
retary Conway from M<sup>r</sup> Cooper Dec<sup>r</sup> 18, 1766.

( Here is a copy of an Order in Council by the King,  
(pp 249-255) dated 5.<sup>th</sup> October, 1763. This is not  
here transcribed as it has already been copied in Vol.  
268 Amer. & W. Indies ( or C. O. S. 65.) p. 253).

A Copy.

CASE

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council to refer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a Memorial presented to him from the Treasury in which is the following Clause.

And lastly it appears to Us highly necessary that there should be established by Law a new and better Method of condemning Seizures made in the Colonies The Commissioners of the Customs having reported to Us that they have received various Complaints of great Difficulties and Partialities in the Tryals on these Occasions and the several Statutes in force from the 12<sup>th</sup> of Charles the Second to the Third of Your Majesty, vary so much as to the Mode and Place of Trial, that the Officers of the Revenue when they have made a Seizure cannot but be under great Doubt and Uncertainty in what manner they shall proceed to the Condemnation of it. It is therefore humbly submitted to Your Majesty whether from the Importance of this Object it would not be of the greatest Public Utility, that an uniform Plan be prepared for establishing the Judicature of

the Courts of Admiralty in that Country under Persons qualified for so important a Trust in Order that Justice may hereafter in all Cases be diligently, and impartially administred, and that such Regulations as Parliament may think proper to make, may be duly carried into Execution.

And it having been suggested to the Board of Admiralty, as the most effectual means to remedy the Abuses complained of, as well as to answer the other Purposes set forth in the Memorial, That a Civilian of eminence in his Profession with a proper Salary sufficient to maintain his Dignity, should be appointed Judge of the Admiralty for North America, under the Stile, & Title of Commissary Deputy, & Surrogate in & throughout all, & every the Provinces of North America, & Maritime Powers thereof, & thereto adjacent whatsoever who may have a Concurrence of Powers with the several Judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts already appointed in each Province, but without Power of hearing Appeals from those Courts, and saving in all things the Rights of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

It is desired that the King's Advocate M<sup>r</sup>

Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General will give their Opinion.

1<sup>st</sup> . . . . Whether the Lords of the Admiralty can appoint a Vice Admiral of all North America, with a Court Judge & Officers belonging to such Vice Admiralty and leave the several Vice Admiralty's with their Courts, Judges & Officers to subsist, & exercise their Jurisdictions within the several Provinces into which North America is now divided?

2<sup>d</sup> . . . . If the Lords of the Admiralty could appoint such a kind of Vice Admiralty over all that district whether such Court could take Cognizance in any Case where Forfeitures, & Penalties are incurred by Virtue of any of the Acts of Parliament, which seem to confine the Jurisdiction locally to the Courts of Vice Admiralty, or Common Law within such respective Province?

1<sup>st</sup> . . . . As all the Powers of Vice Admiralty within His Majesty's Dominions are derived from the Lord High Admiral of England, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty as inherent in, & incident to that Office, We are of Opinion that the Lords of the Admiralty may by Law appoint a Vice Admiral over all North America

with a Court, & proper Officers, who may exercise a Concurrent Jurisdiction with the Court of Admiralty already established there.

<sup>d</sup>  
2 . . . . We are of Opinion, that such Court thus to be established, cannot entertain any Jurisdiction in Cases where particular Acts of Parliament have confined the Recovery of Penalties, and Forfeitures to Local Jurisdiction.

G. HAY.

FLET<sup>r</sup> NORTON.

W<sup>m</sup> de GREY.

(Copy)

MAY it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty having been pleased, by Your Order in Council, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> of Octobter 1763, to direct that we should, so far as appertains to Our Department, give Directions for carrying into Execution the several Proposals contained in a Memorial presented to Your Majesty from the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, in which Memorial is the following Clause;

"And lastly, it appears to Us highly necessary that there should be established by Law a new, and Better Method of condemning Seizures made in the Colonies. The Commissioners of the Customs have reported to Us that they have received various Complaints of great Difficulties, and Partialties in the Trials on these Occasions, and the several Statutes in force, from the Twelfth of Charles the Second to the Third of Your Majesty. vary so much, both as to the Mode, & Place of Trial, that the Officers of the Revenue when they have made a Seizure, cannot but be under great Doubt, & Uncertainty in what manner they should proceed to the Condemnation

"of it. It is therefore humbly submitted to Your  
 "Majesty, whether from the Importance of this  
 "Object, it would not be of the greatest Public  
 "Utility, that an Uniform Plan be prepared  
 "for establishing the Judicature of the Courts of  
 "Admiralty in that Country under Persons qual-  
 "ified for so important a Trust, in Order that  
 "Justice may hereafter in all Cases be diligent-  
 "ly, and impartially administred & that such  
 "Regulations, as Parliament may think proper  
 "to make, may be duly carried into Execution.

And it having been suggested to this  
 Board as the most effectual Means to answer  
 the Purpose of the said Memorial, that a Ci-  
 villian of Eminence in his Profession, with a  
 proper Salary, sufficient to maintain his Dig-  
 nity, should be appointed Judge of the Ad-  
 miralty for all North America, under the Stile,  
 and Title of Commissary Deputy, and Surro-  
 gate in, & throughout all, and every the Pro-  
 vinces of North America, and Maratime Parts  
 thereof, and thereto adjacent whatsoever who may  
 have a Concurrence of Powers with the several  
 Judges of the Vice Admiralty Court already ap-  
 pointed in each Province, but without Power  
 of hearing Appeals from the Courts, and saving

in all things the Rights of the High Court of Admiralty in England.

We thought it our Duty, in a Case of such Consequence, as the Appointment of an Officer, whose Jurisdiction was proposed to be so extensive, and to be concurrent with many other Jurisdictions already subsisting in those Parts, & where likewise the Forfeitures, and Penalties incurred by Virtue of several Acts of Parliament<sup>t</sup> seemed to be confined to the local Jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty Courts, or Common Law, within each respective Province, to take no Steps in relation to the said Memorial till we had obtained the opinion of Your Majesty's Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General upon the Two following Questions.

1.<sup>st</sup> . . . . Whether the Lords of the Admiralty  
 "can appoint a Vice Admiral over all America,  
 "with a Court, Judge, and Officers belonging  
 "to such Vice Admiralty, and leave the several Vice Admiralties with, their Courts, Judges,  
 "& Officers to subsist, & exercise their Jurisdictions within the several Provinces into which  
 "North America is now divided?

2.<sup>d</sup> . . . . "If the Lords of the Admiralty could  
 "appoint such a kind of Vice Admiralty over

"all that District, whether such Court could take  
 "Cognizance in any Case where Forfeiture, and Pen-  
 "alties are incurred by virtue of any of the late  
 "Acts of Parliament which seem to confine the  
 "Jurisdiction locally to the Courts of Vice Admir-  
 "alty, or Common Law, within each respective  
 "Province?

Upon which Questions having received the  
 following Opinions of your Majesty's said advocate,  
 Attorney, and Solicitor General, We humbly lay  
 the same before Your Majesty (Viz.<sup>t</sup> )

1<sup>st</sup>....."As all the Powers of Vice Admiralty with-  
 "in His Majesty's Dominions are derived from the  
 "Lord High Admiral of England, or the Commis-  
 "sioners of the Admiralty, as inherent in, &  
 "incident to that Office, We are of Opinion, that  
 "the Lords of the Admiralty may by law appoint  
 "a Vice Admiral over all North America, with  
 "a Court and proper Officers, who may exercise  
 "a concurrent Jurisdiction with the Courts of  
 "Vice Admiralty already established there."

2<sup>d</sup>....."We are of Opinion that such Court thus  
 "to be established, cannot entertain any Juris-  
 "diction, in Cases where particular Acts of Par-  
 "liament have confined the Recovery of Penalties,  
 "and Forfeitures to local Jurisdiction."

In Consequence whereof, if it should please Your Majesty, to give Directions that We should appoint a Judge of the Admiralty for all North America, as before mentioned, We beg leave humbly to represent, that the Business of such Admiralty Court in North America must of Necessity be very great, and require a Person of Authority, & Skill, known Reputation, and Eminence in his Profession of the Civil Law, to be established on that Continent, that Justice may be more effectually administred in the Causes which shall be brought before him, and that the greater Weight & Confidence may be given to his Decisions, upon Matters which must be often of the most intricate, & delicate Nature, and in their Consequences of the greatest Importance to His Majesty's Revenue, and the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects.

And as it is not reasonable to expect that any Person capable of properly exercising such Office, will abandon all Prospects of his Profession at Home, to reside in a distant Country, without the Assurance of a fixed Salary, sufficient to maintain the Dignity, and Authority thereof, We therefore farther humbly observe, that a Salary not less than Eight

hundred Pounds per Annum, should be annexed to the aforesaid of Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of North America, and the Parts adjacent during his Residence in that Country, and that if this should meet Your Majesty's Approbation, the said Salary be paid out of the Morety, or other part of Seizures of prohibited, & uncustomed Goods, which is directed by Act of Parliament to be paid into the Receipt of your Majesty's Exchequer in lieu of your Majesty's Share thereof, and if such Fund should prove insufficient, then to be paid by the Treasurer of Your Majesty's Navy, out of the Money arising by the Sale of decayed, and unserviceable Naval Stores.

Which is nevertheless most humbly submitted.

ROMONT.

G. HAY.

H. STANLEY.

HOWE.

DICBY.

THO:<sup>s</sup> PITT.

Admiralty Office)

)  
14<sup>th</sup> March 1765.)

Extracted from the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith. To Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin, Hugh Earl of Northumberland GREETING: We confiding very much in your Fidelity Care, and Circumspection in this Behalf do by these Presents, which are to continue during Our Pleasure only ordain, constitute & depute You the said Hugh Earl of Northumberland Our Vice Admiral Commissary and Deputy in the Office of Vice Admiralty of all America and Territory's thereon depending and in the Maritime Parts of the same and thereto adjoining whatsoever with Power of taking & receiving all & every the Fees, Profits, Advantages, Emoluments, Commodities and Appurtenances whatsoever due and belonging to the said Office of Vice Admiral Commissary and Deputy, in all America and Territorys dependant thereon and Maritime Parts of the same and adjoining to them whatsoever according to the Ordinances and Statutes of Our High Court of Admiralty of England And we do hereby commit and grant unto You

the aforesaid Hugh Earl of Northumberland Our Power and Authority in and throughout all America aforementioned and Territorys thereof and Maritime Parts whatsoever adjacent thereto and also throughout all and every the Sea Shores, Public Streams, Ports, Fresh Waters, Rivers, Creeks and Arms, as well of the Sea as of the Rivers and Coasts whatsoever of all America and Territories dependant thereon and Maritime Parts whatsoever of the same and thereto adjacent as well within Liberties and Franchises as without to take Cognizance of & proceed in all Causes Civil & Maritime, and in Complaints, Contracts, Offences, or suspected Offences, Crimes, Pleas, Debts, Exchanges, Accounts, Charter Partys, Agreements, Suits, Trespasses, Injuries, Extortions and Demands and Businesses, Civil and Maritime, whatsoever, commenced or to be commenced between Merchants or between Owners and Proprietors of Ships and other Vessels and Merchants or Others whomsoever with such Owners and Proprietors of Ships and all other Vessels whatsoever employed or used within the Maritime Jurisdiction of Our Vice Admiralty of all America and Territorys depending on the same or between any other Persons whomsoever had made began or contracted

for any Matter, Thing, Cause or Business whatsoever done or to be done within our Maritime jurisdiction aforesaid, together with all & singular their Incidents, Emergencies, Dependances annexed & connexed Causes whatsoever, wheresoever or howsoever & such Causes, Complaints, Contracts and other the Premises above said or any of them which may happen to arise, be contracted had or done, To hear & determine, according to the Rights, Statutes, Laws, Ordinances & Customs anciently observed. And moreover in all and singular Complaints, Contracts, Agreements, Causes and Businesses Civil and Maritime to be performed beyond the Sea or contracted there howsoever arising or happening, And also in all and singular other Causes and Matters which in any Manner whatsoever touch or any way concern or anciently have & do or ought to belong unto the Maritime Jurisdiction of our aforesaid Vice Admiralty in All America and Territorys thereon depending and maritime Parts thereof and to the same adjoining whatsoever and generally in all and singular all other Causes, Suits, Crimes, Offences, Excesses, Injuries, Complaints, Misdemeanors or suspected Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Regratings,

Forestallings and Maritime Businesses whatsoever,  
 throughout the Places aforesaid, within the  
 Maritime Jurisdiction of Our Vice Admiralty  
 of all America aforesaid and Territories there-  
 on depending by Sea or Water or the Banks  
 or Shores of the same howsoever done, com-  
 mitted, perpetrated or happening. And also to  
 enquire by the Oath of honest and lawful  
 Men of all America and Territories dependant  
 thereon and Maritime Parts of the same and  
 adjoining to them whatsoever dwelling both with-  
 in Liberties and Franchises and without, as  
 well of all and singular such Matters and  
 Things which of Right and by the Statutes, Laws,  
 Ordinances and Customs anciently observed were  
 wont and ought to be enquired after as of  
 Wreck of the Sea and of all and singular  
 the Goods and Chattels of whatsoever Traitors,  
 Pirates, Manslayers and Felons, however offend-  
 ing within the Maritime Jurisdiction of our  
 Vice Admiralty of all America aforementioned  
 and Territories thereunto belonging, and of the  
 Goods, Debts and Chattels of all and singular  
 their Maintainers, Accessories, Counsellors, Abettors  
 or Assistants whomsoever, And also of the Goods,  
 Debts & chattels of whatsoever Person or Persons,

Felons of themselves by what Means or howsoever coming to their Death within our aforesaid Maritime Jurisdiction wheresoever any such Goods, Debts & Chattels or any Parcel thereof by Sea Water or Land in all America and Territorys thereon dependant and Maritime Parts of the same and thereto adjacent whatsoever as well within Libertys and Franchises as without, have been or shall be found forfeited or to be forfeited or in being; And moreover as well of the Goods, Debts and Chattels of whatsoever other Traitors, Felons and Manslayers wheresoever offending and of the Goods, Debts and Chattels of their Maintainers, Accessories, Counsellors, Abettors or Assistants as of the Goods, Debts and Chattels of all Fugitives, Persons convicted, attainted condemned, outlawed or howsoever put or to be put in Exigent for Treason, Felony Manslaughter or Murther or any other Offence or Crime whatsoever, and also concerning Goods waving Flotzon, Jetzon, Lagon Shares and Treasure found or to be found Deodands and of the Goods of all others whatsoever taken or to be taken as Derelict or by Chance found or to be found or howsoever due or to be due And of all other Casualties as well in, upon or by the Sea

and Shores, Creeks or Coasts of the Sea or Maritime Parts as in, upon or by all Fresh Waters, Ports, Publick streams Rivers or Creeks or places overflowed whatsoever within the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea or High Water, or upon the Shores or Banks of any of the same within Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid howsoever whensoever or by what Means soever arising happening or proceeding or wheresoever such Goods Debts & Chattels, or other the premises or any parcel thereof may or shall happen to be met with or found within Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid & also concerning anchorage Lestage & Ballast of Ships, and of Fishes Royal, namely, Sturgeons, Whales, Porpuses, Dolphins Riggs and Grampusses and generally of all other Fishes whatsoever which are of a great or very large Bulk or Fatness anciently by Right or Custom or any way appertaining or belonging to Us, and to ask require levy take collect receive and obtain, and to the Use of Us, and the Office of Our High Admiral of Great Britain aforesaid for the Time being to keep and preserve the said Breck of the Sea & the Goods Debts and Chattels and all and singular other the Premises together with all and all Manner of Fines, Mulets, Issues, Forfeitures, Amercements Ransoms and Recognizances

whatsoever forfeited or to be forfeited & pecuniary Pun-  
 ishments for Trespasses, Crimes, Injuries Extortions,  
 Contempts and other Misdemeanors whatsoever how-  
 soever imposed or inflicted or to be imposed or  
 inflicted for any matter Cause or Thing whatso-  
 ever in all America and Territories thereunto Be-  
 longing and Maritime Parts of the same & there-  
 to adjoining in any Court of Our Admiralty there  
 held, or to be held presented or to be presented  
 assessed brought forfeited or adjudged & also all  
 Amercements, Issues, Fines, Perquisites, Mulcts &  
 pecuniary Punishments whatsoever and Forfeitures  
 of all Manner of Recognizances before You or  
 Your Lieutenant Deputy or Deputies in all Amer-  
 ica & Territories thereunto belonging & Maritime  
 Parts of the same, and thereto adjacent what-  
 soever happening or imposed or to be imposed  
 or inflicted or by any Means assessed presented  
 forfeited or adjudged or howsoever by Reason  
 of the premisses due or to be due on that Be-  
 half to Us or Our Heirs and Successors and  
 further to take all Manner of Recognizances Cau-  
 tions Obligations and Stipulations as well to  
 Our Use as at the Instance of any Partys  
 for agreements or Debts & other Causes whatsoever  
 and to put the same into Execution & to cause

& command them to be executed & also to arrest  
 and cause & command to be arrested according to  
 the Civil & Maritime Laws and ancient Customs  
 of Our said Court all Ships Persons Things Goods,  
 Wares & Merchandizes for the premisses & every  
 of them, & for the other Causes whatsoever con-  
 cerning the same wheresoever they shall be met  
 with or found throughout all America & Terri-  
 tories thereunto belonging and Maritime Parts  
 thereof and therto adjoining within Liberties &  
 Franchises as without And likewise for all other  
 Agreements Causes or Debts howsoever contracted  
 or arising so that the Goods or the Persons of  
 the Debtors may be found within Our Jurisdiction  
 aforesaid and to hear examine discuss & finally  
 determine the same with the Emergences Dependances  
 Incidents annexed and connexed Causes and Busi-  
 nesses whatsoever together with all other Causes Civ-  
 il & Maritime & Complaints Contracts and all &  
 every the respective Premisses whatsoever above ex-  
 pressed according to the Laws & Customs aforesaid,  
 and by all other lawful Ways Means & Methods,  
 according to the best of your Skill & Knowledge and  
 to compel all Manner of Persons in that Behalf  
 as the Case shall require to appear & to answer  
 with Power of using any Temporal Coertion & of

inflicting any other Penalty or Mulet according to  
 the Laws & Customs aforesaid and to do & Min-  
 ister Justice according to the Right order &  
 Course of the Law summarily & plainly look-  
 ing only in the Truth of the Fact, & to fine,  
 correct, punish, chastise & reform, and imprison  
 & cause, & command to be imprisoned in any  
 Goals being within all America aforesaid, and  
 Territories thereunto belonging, the Parties Guilty  
 and the Contemnors of the Law & Jurisdiction of  
 Our Admiralty aforesaid, and Violators, Usurpers,  
 Delinquents, & Contumacious Absenters, Masters of  
 Ships, Mariners, Rowers, Fishermen, Shipwrights,  
 and other Workmen and Artificers whatsoever  
 exercising any kind of Maritime Affairs, accord-  
 ing to the Rights Statutes Laws, Ordinances and  
 Customs anciently observed, & to deliver and ab-  
 solutely discharge, & cause & command to be dis-  
 charged, whatsoever Persons imprisoned in such  
 Cases who are to be delivered, and to preserve  
 & cause to be preserved the Public Streams, Ports,  
 Rivers, Fresh Waters and Creeks whatsoever with-  
 in Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid, in  
 what Place soever they be in all America  
 aforesaid, and Territories thereunto belonging, and  
 Maritime Parts of the same, and thereto adjacent

whatsoever, as well for the Preservation of Our  
 Navy Royal, & of the Fleets and Vessels of Our  
 Kingdoms and Dominions aforesaid, as of whatsoever  
 Fishes increasing in the Rivers & Places aforesaid,  
 and also to keep and cause to be executed &  
 Kept in all America, and Territories therunto  
 belonging and Maritime Parts thereof, & therto  
 adjacent whatsoever, the Rights, Statutes Laws, Or-  
 dinances and Customs anciently observed, & to  
 do, exercise, expedite & execute, all and Singular  
 other Things in the premisses & every of them, as  
 they, by Right, & according to the Laws and Stat-  
 utes, Ordinances, & Customs aforesaid, should be  
 done, and moreover to reform Netts too close, and  
 other unlawful Engines, or Instruments whatsoever,  
 for the catching of Fishes wheresoever by Sea, or  
 Public Streams, Ports, Rivers, Fresh Waters or Creeks  
 whatsoever throughout all America aforesaid, and  
 Territories dependant thereon and Maritime Parts of  
 the same and thereto adjacent, used or exercised by  
 Water, within Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid  
 wheresoever, and to punish & correct the Exercisers  
 and Occupiers thereof, according to the Statutes, Laws,  
 Ordiananes & Customs aforesaid; and to pronounce,  
 promulge & interpose all manner of Sentences & De-  
 crees, and to put the same in Execution with

cognizance & Jurisdiction of whatsoever other Causes Civil & Maritime, which relate to the Sea, or which any manner of ways respect or concern the Sea or Passage over the same, or Naval or Maritime Voyages, or our said Maritime Jurisdiction, or the Places or Limits of Our said admiralty & Cognizance aforementioned, and all other Things done, or to be done, with Power also to proceed in the same according to the Statutes, Laws, Ordinances, & Customs aforesaid, anciently used, as well of meer Office mixt or promoted, as at the Instance of any Party, as the Case shall require & seem convenient, & likewise with Cognizance & Decision of Wreck of the Sea, great or small; & of the Death, Drowning, & View of dead Bodies of all Persons howsoever killed or drowned, or murdered, or which shall happen to be killed, drowned or murdered, or by any other Means come to their Death in the Sea, or Public Streams, Ports, Freshwaters, or Creeks whatsoever, within the flowing of the Sea & High Water Mark throughout all America & Territories thereunto belonging, & Maritime Parts of the same, and thereto adjacent, or Elsewhere within Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid, together with the Cognizance of Mayhem in the aforesaid Places

within Our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid, & Flow-  
 ing of the Sea & Water there happening with  
 Power also of punishing all Delinquents in that  
 kind, according to the Exigencies of the Law & Customs  
 aforesaid, and to do, exercise, expediate, & Execute all  
 & singular other Things which in & about the Prem-  
 ises only shall be necessary, or thought meet, ac-  
 cording to the Rights, Statutes, Laws, Ordinances, &  
 Customs aforesaid, with Power of deputing & Sur-  
 rogating in your Place for the Premises, one or  
 more Deputy or Deputies, as often as you shall  
 think fit; and also with Power, from Time to  
 Time, of naming, appointing, ordaining, assigning,  
 & making, & Constituting whatsoever other necessary,  
 fit & convenient Officers & Ministers under you for  
 the said Office & Execution thereof in all Amer-  
 ica, & Territories thereunto belonging, & Maritime  
 Parts of the same and thereto adjacent what-  
 soever (saving always the Right of Our High Court  
 of Admiralty of England, and also of the Judge  
 & Register of the said Court, from whom, or ei-  
 ther of them, it is not our Intention, in any  
 Thing to derogate, by these Presents, & saving to  
 every one, who shall be wronged, or grieved by  
 any definite Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, which  
 shall be given in the Vice Admiralty Court of

all America aforesaid, & Territory thereunto belonging, the Right of Appealing to Our aforesaid High Court of Admiralty of England) Provided nevertheless, & under this express Condition, that if you the aforesaid Hugh Earl of Northumberland, shall not Yearly (to wit) at the End of every Year, between the Feasts of S.<sup>t</sup> Michael, the Archangel, & all Saints, duly certify & cause to be effectually certified ( if you shall be thereunto required) to Us, & our Lieutenant Official, Principal & Commissary General & Special and Judge & President of the High Court of Our Admiralty of England aforesaid all that which, from Time to Time, by Virtue of these Presents you shall do, execute, collect, or receive in the Premises, or any of them, together with you full & faithful Account thereupon to be made in an Authentick Form, and sealed with the Seal of Our Office remaining in Your Custody, that from thence & after Default therein, these Our Letters Patent of the Office of Vice Admiral aforesaid as above granted, shall be null & void, and of no Force or Effect, Further We do, in Our Name, command all & singular Our Governors, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Captains, Marshals, Bailiffs, Keepers of all Our Goals & Prisons, Constables,

and all other Our Officers & faithful & Leige Subjects whatsoever, and every of them, as well within Liberties & Franchises as without, that in & about the Execution of the Premises & every of them, They be aiding favoring, assaisting, submissive, & yeild Obedience in all Things as is fitting to you the aforesaid Hugh Earl of Northumberland, and to your Deputy whomsoever, & to all other Officers ( by you appointed, or to be appointed ) of Our said Vice Admiralty on all America aforesaid, and Territories thereunto belonging, & Maritime Parts of the same & thereunto adjoining, under Pain of the Law, & the Peril which will fall thereon. Given at London in the High Court of Our Admiralty of England aforesaid, under the Great Seal thereof, the 20<sup>th</sup> Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord 1764, and of Our Reign the Fifth.

Godf: LEE FARRANT

Registrar.

May it please your Majesty.

We the Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament entitled "An Act for granting "and applying certain Stamp Duties and other "Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations "in America towards further defraying the Expences "of defending, protecting and securing the same. "and for amending such Parts of the several Acts "of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues "of the said Colonies & Plantations, as direct the "Manner of determining and recovering the Pen- "alties and Forfeitures therein mentioned." It is enacted that all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred for Offences committed against the said Act, and also all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred after the 29<sup>th</sup> of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1765 for Offences committed against an Act passed in the fourth Year of the Reign of your Majesty, or against any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said British Colonies and Plantations shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any Court of Record or in any Court of Admiralty in the respective Colony or Plantation

where the Offence shall be committed or in any Court of Vice Admiralty appointed or to be appointed, and which shall have Jurisdiction within such Colony, Plantation or Place at the Election of the Informer, or Prosecutor, and that in all Cases, where any Suit or Prosecution shall be commenc'd and determin'd for any Penalty or Forfeiture inflicted by any of the said Acts in any Court of Admiralty in the respective Colony or Plantation where the Offence shall be committed, either Party who shall think himself aggrieved by such Determination may appeal from such Determination to any Court of Vice Admiralty appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid and which shall have Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation or Place and whereas it will greatly contribute to the due Collection of your Majesty's Revenue and to the Prevention and Punishment of Frauds committed against the same, and will likewise tend to the more speedy and effectual Administration of Justice within the said Colonies and Plantations, be a Relief to Your Majesty's Subjects residing there, and to all others who shall resort to, or carry on any Commerce with the same, and be agreeable to the Intention of the Legislature in passing the above recited Clauses in the said Act, that a sufficient

Number of such Courts of Vice Admiralty be constituted and established at proper & convenient Places, within the said Colonies and Plantations. We having taken these Premises into Our Consideration, humbly submit to your Majesty, whether it may not be expedient and necessary for the Purposes above mentioned, to remove the Court of Vice Admiralty now established at Halifax in the Colony of Nova Scotia, to the Town of Boston, in the Province of New England and to establish in like Manner two other Courts of vice Admiralty, the one at Philadelphia in the Colony of Pensilvania, and the other at Charles Town in the Colony of South Carolina, the said Courts to have Jurisdiction within certain Districts to be allotted to them respectively by your Majesty; and we humbly lay before your Majesty the inclosed Plan of Districts - proper to be allotted to the said Courts, which we submit to your Majesty's Consideration: Each of the Judges of the said Courts to be allowed the like Salary, as is at present allowed to the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty establish'd at Halifax, or such other as your Majesty shall think proper, to be paid in the first place out of your Majesty's Moiety of the Money

arising from any Penalties and Forfeitures to be levied within the said Colonies and Plantations and if this Fund shall not be sufficient out of Money arising from the Sale of Old Naval Stores; and the said Judges to be expressly enjoined in their Commissions upon Pain of losing their Offices, not to take any Fee or Gratuity whatsoever, for any Judgment given, or Business done in their respective Courts.

All which is most humbly,  
Submitted to your Majesty.

GEORGE GRENVILLE.

North.

JOHN TURNER.

Treasury Chambers.

July 4<sup>th</sup> 1765.

A plan of Districts proper to be allotted to the Courts of Vice Admiralty to be appointed in America.

The Court of Vice Admiralty to be established at Boston to have original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising within the Limits of the following Colonies and within three Leagues of the Shores thereof.

Quebec

Newfoundland

Nova Scotia

New Hampshire

Massachusetts Bay

Rhode Island

Connecticut.

The said Court to have also Original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising from the Capture of Ships to the Northward of Latitude 40° 30 North or of Ships whose Port of Destination shall be within either of the said Colonies.

The said Court to have also Jurisdiction in Appeals from the Courts of Vice Admiralty established, or to be established within either of the said Colonies.

The Court of Vice Admiralty to be established at Philadelphia to have Original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising within the Limits of

the following Colonies and within three Leagues of the Shores thereof

New York

New Jersey

Pennsylvania

the lower Counties on Delawarr

Maryland

Virginia

The said Court to have also original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising from the Capture of Ships between the Latitudes of  $41^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 15''$  North or of Ships whose Port of Destination shall be within either of the said Colonies.

The said Court to have also Jurisdiction in Appeals from the Courts of Vice Admiralty established, or to be established within either of the said Colonies.

The Court of Vice Admiralty to be established at Charles Town to have original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising within the following Colonies and within three Leagues of the Shore thereof.

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

## East Florida

## West Florida

The said Court to have also original Jurisdiction in all Causes arising from the Capture of Ships to the Southward of Latitude 36° " 45 North, or of Ships whose Port of Destination shall be within either of the said Colonies.

The said Court to have also Jurisdiction in Appeals from the Courts of Vice Admiralty established or to be established within Either of the said Colonies.

Endorsed Copy of Papers delivered relating to Courts of Vice Admiralty in America.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral are only empowered by their Commission to constitute Vice Admirals and Officers of Vice admty Courts at such places where Vice Admirals and Officers of Vice Admiralty Courts have been usually appointed by the High Admiral for the time being and therefore when it has been judged necessary to appoint Vice Admirals and establish Vice Admty Courts at other places than those where it had been usual for the High Admiral to appoint them, the Commissioners of the Admiralty have had special powers by Commission under the Great Seal for so doing.

The King, by His Order in Council of the 18 April 1764, was pleased to approve of a proposal for establishing a Court of Vice Admiralty for all America, and to direct that a Judge should be appointed to such Court with a Salary of £ 800 p annum during his residence in America; But the Commissioners of the Admty, doubting their authority to appoint such a Court of Vice Admiralty (notwithstanding the said Order of Council) without a special Commission for that purpose, a Commission

did, in consequence thereof, pass the Great Seal, empowering them to appoint a Vice Admiral & proper Officers for a Court of Vice Admiralty for all America, bearing date the 18.<sup>th</sup> May 1764.

But previous to the said Order of Council & Commission, an Act of Parliament passed ( 4.<sup>th</sup> Geo: 3.<sup>d</sup> Cap 15 page 296) which enacts that all Penalties and Forfeitures which may be recovered in any Court of Record, or Court of Admty in the respective Colonies & plantations where the Offence may be committed, may likewise be prosecuted and recover'd in any Court of Vice Admty which may or shall be appointed over all America, at the election of the Prosecutor. And the power given to the said Court to take cognizance of such Offences has been confirmed in general words by all the Acts of Parliament relative to the Trade & Revenue of the Colonies in America that have since passed, & that are now existing.

By an Act passed the 5.<sup>th</sup> George 3.<sup>d</sup> Cap. 12 page 307 & 308, it is enacted that all forfeitures & Penalties which may be recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of Admty in the Colony or Plantation where the Offence may be committed, may also be prosecuted and recover'd in any Court of Vice Admiralty appointed

or to be appointed which shall have jurisdiction within such Colony or plantation at the election of the prosecutor.

When the last mentioned Act passed the Ministry had thought of dividing the Admt'y jurisdiction of America into three Districts, & establishing a Court of Vice Admiralty in each, which should have a concurrent Jurisdiction with the Courts of Admiralty already established in the several Colonies within such Districts; But this plan was not carried into execution. And as the last mention'd Act has since been repealed, it is apprehended that, if Three Courts of Vice Admiralty for particular districts are now to be appointed, they cannot take cognizance of any Offence in Matters of Trade & Revenue in America until they shall be authorized so to do by some future Act of Parliament.

It is submitted whether, if Three such Courts of Vice Admiralty be appointed, the Commission which authorizes the Commissioners of the Admiralty to appoint a Court of Vice Admt'y for all America should not be revoked, and a new Commission issued empowering them to appoint Vice Admirals & proper

Officers for Courts of Vice Admiralty in Districts particularly described to have concurrency of Jurisdiction with the Courts of Admiralty already established in the several Colonies within such Districts.

If it be judged proper to do so, It is then submitted whether the Kings pleasure therein may not be signified to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Admiralty by the E. of Shelburne in Answer to their Letter of the 12 Aug 1766 to M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Conway (who was then in the Southern Department) relative to the Admty Jurisdiction in America; or, whether a New Commission should issue without any previous signification to the Board of Admiralty. If the first method be adopted the Board of Admiralty will, conformable to former practice, apply to the King by Memorial for the usual powers to appoint the Vice Admirals & Officers of the Vice Admty Courts.

The Salary of £ 800 p Annum settled upon the Judge of the Admty for all America was established, as has been before observed, by His Majesty's Order in Council, And no notice is taken of such Salary in the Commission which authorizes the appointment of the Office. The Salary has not been inserted in the Ord<sup>ry</sup> Estimate

of the Navy, nor is any Naval Estimate presented to Parliament, Because the Order of Council directs that the said Salary shall be paid out of the Moiety or other part of Seizures of prohibited and uncustom'd Goods which is directed by Act of Parliament to be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer in lieu of His Majesty's Share thereof, & if such Fund should prove insufficient then to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy out of Money arising by the Sale of decayed & unserviceable Naval Stores.

I believe the Salary hitherto paid, has been paid out of the Money arising by the Sale of decayed and unserviceable Naval Stores.

Endorsed Mem<sup>o</sup>. Relative to the Appointment of Vice Admiralty Courts in America

12 Aug.<sup>t</sup> 1766. Letter from the Board of Admty to  
Gen.<sup>l</sup> Conway then Secry for the  
Southern Depar.<sup>t</sup> relative to the Juris-  
diction of the Vice Admty Court of  
all America.

30 Ap.<sup>l</sup> 1767. Letter from the Board of Admty to  
the Earl of Shelburn enclosing a  
List of Vice Adm.<sup>ls</sup> Judges, & Officers  
of the Vice Admty Courts in the Sev-  
eral Colonies in North America.

There has been scarce any  
alteration in these appoint.<sup>s</sup> except  
M.<sup>r</sup> Anthmuty to be Judge of the  
V. A. Court of the Massachusetts Bay  
in the room of M.<sup>r</sup> Russell deceased

Endorsed Dates of Letters to the Secrys of State  
relative to V. Admty Courts in America.

ANNO REGNI  
GEORGE II III

REGIS

Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae

QUARTO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the Nineteenth Day of May, Anno Dom. 1761, in the First Year of the Reigh of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Fifteenth Day of November, 1763, being the Third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain.

L O N D O N:

Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett. 1764.

Endorsed 4<sup>th</sup> Geo: 3.<sup>d</sup> Act for granting Certain Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America.

ANNO REGNI  
GEORGII III.

REGIS

Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae,

QUINTO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster  
the Nineteenth Day of May, Anno Dom. 1761, in  
the First Year of the Reign of our Sove-  
reign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the  
Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and  
Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.  
and from thence continued by several Prorogations  
to the Tenth Day of January, 1765, being the  
Fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain.

L O N D O N:

Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King most Excel-  
lent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Basket 1766.

( on pp 307-8 the following are underlined in ink  
with hand in Margin thus:-) (Penalties &c)

(L. 19.)

That all fforfeitures and Penalties incurred after the  
Twenty ninth Day of September, One thousand seven  
hundred and sixty five, for Offences committed against  
an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His  
present Majesty, intituled, . . . . .

(L. 41.) . . . . . , and for Of-

fences committed against any other Act or Acts of Par-  
liament relating to the Trade or Revenues of the said  
Colonies or Plantations; shall and may be prose-  
cuted, sued for, and recovered, in any Court of Re-  
cord, or in any Court of Admiralty, in the respective  
Colony or Plantation where the Offence shall be com-  
mitted, or in any Court of Vice Admiralty appointed  
or to be appointed, and which shall have Jurisdiction

(p. 308)

( L. 1.) within such Colony Plantation, or Place, (which Courts

.....

(L. 4) the same) at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor.

(L. 23) or in any Court of Vice Admiralty appointed or to be  
appointed, and which shall have Jurisdiction within such  
Colony, Plantation, or Place, (which Courts of Ad-

.....

(L. 28) the same) at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor;

(L. 33) fforfeiture inflicted by this Act, or by the said Act made  
in the ffourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or  
by any other Act of Parliament relating to the Trade  
or Revenues of the said Colonies or Plantations,

.....

(L.40) Determination, may appeal from such Determination

Endorsed 5.<sup>th</sup> George 3<sup>d</sup> an Act for granting & applying certain  
 Stamp Duties, & other duties, in the Brit. Col. & Plant.<sup>s</sup> in  
 America toward further defraying the Expence of defending protecting  
 & Securing the same; & for amendg &c. Repealed 6 Geo: 3.<sup>d</sup>

TO THE EARL OF SHELBURNE ONE OF HIS  
MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THE MEMORIAL of Peter Hasenclever  
and Company of London Mer-  
chants, in behalf of Themselves  
& others

HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT in the Year 1763 they entered  
into agreement to purchase in joint concern  
such tracts of Land in the Province of New  
York or in New Jersey as should be con-  
venient for erecting Furnaces, Forges, & other  
Buildings, requisite for establishing a Manu-  
factory for making Pig, & Bar Iron for sup-  
ply of the Mother Country; apprehending that  
from such improvements as appeared to them  
to be practicable in the methods of carrying  
on that business they should bring American  
Barr Iron to such perfection as render it  
fit for all uses as well in the Royal Navy  
as for private Trade, and thereby Lessen the  
great demands made for this Article from  
Sweden, Spain, & Russia, and also to import  
the same at less prices than at present paid  
for Iron from Sweden, whence the Largest

Quantity & best sorts are received.

That previous to making these purchases your Memorialists undertook to procure, & did actually obtain a considerable Number of Germans accustomed to work in Iron Factories, whom they sent at their own charge with their Wives & Families amounting to upwards of Three Hundred.

That M<sup>r</sup> Hasenclever who is a German by birth, & skill'd in the process of working Iron from the Mine, went over to America, & by the time of Arrival of Y<sup>e</sup> said number of Germans which was in July 1784. had purchas'd several Parcels of Lands, whereon Furnaces, Forges, & other necessary Buildings have been since erected at an expence of not less than Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling, & from which Works having satisfactorily evinc'd the improvements they set out upon in respect of quality the Memorialists doubt not of being able in a Year or two at most to import Iron in great Quantities of as good quality, as the best sorts brought from Sweeden: and as fit for the purposes of making Steel.

But your Lordship's Memorialists find that notwithstanding their endeavours to purchase Lands adapted to these designs they cannot

procure sufficient extent in convenient Situations to afford constant Employ for the Number of People depending on them: therefore under this circumstance have caused enquiry to be made for Lands in some other of His Majesties American Colonies, whereon to make an additional Settlement, & are advised that the place most likely to answer the intention is S<sup>t</sup> Maurice, about three Leagues from the town of Trois Rivières bordering upon the river of that name which river discharges itself into the river S<sup>t</sup>. Laurence.

Your Lordship's Memorialists have been inform'd that an Iron Work was formerly attempted to be carried on at the place for the French King's Account; and that upon y<sup>e</sup> reduction of Montreal, the Establishment consisting of one Furnace Two Forges, Workmens Houses, a Stable, Sheds for Wood & the Like (being then in a State of decay) were delivered into the charge of Lieu<sup>t</sup> General Amherst for His Majesty's Use.

Your Memorialists conceiving that this Situation is suited for an extension of their Plan, now become unavoidable as well that the People they have sent out may be rendred

more usefull Subjects, also that Y<sup>e</sup> Proprietors may have have a more probable expectation of reaping the Benefits expected from their Services and conceiving Likewise that His Majesty out of His great desire of giving Protection to all his Subjects in their Endeavours to advance the Trade of these Nations will be pleased to see your Memorialists in particular, deserving of that protection, on account of the great Sums they have already disbursed: the increase of Subjects procured through their means and expence: and the advantages that must derive from a pursuit of their project to these Kingdoms: From these several reasons.

Your Memorialists pray that Your Lordship will be pleased to recommend them to His Majesty for a Grant of the aforesaid Establishment of Trois Rivières for y<sup>e</sup> purpose of Founding an Iron Factory; together with the Buildings that may be remaining on the premises, & the right of the rivulet whereon the same are said to be Built, from its Source, being about Two miles above the said Buildings.

And your Memorialists will ever pray &c -

LONDON

The 28 January 1767.-

Endorsed Memorial of Peter Hasenclever & C<sup>y</sup>

## TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL of Phineas  
Lyman Esq<sup>r</sup> on behalf of himself and  
the rest of the Officers and Soldiers of  
the several Corps of American Provincial  
Troops raised in the late War for your  
Majestys Service and since disbanded; and  
also on behalf of Four Thousand three hun-  
dred and twenty Persons who in the  
Year 1755 Subscribed under one M<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
Hazard of Philadelphia to Petition his late  
Majesty for a Tract of Land to be formed  
into a Government on the Ohio and to  
settle the same; which plan was in the  
same Year communicated to the Right Honble  
the Earl of Hallifax; also on the behalf of a  
number of other Subscribers under the Name  
of Military adventures for the Settlement  
of a new Government in some of the con-  
quered Lands in America.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Memorialist has served your  
Majesty and Your Royal Grandfather his late  
Majesty King George the Second through the whole

of the late War from the Year 1755 to the Year 1762 inclusive and was present at the Action of Lake George the first of those Years, and at the taking of the Havanna the last, as well as at many other Engagements with the Enemy; and that the rest of the said Officers and Soldiers have served through the whole or greater part of the said War.

Your Memorialist begs leave humbly to refer your Majesty, to your Majestys able and brave Officers, who have commanded the British Troops in America; for Testimony of the Zeal and Affection, with which Your Memorialist, and the other American Officers and Soldiers have done their duty.

That your Memorialist and many of the said American Officers, left very profitable professions, and other beneficial branches of Business, which would have enabled them to have made ample Provisions for themselves and their ffamilys, and many of them have sold Landed Estates in Order to Equip themselves for the Military Service when they first engaged in it; that their Pay while in Service was very small, and yet always ended with the Campaign; That they never have received pay

through the Winter; and that they are now without half Pay or any other Similar Provision usually made in time of Peace by all the European Nations for Officers who in time of War leave permanent and Established Employments to engage in the Military Service of their Country.

That they were Encouraged to continue in the Service notwithstanding the insufficiency of their Pay and without expectation of its Continuance beyond the War, from the consideration that if the War terminated favourably your Majesty would generously reward those who served him faithfully with Grants, of part, of the conquered Land, which would be at once a reward for the fatigues and hardships suffered in your Majestys Service; and by Settling the same would be the only way to render those Lands of Publick Utility, or a National benefit; and the conquered Lands are more peculiarly fit for such reward as the greatest part of those Provincial forces are destitute of support but by returning to the business of Husbandry to which most of them have been brought up.

That the late Orders generously given by your Majesty to the Governors in America

to make Grants of Land to the reduced Officers and Soldiers who had served Your Majesty in the late Wars in that part of the World, as a reward for their Services, has been understood by the Governors to whom your Majestys Orders were sent, to exclude all your Majestys Provincial Troops and under these Orders all the Valuable Lands within the Northern Governments have been granted out so that the whole Body of Provincial Forces are distinguished from the Europeans by being excluded from any part of Your Majestys Bounty though they have served during the War for a much less Pecuniary Pay and were frequently Encouraged by Your Majestys Generals to expect a Recompence in Lands and were besides by their Educations much the best fitted for the Purpose of reducing a Wilderness Country to a state of Cultivation and to render it profitable to themselves and their Mother Country, and this without any Imputation, on the Affection Zeal and Fidelity with which they have served Your Majesty and your Royal Grandfather

That a very large Tract of Land Situate on the East side of the River Mississippi from about 300 Miles South of the Mouth of the Ohio to as far North of the same and for a very

great extent Eastward; is a very rich Soil, and a very fine healthy Climate, the Soil produces grain in great plenty and is besides particularly fit for the growth of Hemp, Flax, Silk, Cotton, Indigo, and Tobacco, all very good Staple Commodities for an European Trade, and the Winters are so mild as to consume but little of what the Peasant earns in the Summer, and consequently allows much more time to grow those Articles of Trade, then the Northern Colonies where the Length and Severity of the Winter consumes almost every thing the Peasants can earn in the Summer besides the Soil of the Northern Colonies is by no means so suitable for the growth of any Articles fit for an European Trade.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly begs leave to Petition your Majesty to Establish a Colony on some part of the above Tract of Land; and humbly begs leave to represent to Your Majesty that there are many large Tracts where it will be agreeable to the Indians in General Inhabiting that Country and in particular to those Indians who own the Soil, that there should be an European Settlement, and where they will with readiness, undertake

jointly with the Settlers to defend the Settlement against the Attack of any Enemy whatsoever.

That great part of the said Land lye utterly useless being neither Inhabited by Indians nor even used by them as Hunting Ground and that the Establishing a Colony on the same, at the same time it was highly acceptable to the neighboring Tribes of Indians would restrain them from the disposition of commencing Hostility's on light Occasions against the Maritime Provinces, as well as prevent the facility with which an European Enemy may now seduce them from his Majestys Allegiance, and afterwards supply them with Arms and Ammunition.

That there are several Thousand French families already settled in that Country a Circumstance which your Memorialist thinks furnishes another strong inducement for the Establishing a Superior force of his Majestys natural Born Protestant Subjects and which if it could have been done immediately on the Cession of that Country by the Peace would probably have prevented the late Calamitous Indian War which first broke out in that part.

That this Country is and ever must

be very dangerously circumstanced by reason of the Jealousy of its Inhabitants while we keep at the present distance from them and leave only a Military force to awe them, which tends rather to increase than lessen their Jealousy and while the Country is thus Circumstanced their Temper may easily be blown up to a blaze by an Enemy and they in Arms before we know any thing of it.

That this Country abounds with Iron and is perfectly fit for the production of Hemp, and Flax, That many of your Memorialists have been accustomed to the Cultivation of these Commodities in their former Possessions, but that the Consumption of Hemp is so great in the Maritime Provinces of America that there is no Probability that there will be a Surplus for an Exportation from thence to Great Britain; in many Years, and considering the Soil in the other Provinces and the length of the Winter the Exportation from thence can never be great.

That almost the whole of that Commodity that shall grow in the above Country may be brought to Great Britain down

the Mississippi (because there will be but little Consumption for it in the Country of its Growth) with almost the same ease that it can be carried to any of the Trading Provinces in America that not only Hemp, flax, Silk, Cotton, Indico, and Tobacco, but Iron, though bulky and Heavy may be brought down the River at little Expence and the commodities of Great Britain may be carried up on Terms sufficiently easy because they are for the most part more Valuable in proportion to their Weight and Bulk.

That such a Settlement will greatly enlarge the Fur and Peltry Trade because it will not only secure the Trade of the Inhabitants of that Country, but must draw the Trade of all the Indians on the Western Branches which Empty into the Mississippi North of such Settlement

That it is a mistaken notion that a Settlement, in what has been called the Indian Country, is likely to produce an Indian War, or even to give Jealousy or uneasiness to the Indians, that on the Contrary such a Settlement so that it be undertaken with the Consent of such as claim the Country to be Settled which consent when Asked for in the Case of a Country which the Indians do not usually inhabit

or Hunt on is easily obtained for a small price and is even fondly embraced and very often sought for by the Indians themselves as bringing to them nearer home many Conveniences that result from the Neighbourhood of Europeans and is the most effectual means of preserving the Friendship of the Indians, not only by aweing them through the knowledge we attain of their usual dwellings Hunting and ffishing Places as well as Accustomed retreat in time of Danger; but likewise by the Habitual necessity those Indians acquire of European assistance, and the Supply of European Goods, so that by Degrees they became insensibly altogether dependant on the European Nation that Settles among them.

That Your Memorialist could offer to your Majesty other Reasons for Establishing a Colony as proposed, drawn as well from his own experience of the Tempers and Disposition of the Indians as from the Geography of the Country, but is unwilling unnecessarily to take up too much of your Majestys time upon a Subject already fully known to your Majesty.

That Your Memorialist and those on whose behalf he approaches Your Majesty are desirous of undertaking the Settlement with the full consent of the Indians interested therein, at their own Expence without any additional Burthen to the Crown.

And Your Memorialist shall ever pray

P LYMAN

Endorsed Memorial of General Lyman.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of Thomas Mant, Lieutenant in Your Majestys late seventy seventh Regiment of Foot,

HUMBLY sheweth,

That Your Petitioner served during the late War in North America.

That, after the Regiment he served in was reduced and returned to Europe at the Expence of Government, he made a Campaign at a considerable Expence, under the Command of Colonel Bradsheet, as his Aid de Camp & Brigade Major; of which Service he hath provided himself with a Certificate, and for which Service he hath received no Allowance.

That he was obliged to return to England at his own Expence, and

That, being charged with Dispatches to your Majesty's Secretary of State, he had not time to apply for the Bounty of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation.

Therefore most humbly prays your Majesty would graciously order him a Grant of those Islands lying between the Lakes Erie & St. Claire, (containing about ten thousand Acres of Land), agreeable to the annexed Plan, ceded

to your Majesty by the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Indians of that Country by Colonel Bradsheet in the Summer 1764.

Should your Petitioner be indulged in his Request, he apprehends he may be enabled to put those Islands in such a State of Cultivation as to supply the Garrison of Detroit, and the Shipping on the Lakes, with fresh Provision, at a moderate Expence, so as to produce a Saving to the Government of ten thousand pounds Sterling per annum, and upwards, and

From the culture of Hemp he is humbly of Opinion that a sufficient Quantity might be raised on those Islands for the Use of your Majesty's Vessels employed on the upper Lakes, so as to produce a considerable Saving.

A Memorial was presented to the King and Council, and from thence referred to the Board of Trade, signed by Sixty Officers who had served in the Campaign of 1764, on the upper Lakes under Colonel Bradstreet, and by him recommended, praying His Majesty would graciously allow them to transport at their own Expense, to the Settlement of Detroit, Six hundred Families, on Condition they might receive a grant for each Family so transported of one hundred and fifty Acres of Land on the Banks of the River Detroit, and a further Grant for themselves respectively, such as His Majesty should think fit.

To which was added the following Description of Detroit, its Soil, produce, &c &c.

Detroit, the Country so called, is the Streight which forms the Communication between the Lake S<sup>t</sup> Clair, and Lake Erie; the Improvements on the Eastern Bank extend North and South about nine Miles, and along the Western Bank North & South about Seven; the Purity and wholesomeness of its Air, and richness of Soil equal, if not excell any the best part of America: every European Grain flourishes

here in its utmost Perfection, and Hemp and Flax might be raised to the greatest Advantage: every where the Woods are filled with Vines of spontaneous Growth, and their Grape yields a juice of most excellent Flavour.

English Inhabitants there, are at present but few; the French are computed to be about Six hundred, Women and Children included: The Men are healthy and robust; They are well instructed in the Use of Fire Arms, and all those capable to assist in the Defence of the Settlement are enrolled, and formed into three Companies of Militia properly Officer'd: the Oaths of Allegiance have been administered, and they seem entirely disposed to partake the Blessings of Your Majesty's happy Government.

The Savages hereabout, of whose Confidence the French have entirely possessed themselves, are very numerous; their steps in this particular it is absolutely necessary we should follow, by practicing all the conciliating Methods, and shewing them every possible Act of Kindness: in order to this part of the Indian trade that is Arms and Ammunition should be entirely taken into the hands of Government, for the Villanies practised by private Adventures

have ever been, and were in particular almost the sole Cause of the late War with them. these Articles being good in their Kind, and reasonable in their prices would give an high Idea of Our national Honour, and produce a very profitable Return of immense quantities of their Furr; and the other Part of their Trade should be superintended by a Person appointed by Government of approved Fidelity.

The Petitioner begs to be understood, that though an uniform honesty in our Dealings with them, may be almost the only way to gain their Affections, yet nothing can thoroughly secure the Friendship of so unstable a People, but a respectable Force to over-awe them; that particular will be effectually supplied by the Number of Families which the Petitioner and His Associates, have by their Petition proposed to establish on the Spot, should it meet with Your Majesty's gracious Approbation.

Now as from the number of Families proposed to be sent thither, the Settlement will be prodigiously enlarged, and will from its immense distance from the inhabited parts stand almost wholly unconnected with the Continent, it will be impossible to preserve peace and

good Order, without some Institution of civil Polity, as likewise some Regulations for military Discipline, since the defence of their Families and Property from the Attacks of Savages, should such happen, must in a great measure depend on themselves, as the Garrison is very inadequate to the Number of Indians surrounding it.

It remains for the Petitioner with all Duty and respect on behalf of himself and his Associates, to pray Your Majesty would graciously cause the Settlement of Detroit to be erected into a Species of distinct Government, for the present rotation of military Duty may not always afford Officers of Abilities equal to so important a Trust.

An Answer was received from the Earl of Dartmouth at a Board of Trade, that complying with the above Memorial might, perhaps, interfere with a general plan they had under their Consideration respecting the Indian Trade; they therefore deferred reporting upon it, and they did not know they had any power to grant the Lands petitioned for, it being beyond the Limits, prescribed by His Majestys Proclamation. It also was objected, that the great Distance Detroit is from the Sea,

the Difficulty of Navigation on the Lakes and Rivers from the inhabited Country, and the Want of a staple Commodity to make their Returns for what Necessaries the Settlers may want, would induce them to find out Methods to manufacture so many of those Commodities their Situation would allow, and what they could not supply themselves with, they would endeavour to do without; consequently they would be of no Benefit to the State, and would have it in their Power, from the difficulty of Access, to throw off all dependance on their Mother Country, and instead of being beneficial by an Increase of People, they would lay a Foundation for future Empire.

How far the Plan is Question may interfere with the general Plan of their Lordships, is not for me to enquire; But it will appear, they have a certain Right to dispose of the Lands petitioned for, from the Treaty concluded with the Savages of that Country by Colonel Bradstreet at Detroit in the Summer 1764, a Copy of which is as followeth.

Transactions of a Congress held with  
the Chiefs of the Ottawas and Chippewa  
Nations, with several others hereafter  
mentioned

Wassong Chief of the Chippewas;

What I am going to say is in the  
Name of myself, Attawatty, and all the  
Young Warriors of the Ottawas and Chippewas;  
we do not mean to give Offence, and this  
String of Wampum, is to open your Ears, and  
we expect to be heard patiently; we are ex-  
tremely glad to find ourselves so well receiv-  
ed, and hope You will give Us Peace; In  
the Name of the two Nations of Ottawas and  
Chippewas we thank you for having Compas-  
sion on Ourselves, Our Wives, and Families.  
Gave a String of Wampum repeating their Thanks.

Wassong then spoke on a green Belt;  
Brother, I beg you would hearken to Wassong,  
Attawaky, Shamindawa, Outawany, Apockess  
and Abetto. Last Year God forsook Us, God  
has now opened Our Eyes, and We desire  
to be heard; 'tis Gods will Our Hearts are  
alter'd 'twas Gods will you had such fine Weath-  
er to come to Us; It is Gods Will also there  
should be Peace and Tranquility all over the Face

of the Earth, and of the Waters: Every Thing that was done last Year bad, was done by the old Warriors without Cause; we have therefore turned them on one Side; the young Warriors are determined to settle every thing themselves, and prevent for the future any Mischief that might be intended: the young Warriors, as well as the old Sachems thank you, and are glad to see the good Disposition You are in. Now the young People have the direction of Affairs, they hope every thing may be settled peaceably, and that they may be permitted to shake Hands with You and Your Officers as Brothers.

This day the young Chiefs break all their old Chiefs, they shall never be allowed to act, but Attention will be paid to what they say.

You have forgiven Us, but Our Offences are so great we must again ask it, in the Name of Our Wives & Children We also pray that all your Troops will have Compassion on them and Us, and hope they will remove any ill Opinion they may have of them and us; and we thank the great King for allowing you to forgive Us, and grant us Peace; we say this not in our Name only, but in the Name of all the Inhabitants round this Country.

Shook Hands.

Wassong then spoke on a string of purple and white Wampum painted green and blue.

Wassong. Brother attend. In the Name of the Miamis I speak, They thank God for opening their Eyes, they will use their utmost Endeavours to restore Tranquility, 'tis Gods Will there shall be peace all over the Earth, and you shall hear nothing ill of them, they thank you, and are extremely glad to hear by the People you sent that you will grant them Peace; on their Return the Village will be overjoyed as they are at the Peace with the Shawanese &c.

They once more thank God for opening their Eyes; so soon as they get home every thing will be established on the ancient Footing of Peace and Friendship; That their Sentiments are the same as the Ottawas and Chippewas, and hope that your Army will throw aside all Resentment against them, and that they may be allowed to shake hands as Brothers; Again they ask for Peace in the Names of their Wives and Children.

-- Gave the String.

Then Shamindawa spoke; When Captain Morris arrived at the Miamis, Pontiac spoke to him on a Belt of Wampum, saying he was

heartily ashamed of what had happened, and if he could be forgiven he should be very thankful, and do all the Service in his Power to the English, and that it gave him great Pleasure to find he (Captain Morris) was going on a Business that would give peace and quietness to the Inhabitants of the Earth; that he would pray for his Success, and remain quiet himself; and that when Captain Morris returns, should he succeed he will thank God for it and hopes to be forgiven.

Colonel Badsheets Answer

The ingenuous Confession of your Folly last Year without any provocation from the English, affords me Pleasure, as it gives me Reason to believe your Submission, sincere, and that your Requests for Mercy and Forgiveness comes from your Heart; I shall take Compassion on your Distress, and grant you Peace on the following terms.

First.        Yourselves and the Nations You represent must acknowledge that you are the Subjects and Children of His Majesty George the third of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and that he has the sole Right of Soverrignty over all

and every part of this Country, in as full and ample a Manner as in any part of his other Dominions whatever.

Second. -- If any Nation or Tribe of Indians herein comprehended dare violate this Peace, the others shall look on themselves bound to make War upon the Offenders seperately or jointly with the English and their Allies at all times when they shall be commanded by His Majesty, His General, or Officer appointed for that Purpose, and reduce to reason the Offenders, or extirpate them; and that you will whenever commanded take up Arms, and join His Majestys Troops, or other His Subjects against any of His Enemies whatever, and use your utmost Endeavours to execute the Orders that may be given you for that Purpose, and you may be assured of the Protection of the King Your Father, and what Assistance you may stand in need of at all times.

Third. -- That you may shew further Proofs of your Duty, and Obedience to the King your Father, should it happen that any Indians belonging to the herein mentioned Nations plunder, or kill any of his Majestys Subjects in this or any other of His Colonies now settled, or that

hereafter may be settled you are voluntarily and immediately to deliver the Offenders up to the Officer commanding this Garrison, to be tried and punished agreeable to the Laws and Customs of this Colony at that time in Force.

Fourth. -- You must deliver up all Prisoners and Deserters that you have as soon as possible, should any white people desert to you, You are to send them immediately prisoners to the post or Settlement nearest to you, but when any Families come to settle by permission of the King You are to esteem them Friends and Brothers.

Fifth. --- The French commanding Officer have at Times granted Lands on some of your Villages, to give Testimony to my Intentions, and of doing you the greatest Justice I will oblige all Persons settled on such Lands to remove immediately.

Sixth. --- At the Request of Captain Morris whom I have sent round to all the Southern Nations, respecting the general Peace and also on Account of Pondiac's Submission, and promise of future good Behaviour and Friendship to the English, I do hereby pardon him, and he may meet Me in the utmost Safety at Sandusky. By the power and Authority to me

given and granted by his Excellency the Honble  
 Major General Thomas Gage Commander in Chief  
 of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, the  
 above are the Terms on which I grant Peace  
 to the Nations heretofore mention'd that is to  
 say the Ottawas and Chippewas and others  
 hereunto subscribing.

Given under my hand and

Seal at Detroit the Seventh day

Seal of September 1764

Signed

JOHN BRADSTREET

By the Power to us given by the Nations  
 we represent, we do in their Names, together with  
 ourselves, most gratefully accept the Terms above  
 granted and We do most solemnly bind Our-  
 selves & them to a true Performance of each  
 Article in every respect. In Witness whereof, We  
 have hereunto affixed the Arms of the Nations  
 We represent at Detroit this 7th day of Sept-  
 ember 1764, and in the 4<sup>th</sup> Year of the  
 Reign of Our now Sovereign Lord King George &c  
 The Signatures are a Stork, an Eel, & a Stag.

We hereunto subscribing and several

principal Men of Our Nation of Hurons, being present at the above Submission made by the Ottawas and Chippewas and at the peace granted them, and being unanimously of Opinion that nothing can tend so much to the real Safety and Happiness of all the Indians on this Continent as following their Example, begging the Protection and making themselves the Subjects of His Majesty King George the third, and at all times obeying his Will and Command, and strictly keeping up to every Article of the Peace concluded with the Ottawas and Chippewas and the Nation we represent to be received, considered, and comprehended in every Article of the Submission made by the Chippewas and Ottawas, and the peace granted to them as fully and as and as amply as the said Ottawas and Chippewas promising most faithfully never to violate or depart from any Article therein contain'd. In Witness thereof We have set the Arms of the Nations of Hurons this 7<sup>th</sup> Day of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1764 and in the fourth year &c &c.

The Signature a Deer with a Cross.

I the Subscriber being a Chief of the

Miamis, and being sent to be present at what should pass between the English, the Ottawas and Chippewas, and also being directed by the Nation I represent, if a peace should be granted to them, to implore the Miamis might be comprehended therein, in every respect as fully as the said Ottawas and Chippewas; which being granted to me, I do in the Name of the Nation I represent bind myself and them in the most solemn Manner to the true performance of each Article in every respect, as the Ottawas and Chippewas have done.

In Witness thereof I do affix the Arms of the Nation I represent this 7<sup>th</sup> day of Sept. 1764 and in the Reign &c &c

The Signature

We the Subscribers Chiefs of the Pottawattamie and Siske Nations, having come too late to be present at the Submission made by the Ottawas & Chippewas, and the Peace granted them, which having been fully explain'd to Us, and we approving every part thereof, having the same just sense of this good Work as the Hurons; and whereas Peace is granted to Us on the same Conditions, we do

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 Detroit this 7<sup>th</sup> day Sept<sup>r</sup> 1764, and in the fourth Year &c &c

The Signature a Fox an El and a Bear.

This day being the 9<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1764, Wapacomagat with 90 young Warriors came to Detroit, 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 between him and the several Nations of Indians with whom he had made Peace; which being also complied with, Wapacomagat got up & 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; which being granted Wapacom-  
 agat in the presence of One hundred Warriors set  
 the Arms of their Nation to these the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant,  
 declaring he did it at the unanimous Consent and  
 request of all his people present, 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  
 Detroit by the Nations thereunto subscribing bearing  
 Date the 7 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1764.

Signature an Eagle with a Medal round its Neck.

From the above Peace it appears that the  
 whole Right and 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 obviated in proportion to the Inc-  
 rease of the Inhabitants on those Lakes and  
 Rivers; the Desire of mutual Intercourse 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 Pro-  
 duce of their own which they may exchange for  
 Commodities their Necessity or convenience may re-  
 quire, 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 Luxuriancy 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 provision 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.

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 maybe transported to Detroit will endeavour to throw off Dependence, 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 Materials.

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 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 uncontrolled Licentiousness. Remove them 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 Parts 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 Furs &c. an Increase 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 Furs we otherways should get by an Exchange for English Manufactures.

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 taken 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<sup>S</sup> MANT

AIDE de CAMP

to Col. Bradstreet

Copy

Charlestown 2<sup>d</sup> December 1766.

My Lords,

I had the honor of writing your Lordships fully the 10<sup>th</sup> July and the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 Fauquier 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>r</sup> Cameron, Commissary in

the Nation, and M<sup>r</sup>. Price commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, which will give your Lordships an Idea of Affairs in that Country.

The Chatawas 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<sup>r</sup>. Mackintosh the Commissary, of which Disorders the 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 Cagne 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 among them: They 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:<sup>th</sup> 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 Economy 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 of the Chactaws, they can always be awed into good Order, a Commissary, Armourer, and Interpreters for them, to reside at Fort Bate, will be extremely 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 Gum Men of them remaining in the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw 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<sup>r</sup> Johnstone had no Objection to; These consist of about 130 Men bearing Arms.

A Party of Alibamon Indians, who for many Years were incorporated with the Creeks, left that 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 of 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 Alibamous so 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 Pascagualas 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 communicated what Intelligence concerning the Creeks, I received; from West Florida, and 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 Indian to obtain Satisfaction for the Murder of Goodwin and Davies, (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<sup>r</sup> 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 postpon'd, till  
the Result of Our Demands for Satisfaction be  
certainly known, and our Differences with them  
settled; the hunting Season will necessarily cause  
a Dealy of all Transactions and Negotiations with  
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. 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<sup>r</sup> 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.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John Stuart  
Esquire Superintendant for Indian Affairs for  
the Southern District of North America, to the  
Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,  
dated Charlestown Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Pow-  
nall's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy.

Pensacola 1:<sup>st</sup> 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 & Davies 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 of any other Dog (a Name they commonly give the Chactaws) which 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 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<sup>a</sup> 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 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.

His 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 shou'd the Chichesaws 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 have when united against the White People, what will be the consequence.

(signed)

CHARLES STUART.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Charles Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> to John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup> dated Pensacola Oct<sup>r</sup> 1. 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Pownalls of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy.

Pensacola Sept<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Sir,

I have endeavoured to Communicate to you, in various Letters 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 proposition 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 Punishment 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 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 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 intrusted in 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 Bounty, 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 Chickesaws 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, 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

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<sup>s</sup>

(signed)

G: JOHNSTONE.

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

Copy.

Charlestown 24<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1766.

Sir,

I did myself the Honor to write you the 10<sup>th</sup> February last P 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 Nottaways; 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 interesting Matter, as ascertaining their boundary Line.

The Line behind this Province was 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 straight 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.

I lately received from M<sup>r</sup> Cameron Commissary in the Cherokee Nation, Abstracts of the Letters which you wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Hammerer of 28<sup>th</sup> April and 6<sup>th</sup> August last upon Indian Affairs; my Letter of 10<sup>th</sup> February contained a Paragraph relative to the Woman supposed to be made Prisoner by the Nottaways, which was partly the Subjects of 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 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 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 Inconveniencies.

Your Application to Sir William Johnson for procuring, under his mediation, a Peace for the 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 for some Time dissatisfied and Insolent; their Emissaries had been sounding the Inclinations of all the neighbouring Tribes to a general Rupture; 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 general Rupture 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 Cagle'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 Mr Glen, since which Time all the Traders to that Country have been Bankrupts, and the Creeks expect the same Indulgence, which is impracticable.

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 licenssed 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 in the respective Nations.

By last Opportunity from West Florida I received Dispatches from Charles Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>. 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<sup>r</sup>. 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 Authorized by me to demand Satisfaction of the Creeks, and, 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, I hope to be honored with your Answer, 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.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esq.<sup>r</sup>  
to Francis Fauquier Esq.<sup>r</sup> L.<sup>t</sup> Gov.<sup>r</sup> of Virginia, dated  
Charles Town 24 Nov.<sup>r</sup> 1766. In M.<sup>r</sup> Powmell's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy

Tuquoh 27 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1766-

The Carpenter is still as staunch a Friend as ever, and Testenenea keeps his Town under every good discipline.

They behave all pretty well, considering every thing, and particularly the Example given to them by the Traders. No Nation was ever so infested with such a set of Villains, and horse thieves, 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 the more respected by his Deputy, he will invent and tell a thousand Lies, and he is indefatigable in stirring up against all other White Persons, whom he Judges his Rivals in Trade.

Endorsed Copy Abstract of a Letter from Alex<sup>r</sup> Cameron Esq<sup>r</sup> Commissary in the Cherokee Nation, dated 27 August 1766, In M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

## 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 Chickesaws & Chactaws have  
in Conjunction cutt off two or three large Towns  
of the upper Creeks, and that the Mortar fall-  
ing 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<sup>r</sup> 1766.

Copy.

Abstract of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> George  
Galphin dated 26 Nov<sup>r</sup> 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 Engagement 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 in to 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 he was killed, an Agent came up from Governor Johnstone to have him killed; they told him he was killed, he sent some White Men to see him, which they Confirmed.

Endorsed Copy Abstract of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> George Galphin, dated 26 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Pownalls of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

*insert*

Copy

POUSHA MATTANA, alias Charles Great  
Warrior to PAI MATTANA, and second  
Chief of the Chickasaw Nation his Talk  
to the D: Superintendant.

Mobille 21.<sup>st</sup> 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 beloved Man Mr. M.<sup>c</sup>  
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.

The beloved Man sent me with these  
Warriors thre Moons ago to buy and make  
peace with the Nations at the Fort on the  
great River Mississippi, where the English now

are I accordingly went, and I took the following Nations by the Hand, Viz: the Chaquanias, Cas-<sup>t</sup>kaskias, Machaquamias, Pawalies, Cawachkias, Chacousias, and the Missiuris. The Matawais who live at the head of the Cubache sent and took me by the hand. The Ouachourachas 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 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 Talk.

This is the first time that ever I or any 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 surprised, 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 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 tranquillity 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 transactions, he will be very glad to hear, that his Friends the Chikisaws 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.

I am always glad to see my Friends the Chikisaws, but there are Chikisaws 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 whole Nation; when any Chikesaw 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 Chikesaw Warriors. You shall not be poor for any thing I can give you, to let you see that the English are not ungrateful M<sup>r</sup> M.<sup>c</sup>Intosh will take care of you while you stay, and will return with you when you go home.

Endorsed. Copy of Pousha Mattaha's Talk to the Deputy Superintendant, and the Deputy Superintendant's Answer. In M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy.

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

While the Commissary was accompany-  
ing 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 Tranquility, that soon af-  
ter he returned here, he convened the Indians  
on that Account; and they blamed M<sup>r</sup> Buckles,  
as the Author of it, and said, when the Com-  
missary sent previous Notice of his returning  
safe, he desired them not to mention it in  
his Name, lest he should be tried & sent down.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Intosh & Buckles, with the As-  
sistance of two of their disorderly Hirelings, con-  
vened the Indians in the dead hours of the

Night at the House of a disaffected Head-man, who is Pakemingo'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 drinking Rum, as it refreshes them after the fatigues of hunting, & makes their Hearts glad. That he allowed them by word of Mouth, as they 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<sup>r</sup> Alexander M<sup>c</sup>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 branding a great number of undrest Deer skins they had taken in the aforesaid Indian's House at a considerable distance

off, contrary to the former usage of M<sup>r</sup> Buckle's unfair trading, so that the one planned & the other executed, by the help of their lawless half Savages.

They inebriated the Indians with Spirituous Liquors for a long time, tho' M<sup>r</sup> Alexander McIntosh laid the whole blame of it on M<sup>r</sup> 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 disorders for the time to come.

It was still repeated, while the Indians had any Skins, and when M<sup>r</sup> Buckles was taken into Custody for their joint disorderly behaviour, he told the Commissary, that his Partner's accusation was ungenerous 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 of Rum, debauched the Indians with it to the uneasiness & disquiet of orderly Traders, the loss of their numerous out-

standing 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<sup>r</sup> Buckles was here a prisoner, M<sup>r</sup> Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Intosh came to the House of the Commissary, used him with threatening ungentle 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 Pake-mingo (M<sup>r</sup> 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 deceitfull Language to rise & let them in; when he bounded up, they ran off.

I heard M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>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 faithfull 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<sup>lb</sup> 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 new Hell of this Place; he and another half Savage here 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 pre-  
 vented from renewing their spitefull dangerous At-  
 tempt for the time to come, by being compelled to get  
 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

Feb<sup>y</sup>: 26<sup>d</sup>, 1766.

May 17:<sup>th</sup> I can solemnly attest to the truth of the Contents &c.

Signed, JAMES ADAIR.

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

Copy

SHOULOUSTAMASTABE, alias RED-SHOES,  
his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.

Mobile 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 Ammunition, 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 promises 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 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.

Endorsed Copy Shouloustamastabe, alias Redshoes, his Talk to the D.<sup>y</sup> Superintendent and D.<sup>y</sup> Superintendent's Answer. Mobile 4.<sup>th</sup> July 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy

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

Mobile, 23<sup>d</sup> June, 1766.

Father,

I call you Father, because you are sent by  
our common Father, to take Care of his red Child-  
ren; 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 cou'd 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 harrassing him  
to go to war; but he never spilt the Blood of  
a white Man, and does not want to kill any  
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 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.

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 under your protection, and we hope you will let us settle at Manihaba 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, 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. SUPERINTENDANTS ANSWER.

Friends and Brethren,

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<sup>r</sup>. Monbereaute 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 Cassadoes, 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 against 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 of 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.

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.

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.

Endorsed Copy Topoye, alias the Fighter small Med-  
al Chief, & Chief of the Cussadoes, his Talk to the  
Deputy Superintendent at Mobile 23<sup>d</sup> June 1766 In  
M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy

A talk from the Cherokee Chiefs & Headmen of the Nation to their Father in Charles Town 22<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>r</sup> Cameron by the 10<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 setting that important piece of business: But altho' we came yesterday to a resolution to set out with our Brother here on the 10<sup>th</sup> of next Moon for that 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 apology 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 present, except, the small Pox; and if we shou'd 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 Carolina 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 considered upon this Morning, & came to our Brother, 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

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 can not 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 have enough of it; for our part, we are tired of War; for our Enemeys 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

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from the Cherokee Chiefs & Headmen of the Nation to their Father in Charles Town 22 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Powmell's of 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 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 Midnight as at Noon day. We request  
that you will send up papers here, with strong  
and good Talks in them, that our Brother here  
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 War-  
rior that commands 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 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 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

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

Notowegaws

Savanugas

Turightwees

Tawaws

Yachtanues

Kicapocs

Tayonkisie

with some others whose Names I cannot pronounce.

signed

ALEX<sup>F</sup> CAMERON.

Endorsed Copy Talk from the Warriors and Head  
beloved Men of the Cherokees, to their Father Capt  
Stuart in Charles Town Aug<sup>t</sup>. 22, 1766. In M<sup>F</sup>  
Pownall's of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>. 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 Honble John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>, 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 Chilhoure and the great Island had been lately to War; they returned a few days ago with one Scalp; and our Brother here says that it is a white Man's 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

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

Copy

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

Mobile 12<sup>th</sup> 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 Eng-  
lish 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  
Johnny M<sup>c</sup> Intosh told me, when he lived in the

Chickasaws, to hold fast the Hand of the English; for I wou'd find in time that their Hand was 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 your 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 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 otherwise? Do they expect that we will give them presents and Ammunition, 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 Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendant's Answer, Mobile 12<sup>th</sup> July 1766. In M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy

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

Mobile, 27.<sup>th</sup> 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 Tombaekby, 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 little provision and some Amunition to carry home; then I will send some Work to my idle Warriors, who want it much.

The

## 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 Superintendent, and the Dep.<sup>y</sup> Superintendent's Answer Mobile 27 July 1766.  
In M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767.

Copy

26<sup>th</sup> July

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  
Children in these parts, he particularly recom-  
mended 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 sus-  
pected him of telling 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 behaving to Pai  
Mingo Euluxy as he did. Pai Mattaha shou'd not have  
believ'd any one but the beloved Man M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Intosh,  
who knew to be a Man and his Friend, and  
who the great beloved Man sent there as his  
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 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<sup>r</sup>. Mc 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.<sup>c</sup> 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, should their Brothers the English be insulted by any Nation, they will never sit still and see it.

I told Pai Mingo when he was here, that I was very angry with Pai Mingo Euluxy, and that the great beloved Man would 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 desired Pai Mingo to command his Town, and that I would write to the great beloved Man to get him a Medal, and I beg 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 Mattaha'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<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup> 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.

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

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  
Salles in South Barbary & Cape Rouge for  
the Year 1767.

	£	s.	d.
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 Minsiters..	200		
To an Allowance for a Schoolmaster at St. Lewis.....	50	"	"
To a Salary to the Secretary for Moor- ish 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 Af- fairs 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.

ESTIMATE OF THE Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony of Georgia, and other incidental Expenses attending the same, from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1766, to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

	£	s.	d.
To the Salary of the Governor.....	1,000	"	"
To the Salary of the Chief Justice.....	500	"	"
To the Salary of the Secretary .....	100	"	"
To the Salary of the Clerk of the Assembly	20	"	"
To the Salary of the Surveyor of Lands.....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Receiver General of the Quit Rents .....	100	"	"
To the Salary of the Attorney General .....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Provost Marshal.....	100	"	"
To an Allowance for a Minister of the Church of England and two Schoolmasters .....	116	"	"
To the Salary of the Agent for the Affairs of the Colony.....	200	"	"
To an Allowance to the Pilot stationed at the Mouth of Savannah River, with a Boat and sufficient hands.....	50	"	"
To an Allowance for contingent Expenses ...	500	"	"
To a continuation of the Provisions made by the late Trustees for purchasing from the Growers, the Balls or Cocoons of raw Silk, as an encouragement to the Growth and Culture of it.....	1,000	"	"
	£ 3986	"	"

Endorsed Estimate of the Civil Establishment of His  
Majesty's Colony of Georgia, & other incidental Expences-  
attending the same from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1766, to the  
24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

ESTIMATE of the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Province of East Florida, and other incidental Expences attending the same from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1766, to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

To the Salary of the Governor in Chief.....	£ 1200	"	"
To the Salary of the Chief Justice .....	500	"	"
To the Salary of the Attorney General.....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Secretary and Clerk of The Council.....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Register.....	100	"	"
To the Salary of the Surveyor of Lands....	120	"	"
To an Allowance for an Assistant .....	30	"	"
To the Salary of the Agent .....	200	"	"
To a Minister at S <sup>t</sup> Augustine.....	100	"	"
To a Minister at S <sup>t</sup> Mark's .....	100	"	"
To a Schoolmaster at each of the above Places £ 25 each.....	50	"	"
To an Allowance for a Pilot established at S <sup>t</sup> Augustine.....	50	"	"
To an Allowance for unforeseen contingent Ex- pences.....	1,000	"	"
To an Allowance for the Purchase of a proper Assortment of Goods for Presents to the Indians .....	1000	"	"
	£ 4750	"	"

Endorsed Estimate of the Civil Establishment of His  
Majesty's Province of East Florida, & other incidental Ex-  
pences attending the same from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June  
1766, to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

ESTIMATE of the Civil Establishments of His Majesty's Province of West Florida, and other incidental Expenses attending the same from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1766, to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

	£	s.	d.
To the Salary of the Governor in Chief.....	1,200	"	"
To the Salary of the Chief Justice.....	500	"	"
To the Salary of the Attorney General .....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Secretary & Clerk of the Council.....	150	"	"
To the Salary of the Register .....	100	"	"
To the Surveyor of Lands.....	120	"	"
To an Allowance to an Assistant.....	30	"	"
To the Salary of the Agent.....	200	"	"
To the Salary of a Minister at Pensacola.....	100	"	"
To the Salary of a Minister at Mobile.....	100	"	"
To a Schoolmaster at each of the above Places at 25 <sup>£</sup> each.....	50	"	"
To the Salary of the Provost Marshall.....	100	"	"
To an Allowance for unforeseen contingent Expenses.....	1,000	"	"
To an Allowance for the purchase of a proper Assortment of Goods for Presents to the Indians.....	1,000	"	"
	£ 4800	"	"

Endorsed Estimate of the Civil Establishment of His  
Majesty's Province of West Florida and other incidental  
Expences attending the same from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1766  
to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1767.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of Maintaining and  
Supporting the civil Establishment of His Majesty's Col-  
ony of Nova Scotia for the Year 1767.

To an additional Salary to the Governor.....	£	500	"	"
To the Salary of the Chief Justice.....		500	"	"
To the Salary of the Attorney General.....		100	"	"
To the Salary of the Secretary for himself and Clerks.....		262	10	
To the Salary of the Naval Officer.....		182	10	
To the Salary of the Register.....		182	10	
To the Salaries of the Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor of Lands, and for other contin- gent Expenses attending that Establishment.		321	15	
To the Salaries of a Secretary and Messenger to the Council.....		96	12	
To the Hire of a House, and other contingent Expences attending the Secretary's Office.....		52	6	
To a Salary to the Treasurer.....		50		
To a Salary to the Agent for the Affairs of the Province.....		200	"	"
To sundry Stipends and Allowances for House Rent to the Ministers and Schoolmasters in the different Districts of the Province....		340		

(carried over)

(brought forward)

To an Allowance for fire-Wood for the Use of the			
Governor's House and publick Offices.....	288	15	"
To the Expence of the Pilot Boat.....	203	1	"
To the Expence of the Orphan House.....	384	1	5
To an Allowance for sundry Establishments at			
Lunenburg.....	202	3	"
To an Allowance for contingent Expences.....	<u>1,000</u>	"	"
	<b>h</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>3 5</b>

Endorsed Estimate of the Charge of maintaining  
and Supporting the civil Establishment of His Maj-  
esty's Colony of Nova Scotia for the year 1767.

(Estimate of the expence attending General Surveys of His Majesty's Dominions in N. America for the year 1767.

This paper is already transcribed for the Library of Congress in C. O 5. 7. fo. 251)

Endorsed Estimate of the Expence attending General Surveys of His Majesty's Dominions in North America for the Year 1767.

( Here is a letter signed from Sir W.<sup>m</sup> Johnson to the Earl  
of Shelburn Dec. 16, 1766.

This letter is not here copied, as it is printed in the  
"Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State  
of New York" vol VII pp. 881 - 883)

(The following are in Roman letters, not italics, in the print)  
p. 881. L. 31 in the Ms. "grant of Kayadarosseras"

882	L. 17	"	"	" <u>the Ottawa . . . Lakes Superior,</u> <u>Huron &amp; Michigan</u> "
	L. 37	"	"	" <u>S<sup>t</sup> Ange</u> "
	L. 38	"	"	" <u>Pondiac</u> "
883	L. 16	"	"	" <u>Paxton</u> "

Endorsed Johnson Hall. 16.<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766. Sir Will.<sup>m</sup>  
Johnson. R 18.<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1767.

Old Jewry. 20 Febr'y 1767.

My Lords,

I am inform'd the Dutch have ventured to remonstrate against our Building a Block house at Cape Apolonia, though the owners of the Country invited us to do it.

I flatter myself the Papers, I left by Your Lordship's order, with M<sup>r</sup> Sutton, relative to the dispute betwixt M<sup>r</sup> Huydecooper the Dutch Governor of Elminia, & Mess<sup>rs</sup> Brew & Webster, English Subjects, will be kept in safety; as they may be found very usefull hereafter.

I take the Liberty to put the enclosed Observations into Your Lordship's hands, to shew the true Spirit of the Dutch, towards all Nations, where their Trading Interest is concern'd: this Paper, may Probably be used greatly to the Advantage of the British Trade on the Coast of Africa.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord, Your Lordships, Dutifull &  
most Ob<sup>t</sup>. Servant.

SAMUEL SMITH

Endorsed Old Jewry London 20<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767 M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Smith.

My Lord

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship the enclosed Letter from the Principal Officers of the Ordnance with the States of the Battering Artillery in England and at New York in North America, which I beg the favour of your Lordship to lay before the King that I may receive His Majesty's Commands thereupon.

I am with great Regard

My Lord.

Your Lordship's

most Obedient and

most humble Servant

GRANBY

Knightbridge

5<sup>th</sup> March 1767.

Earl of Shelburne &c. &c. &c.-

Endorsed Knightbridge. 5<sup>th</sup> March 1767. Master Gen<sup>l</sup>  
of the Ordnance (State of the Battering Artillery in  
England & at New-York.)

My Lord.

We beg leave to lay before your Lordship the Inclosed States of the Battering Artillery in England and at New York in North America.

The State of the Battering Train in England requires to be Augmented, but before we can give directions for the Casting more Heavy Brass Ordnance, it is necessary to be informed whether it is intended that the Battering Artillery made use of during the late War in different parts of America and the West Indies should remain at New York, where it is now collected, by reason, if it should not, great part of the Expence of Augmenting the Battering Train at home may in such case be saved, which is Submitted to your Lordship's Consideration by

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient and

most humble Servant

CHARLES FREDERICK

W. R. EARLE

A WILKINSON

Office of Ordnance

30 January 1767.

Marquis of Granby

Endorsed Principal Officers of the Ordnance to the  
Marquess of Granby. Office of Ord.<sup>ce</sup> 30.<sup>th</sup> Jan.<sup>ry</sup> 1767.  
In His Lordship's, of the 5.<sup>th</sup> of March 1767.

State of the Battering Train at  
New York.

Heavy Brass Guns.....	( 24 Pounders.....	19
	( 12 .....	11
	( 13 Inch .....	2
	( 10 .....	6
Brass Mortars.....	( 8 .....	3
	( 5½ .....	9
	( 4 2/5.....	31
Brass Howitzers.....	( 8 Inch .....	9
	( 5½ .....	13

Office of)  
          ) 30<sup>th</sup> January 1760.  
Ordnance )

Endorsed State of the Battering Train at New-York.  
In the Master Gen<sup>l</sup> of the Ord.<sup>ce</sup>'s of the 5<sup>th</sup> March  
1767.

State of the Battering Train  
in England

Heavy Brass Guns.....	(24 Pounders.....	47
	(12 Pounders.....	41
Brass Mortars.....	(13 Inch.....	12
	(10 .....	12
	(8 .....	17
	(5½ .....	64
Brass Howitzers.....	(4 2/5 .....	83
	(8 Inch .....	14
	(5½ .....	16
	(4½ .....	19

Office of )     <sup>th</sup>  
              ) 30: January 1767  
Ordnance )

Endorsed State of the Battering Train in Eng-  
land. In the Master Gen.<sup>l</sup> of the Ord.<sup>ces</sup> of the  
5.<sup>th</sup> March 1767.

(Copy of letter from Sir W.<sup>m</sup> Johnson to the Lords of Trade  
dated 15 Jan. 1767.

This letter is not here copied as it is printed in  
the "Documents relating to the Colonial History of  
the State of New York." vol. VII pp. 894 & 895.)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from S.<sup>r</sup> William Johnson,  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Dis-  
trict of America, to the Lords Commissioners for  
Trade & Plantations, dated Johnson Hall 15 Janry  
1767. In M.<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of 6.<sup>th</sup> April 1767.

Whitehall April 16:<sup>th</sup> 1767

My Lord,

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified to us in your Lordship's Letter of the 9.<sup>th</sup> Instant, we herewith inclose to your Lordship a Report of the Civil Establishments of the Governors, Judges, and other Officers principally concerned in the Administration of Justice in the several Colonies of North America, as far as can be collected from the Materials in this Office.

We are,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servants,

CLARE

SOAME JENYNS

THOMAS ROBINSON

W<sup>m</sup> FITZGERBERT

Right Honorable Earl of Shelburne

&c &c &c.

Endorsed Whitehall. 16.<sup>th</sup> April 1767, Lords of Trade.

Salaries to Governors &c:

Report of the Board of Trade of the Establishment of the Salaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers principally concerned in the administration of Justice in His Majesty's Colonies of North America, as far as can be collected from the Materials in that Department.

#### QUEBEC.

The Establishment in Quebec, according to the Plan of Government proposed for that Colony, consists of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a chief Justice, and three puisne or associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General have their appointments from Home; the Appointment of the three Associate Judges is left to the Governor.

The Board of Trade has no information of what Salaries are allowed to these Officers, of the Mode of payment; how granted; or for what term.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Establishment in Nova Scotia consists of a Gov.<sup>r</sup>, Lt. Governor, Chief Justice, two Associate Judges and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Justice have their Appointments from Home; the Associate Judges and the Attorney General are appointed

by the Governor.

The Salary of the Governor is £ 1500 - the Chief Justice £500 - and the Attorney General £ 100 P Annum, paid out of the Money annually granted by Parliament for the Support of the civil and military Establishments in this Colony.

No Provison has yet been made either upon the Parliamentary Estimate, or by the Legislature of the Province for the Associate Judges.

The Commission of the Lieutenant Governor is dormant, when the Governor in Chief is upon the spot: In case of his Death or absence, the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Governor is entitled to half the Salary and Profits of Government.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Establishment in New Hampshire consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, and three Associate Judges.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor have their appointments from Home; the Chief Justice and Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor.

All the above mentioned Officers are intirely dependent upon the Assembly for their Support.

The Salary annually voted to the late Governor, for some years after his appointment, was £ 500 Proclamation money, payable out of the Revenue of Excise

and Interest of Bills of Credit or Loan: But as the first of these Funds became deficient, and the other intirely ceased, the Governor's Salary ceased to be a regular Establishment; and what afterwards was given, was occasionally voted by the Assembly, which exercised it's own Discretion, both as to the Sum and Manner of giving it. It does not appear, that any Provision was ever made for the Chief Justice and Associate Judges.

In 1760, the Crown required of the Colony to establish competent Salaries upon these Officers; in consequence whereof the Assembly voted a Salary of £40 proclamation Money P annum to the Chief Justice, and £ 20 P annum to each of the associate Judges: but this Vote was clogged with such Conditions, that the Governor did not think it consistent with his Majesty's Interest to accept it.

#### MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

The Establishment in the Massachusetts Bay consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, four Associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed from home; the Chief Justice, Associate Judges, and Attorney General are appointed by

the Governor.

The above mentioned Officers are intirely dependant upon the Assembly for their Support.

The Salary of the Governor is £ 1,300 New England Money, or £ 1,000 Sterling P annum; and is granted from year to year by an annual Act of Assembly, and payable out of the Treasury there.

The Commission of Lieutenant Governor being dormant, when the Governor in Chief is upon the Spot, he has no Salary whatever; when he takes the Chair, upon the Death or Absence of the Governor, it has been usual for the Assembly to make a special Grant of such Allowance as they have thought fit.

The Salaries of the Chief Justice and four Associate Judges, which are about £ 100, sterling each P annum, depend upon annual Votes of the Assembly.

The Attorney general used to have a small Salary voted him; but of late years that Salary has been discontinued, because the Governor would not yield to the Assembly the Appointment of this Officer, which they claimed, insisting that he was not an Officer belonging to the Courts of Justice.

Connecticut.

## CONNECTICUT &amp; RHODE ISLAND.

By the Charters that constitute these Colonies, the principal Officers concerned in the Administration of Government and Justice are annually elected by the People.

The Establishment of Judicature consists (as in other Colonies) of a Chief Justice and a certain number of Associate Judges. But as these Governments never transmit to His Majesty's Secretaries of State, or to the Board of Trade, any of their Acts, or Proceedings of Government, except when specially or occasionally required so to do, no certain Information can be collected of the Salaries allowed to their Officers.

## NEW YORK.

The Establishment in New York consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, three associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Chief Justice and Attorney General are appointed from Home; and the three Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor.

All these Officers are intirely dependent upon the assembly for their support.

The Salaries are voted annually, and are sometimes more and sometimes less, as the Assembly

thinks proper.

The Salary of the Governor has for several years past been £ 2000 P. annum, that Currency; and in case of the Administration devolving on the Lieutenant Governor, he has usually had a Salary annually voted to him by the Assembly; but the Sum has varied at their Discretion.

By the last Act for the support of Government, the Salaries granted from September 1766, to September 1767, are as follows,

The Governor .....£ 2000.-

The Chief Justice ..... 300.-

The Associate Judges each.... 200.-

These Salaries are made payable out of the Revenue arising from certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported, and from the Licenses granted to Hawkers and Pedlars.

No Provision is made by the Assembly for a Salary to the Attorney General in this act; nor has any regular or certain Salary been ever settled upon him; but it has been usual to vote him annually an Allowance for extraordinary Services, which, as to the sum, has varied at the Discretion of the Assembly.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The Establishment in New Jersey consists of

a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Chief Justice, two Associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General are appointed from Home, the Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor.

All these Officers are intirely dependant upon the Assembly for their Support; and their Salaries, which are voted from year to year, are sometimes more, sometimes less, as the assembly thinks proper, and are given to the Officer by Name, and not to the Office.

By the last Act for the support of Government from May 1766, to May 1767, the Salaries are as follows,

To the Governor .....L 1,200 Currency.

Chief Justice..... 150.-

Associate Judges, each,.. 50.-

#### PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

By the Charters that constitute these Governments, the Nomination of all Officers is in the respective Proprietaries.

The Establishment in each consists of a Deputy Governor, who is approved by the Crown, a Chief Justice, Attorney General, and a certain Number of associate Judges, as in the other Colonies.

The Salaries of the Deputy Governors in each Colony is about £ 1,200 P annum, those of the Judges depend upon occasional Grants of the Assemblies; but how their Salaries are granted, out of what fund paid, or for what Term, cannot be ascertained.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Establishment in this Colony consists of a Governor, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Governor, and an Attorney General, appointed by His Majesty.

The Governor and Members of the Council sit and act as Judges in the supreme Court of Judicature; and the Court of Oyer and Terminer is composed of a certain number of the Council appointed Judges by Commission from the Governor.

The Duty of two Shillings P Hogshead on Tobacco exported granted to the Crown for ever by an Act passed in 1680, together with the Revenue of Quit Rents, forms an ample and sufficient Fund for the payment of the Civil Establishments of this Colony.

The Salaries, payable out of this Fund to the several Officers above mentioned, are as follow.

	Sterling
To the Governor .....	L- 2,000 P ann. <sup>m</sup>
12 Members of the Council...	
each as Judges.....	100.-
Attorney General.....	140.-

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The Establishment in North Carolina, consists of a Governor, Chief Justice, five associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General are appointed from Home; the Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor.

The Salary of the Governor is L-1000 P annum, paid here in England out of the Revenue of four and a half per Cent. payable on the Produce of Barbados and the Leeward Islands exported.

The Chief Justice has a Salary of L-70 P annum, and the Attorney General of L-80 P annum payable by Treasury Warrant out of Quit Rents on Lands of North Carolina; and by an Act of that Province passed in the Year 1762, the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and the Attorney General are to receive out of the Provincial Treasury certain Allowances for holding the several Courts established by that Act in the five Districts into which that Colony is divided.

The Annual Amount of these allowances is to the Chief Justice about L-150 and about half that sum to each of the Associate Judges, and to the Attorney General; but the Law that makes this Provision is temporary, and continued from

time to time at the Discretion of the Assembly.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Establishment in the Colony of South Carolina consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, two Associate Judges, and an Attorney General.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General are appointed from Home; the Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor.

The Governor has a Salary of £ 1,000 P annum paid here out of the aforementioned Duty of four and half P Cent.

By his Instructions he is at liberty to accept of an additional Salary from the Province; and accordingly a Provision is made in the annual Tax Act in that Government for such additional Salary to the amount of about £- 1,000. - Sterling.

The Chief Justice has a Salary of £ 1,000 P annum, and the Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup> a Salary of £ 80 P annum, payable by Treasury Warrant out of His Majesty's Quit Rents; but it does not appear, whether any, or, if any, what Provision is made for the Associate Judges.

#### GEORGIA.

The Establishment of this Colony consists of a Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General, and

three Assistant Judges.

The Governor, Chief Justice and Attorney General are appointed by His Majesty; the Assistant Judges by the Governor.

P Annum

The Salary of the Governor is £ 1,000

The Chief Justice..... 500.

Attorney General..... 150.

These Salaries are paid out of the annual Grant of Parliament for the support of the civil Establishment of the Colony.

The Assistant Judges have no Salary or allowance whatever, either from Home or from the Province.

#### EAST FLORIDA.

The Establishment of this Colony consists of a Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General, and three Associate Judges.

The Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General are appointed by His Majesty; the Associate Judges by the Governor.

P Annum.

The Governor's Salary is £ 1,000.

Chief Justice..... 500.

Attorney General..... 150.

These Salaries are paid out of the Money annually granted by Parliament for the Support of this Colony; but no provision is made for the

assistant Judges.

# WEST FLORIDA.

The Establishment of this Colony consists of a Governor, Lieu.<sup>t</sup> Governor, Chief Justice and Attorney General; all appointed by His Majesty.

The Salary of the Governor is £ 1000 .<sup>P Annum</sup>

Chief Justice . . . . . 500.

Attorney General . . . . . 150.

These Salaries are paid out of the Annual Grants of Parliament for the Support of the civil Establishments of this Colony.

Upon the Death or Absence of the Governor in Chief, the Lieutenant Governor is entitled, by His Majesty's Instructions, to one half of the Salary and Profits of Government.

No. The Board of Trade has no account of the Establishment of any of the Admiralty Courts in the Plantations.

Endorsed Report of the Board of Trade of the Establishment of the Salaries of the Governors, Judges &c<sup>e</sup> in America. In the Lords of Trade's of the 16.<sup>th</sup> April 1767.

Admiralty Office: 30<sup>th</sup> April 1767

My Lord

In obedience to the King's commands, Signify'd to us by your letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> instant, we herewith transmit to you, for his Majesty's information, an account of the establishment of the Admiralty Courts in the several Colonies of North America, but with respect to the salaries of the officers belonging to those courts, we beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that no Salaries are allowed them, expecting eight hundred pounds a year to D<sup>r</sup> Spry, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of all America.

We are

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most humble Servants

<sup>d</sup>  
E: Hawke

J Buller.

Piercy Brett

<sup>t</sup>  
R. Honble Earl of Shelburne

E

Endorsed Adm.<sup>ty</sup> Office. 30.<sup>th</sup> April 1767. Lords Com-  
miss.<sup>rs</sup> of the Adm.<sup>ty</sup>

Account of the Establishment  
 Admty Office) ) of the Admiralty Courts in  
 th )  
 30 April 1767) His Majesty's several Colonies  
 of North America.

Officer's Names      Employments, and at what place.

Earl of Northumberland	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
D. <sup>r</sup> Will <sup>m</sup> Spry .....	Judge )	
Honble Sp. <sup>r</sup> Perceval	Register )	Of all America
Cha. <sup>s</sup> Howard .....	Marshal )	
Lord Cha. <sup>s</sup> Montagu....	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
Egerton Leigh Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Judge )	Of South Carolina
Will. <sup>m</sup> Drayton Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Advocate )	
James Grant Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of East Florida	
Will. <sup>m</sup> Franklin Esq. <sup>r</sup> ...	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of New Jersey	
Sir Henry Moore B. <sup>t</sup> ....	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
R. <sup>d</sup> Morris Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Judge )	Of New York
Rich. <sup>d</sup> Nicholls.....	Register )	
Lord Will. <sup>m</sup> Campbell....	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
John Collier Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Judge )	Of Nova Scotia
Chas. Morris.....	Register )	
James Monk.....	Marshal )	
Willm: Tryon Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
Will. <sup>m</sup> Paria Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Judge )	Of North Carolina
Rob. <sup>t</sup> Jones Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Advocate )	

Officers Names                      Employments and at what place.

Jam. <sup>s</sup> Murray Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of Quebec	
John Eliot Esq. <sup>r</sup> ...	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
Alex. <sup>r</sup> Duncan Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Judge )	Of West Florida
Sir Jeffrey Amherst.	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
Jn. <sup>o</sup> Randolph Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Judge )	Of Virginia
Fra. <sup>s</sup> Barnard Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of the former )	
John Wentworth Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of the latter )	
	only )	Massachusetts
Chambers Russel Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Judge )	Bay; and New
		Hampshire
And. <sup>w</sup> Belcher.....	Register )	
Cha. <sup>s</sup> Paxton.....	Marshal )	
Jam. <sup>s</sup> Wright Esq. <sup>r</sup> ...	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> of Georgia	
Mich. <sup>l</sup> Gill Esq. <sup>r</sup> ....	Judge of the V. Admty at S. <sup>t</sup> Johns Newfoundland	
John Andrews Esq. <sup>r</sup> ...	Judge at Rhode Island & Providence	
Tho. <sup>s</sup> Hopkinson Esq. <sup>r</sup>	Vice Adm. <sup>l</sup> )	
		Of Pennsylvania.
Will. <sup>m</sup> Peters.....	Judge )	

Endorsed Account of the Establishm.<sup>t</sup> of Admiralty  
 Courts in North America. In the Lords of the Admty<sup>'s</sup>  
 of the 30.<sup>th</sup> April 1767.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of  
 Shelburn, One of His Majesty's principal  
 Secretaries of State &c

May it please Your Lordship

The Petitioners in the Inclosed Petition named,  
 beg leave most sincerely to assure Your Lordship,  
 that their real unhappy situation from the true  
 Cause in the said Petition set forth could only in-  
 duce them to sue to his Majesty and his Honour-  
 able Privy Council for relief, or occasion them to give  
 your Lordship this trouble; but from Your Lordships  
 high Character it is, that the Petitioners Humbly  
 hope for your humane favour in presenting their  
 Petition, and of Your Lordships kind endeavour to  
 obtain for each of them, such a Quantity of Land  
 as may be sufficient to alleviate their present dif-  
 ficulties from being out of the Service without any  
 the least provision whatever.

M<sup>r</sup>. James Syne of London Merchant, will  
 with permission attend on your Lordship to Act  
 in the Business as you may be pleased to  
 direct; and this Application is the only means  
 from whence the Petitioners can expect redress,  
 they again most sincerely pray Your Lordship  
 to give them such Assistance, as their Hard case  
 in Your Lordships opinion requires, which the



At a Council held at Fort George in  
the City of New York, on Wednesday the  
Thirteenth Day of May 1767.

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Captain  
General &c.

M <sup>r</sup> Horamanden	)	M <sup>r</sup> De Lancey
M <sup>r</sup> Smith	)	M <sup>r</sup> Apthorpe
M <sup>r</sup> Watts	)	M <sup>r</sup> Reade

The Petition of John Kerr, James McMillan, John  
Cook, and John Trotter in behalf of themselves  
and other reduced Deputy Commissaries of Stores  
and Provisions, who served in America during  
the late War, was presented to the Board and  
Read; referring to a former Petition of the 19.<sup>th</sup>  
December last, and praying his Excellency will  
be pleased by his Majesty's Letters Patent to  
Grant unto each of the Petitioners, such Quan-  
tity of Land as to his Excellency and Council  
may seem meet, upon the Terms prescribed by  
his Majesty's Proclamation of the 17.<sup>th</sup> October 1763.

His Excellency requiring the advice of  
the Council thereupon, The Council were of  
Opinion that the Case of the Petitioners is  
is not within the meaning of his Majesty's  
said Proclamation, and therefore that they are

not in virtue thereof intituled to any Grant of Land

A true Copy Exam.<sup>d</sup> by

G<sup>eo</sup> Banyar DCL Con

EX<sup>d</sup>

Endorsed Minute of the Council of New York. In

Mess.<sup>rs</sup> Kerr & others Men.<sup>l</sup> of the 23.<sup>d</sup> May 1767.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty  
 And, the Right Honourable the Privy  
 Council of great Britain in Council  
 Convened-

The most Dutiful and earnest Petition of  
 James Scott John Kerr, John Gough, Con-  
 stantine M<sup>C</sup> Mahan Michael Byrn, David  
 Haugh, James M<sup>C</sup> Millan John Cooke, Anas  
 Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald  
 Campbell, Adam Mitchell, Godlieb Switzer  
 and John Trotter of the City of New York  
 and places adjacent in North America.

Humbly Sheweth

That the Petitioners did severally serve  
 during the late War, as Deputy Commissaries of  
 Stores and Provisions in different parts of America  
 as by the Memorial of Robert Leake Esq.<sup>F</sup> Your Ma-  
 jestys Commissary General; presented the 29.<sup>th</sup> of  
 November last to his Excellency the Honourable Thomas  
 Gage Major General and Commander in Chief of  
 Your Majesty's Forces in North America &ca, and  
 his Excellency's Certificate of the 6<sup>th</sup> of December  
 last (both hereunto annexed) will fully appear

That in consequence of his Excellency's  
 Certificate, the Petitioners on the 19<sup>th</sup> of December,  
 presented a Memorial to his Excellency Sir Henry

Moore Baronet Your Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York, and Your Majesty's Territories depending thereon in America; Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., setting forth the above mentioned Memorial of Commissary Leake, and Certificate of General Gage, and that their Trust had been considerably great in the Station they bore in the Army as aforesaid, and their pay at Five Shillings Sterling per day; and from thence humbly presumed their Rank in the Army was equal with Subaltern, and Warrant Officers who by Your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7.<sup>th</sup> of October 1763 are intituled to Two Thousand Acres of Land, beside their half pay; And in consideration that the Memorialists were totally reduced, without any pay whatever, they most humbly prayed that his Excellency the Governor, and Your Majesty's Honourable Council for the said province of New York would be pleased to allow them Three Thousand Acres of Land each, as by the said Memorial hereunto annexed will more fully appear.

That at a Council held, at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of May 1767, His Excellency the Governor, and such of Your Majesty's Honourable Council as were then present (whose Advice his Excellency

had required on the Subject Matter of the Petitioners Memorial) were of Opinion, that the Case of Petitioners was not within the meaning of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1763 as aforesaid, and that the Petitioners were not, by Virtue thereof Intituled to any Grant of Land, which Resolve is likewise hereunto annexed.

WHEREFORE the Petitioners under these, their truly hard Circumstances, and the urging necessity of themselves, and their respective Family's (from being so reduced without any the least pay or allowance whatsoever) in the most earnest manner thus Prostrate at Your Majesty's Royal Feet, humbly implore the Consideration of Your Majesty and Your Right Honourable Privy Council, that their Distress may be alleviated by Your Majesty's Order to his Excellency the Governor of New York to grant unto each of Your Petitioners, such Quantity of Land, as to Your Majesty and your Right Honourable Council shall seem meet; for which high favour, and Humanity The Petitioners, as in humble Duty bound, will forever most fervently pray, &c.

Signed for ourselves & the rest of the Petit.<sup>rs</sup> ) John Kerr  
 ) James M<sup>c</sup>Millan  
 ) Jn<sup>o</sup> Cooke

City of New York )  
 )  
 In North America 23<sup>d</sup> May 1767)

Endorsed To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. And  
the Right Honourable the Privy Council of great Britain  
in Council convened In Mess.<sup>rs</sup> Kerr & Others Mem.<sup>l</sup>  
of the 23.<sup>d</sup> May 1767.

To His Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage  
Major General and Commander in Chief of all His  
Majesty's Forces in North America &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Robert Leake Com-  
missary of Stores and Provisions.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.-

That in Consequence of His most Gracious Ma-  
jesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7.<sup>th</sup> October 1763 in fa-  
vour of Reduced Officers and Soldiers who have Served  
during the late War in North America, are to have  
Grants of Land in any of the Provinces on the  
Continent of North America: Your Excellency's Memor-  
ialist humbly recommends the following Gentlemen  
for Certificates of their having served during the late  
War in North America as Deputy Commissaries of  
Stores and Provisions, and that they were Reduc'd  
at the Conclusion thereof Viz.<sup>t</sup>- James Scott, John Kerr,  
John Gough, Constantine M.<sup>c</sup>Mahon, Michale Byrne,  
David Waugh, James McMillan, John Cooke, Aneas  
Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald Campbell,  
Adam Mitchell, Godlieb Switzer, and John Trotter.

Your Excellency's Memorialist is the more  
solicitous on behalf of those Gentlemen, as there  
has not the least provision been made for them  
after their many Years faithful Services done for  
their King and Country; during which they were

equally exposed with His Majesty's Troops to fatigues, Dangers, Losses &c. and their Health much impaired, which has reduced many of them to very necessitous conditions.

Your Memorialist confidently relies on Your Excellency's own good disposition to see the deserving rewarded, agreeable to the Royal sense and approbation testified by the said Proclamation; which will give the greatest satisfaction to Your Memorialist and for ever bind those Gentlemen to pray for Your Excellency's Welfare and happiness.

Rob.<sup>t</sup> Leake, Comy &c.

New York 29.<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1766.

These are to Certify to all whom it may Concern, that James Scott; John Kerr, John Cough, Constantine M<sup>c</sup> Mahon, Michael Byrne, David Waugh, James M<sup>c</sup> Millan, John Cooke, Aness Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald, Campbell, Adam Mitchell, Godlieb Sweitzer, and John Trotter, have served in America during the War as above Set Forth, and were Reduced at the Conclusion thereof.

Given under my Hand at Head Quarters  
in New York, this 6.<sup>th</sup> Day of December 1766.

THO.<sup>s</sup> GAGE

Endorsed M.<sup>r</sup> Leake's Memorial To His Excellency the  
Commander in Chief &c. in behalf of his Reduced Deputies.  
In Mess.<sup>rs</sup> & others Mem.<sup>l</sup> of the 23.<sup>d</sup> May 1767.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Governor  
and Commander in Chief in and over the Pro-  
vince of New York and the Territories all pend-  
ing thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice  
Admiral of the same.

The Memorial of John Kerr, James  
M<sup>c</sup>Millan, John Cooke, Godliab Switzer  
and John Trotter in behalf of them-  
selves and Ten other Reduced Deputy  
Commissaries of Stores and Provisions.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Excellency's Memorialists having  
served in the Army during the late War in  
America as Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Pro-  
visions, as by His Excellency Major General Gage's  
Certificate of the 6th Instant at the Bottom of the  
Commissary General Robert Leake Esquire's Memorial  
to him ( Reference being thereunto had ) will more  
fully appear.

Your Excellencys Memorialists humbly beg  
leave, by way of information only, to represent that  
as their Trust has been considerably great in the  
Station they bore in the Army as aforesaid, and  
their pay at 5<sup>s</sup> Sterling per day, it is humbly pre-  
sumed from thence, that their Rank in the Army  
has been equal at least with Warrant Officers and

Subalterns: the Reduced of which being Allowed 2000 Acres each with their half pay.

But as Your Excellency's Memorialists have been totally Reduced without the benefit of half Pay, these Considerations they further humbly presume will have some Weight with Your Excellency and His Majesty's Council and allow them Three Thousand Acres of Land <sup>E</sup>ch; and Your Memorialists as in Duty bound shall ever Pray.

JOHN KERR

JAMES M:<sup>c</sup>MILLAN

JN:<sup>o</sup> COOKE

GODLIEB SWEITZER

JOHN TROTTER

MICH:<sup>l</sup> BYRNE

New York 19th. December 1766.

Endorsed A Memorial of the Reduced Deputy Commissioners To His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Province of New York &c.<sup>a</sup> In Mess.<sup>rs</sup>

Kerr & others Mem.<sup>l</sup> of the 23.<sup>d</sup> May 1767.