

Mr. Williams's Answer
Brethren

You are mistaken in your Opinion of the English if you think the loss of Oswego has affected them in any such Degree as will deter them from making War upon the common Enemy with a firmness & Resolution equal to the Provocation they have received. At the same time that we are not invisible to what we have suffered by the loss of that Place, we think the Security & Welfare of the 6 Nations to be more essentially affected by it than our own.

Furthermore the great thing your Father has sent over the Earl of Loudoun to command all his Warriors in North America & to direct all Warlike Measures upon this Continent, to him I shall communicate what you have now said. he is an experienced Warrior & you may be assured will take every Measure becoming a great Brave & prudent Chief. Give a Rest.

Pres^t

Mr. William Johnson
Peter Wapall Sec^y

Fort Johnson 9th Sep^r 1756.

N. M.

Thomas Harris who went in Company with James Coxner a party of Indians to make War on at Oswego

says

That they found Fort Ontario entirely demolished & nothing left in it - that about 150 yards to the North east end of it, there was a Trench about 200 yards long, near 7 feet

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feet deep & 8 feet wide, with a breast work
of gabions & fascines, but could discover no signs
of any Cannon having been mounted there.

That the old Fort wall is also demolished
with the Traders houses, every thing of Wood being
burnt down.

That Fort Chasault was still burning
& almost consumed.

That there were yet remaining
near 100 Barrels of Powder which seemed to be in good
order, & that a great deal had been burnt - that
a vast quantity of Wood lay on the ground some
rotten & some burnt black as a coal.

That they discovered no Dead Bodies nor
marks of Blood, but saw 3 Graves one pretty large
the other two smaller.

That they made no Discovery of any
Enemy. that Two long Poles were stuck near
Fort Ontario, the one near the Enemys Entrenchment
the other near the River side with several
figures & words upon them which he did not
understand but saw upon one of them 8756.

That he saw the remains of a considerable
number of Whale Boats & that they were
had been burnt. That they could discover nothing of
any kind of Provisions, Stores, or Ammunition or other things
but the Barrels of Powder, except Ball in Cartridges with
the Powder taken out.

That they saw a large Shell in the
road the Enemy had made.

Fort Johnson & Ship? got night.

Post
St. M. Johnson
Peta Wras all for
arent Stevens In.

The Relation of two Ojibwa
Indians sent by M. Wil-
liam Johnson upon a
Discovery to Ojibwa.

That

That the Walls of the old Fort are all pulled down so high seem to have been done with hands of the Haves within burnt down to the first story. All the Traders Haves are pulled down & burnt to the ground.

That they were informed before they went there, that there were great Number of Dead Bodies but that they searched very diligently but could find none nor any marks of Slaughter.

That they saw according to their Description a Mortar left behind in the old Fort.

That they saw no Arms of any kind or any other Warlike Implements left there.

That they did not go up to Fort Sarsel but saw some of the Pickets standing & the Fire still burning there.

That the Stockade round Fort Ontario appeared to them to have been cut down & afterwards burnt.

That by the Balls they discovered round Fort Ontario near the Enemys Entrenchment, they imagine that Garrison made a brisk resistance & saw by two Cannon Balls of course lodged that they had fired Cannon at the Enemy. In this Fort they found no kind of Arms or anything left. By some holes they observed in the Ground they are of Opinion several Shells were thrown from this Fort against the Enemy but that they all fell short of their Entrenchment.

That they went along the Road w^{ch} the French had made & found it was about 15 feet wide & well beaten, that at some Distance from the Entrenchment they saw a great Number of Bivouacs w^{ch} they apprehended the Enemy had provided to

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to carry off the dead & wounded, but they did not
seem to have been up at all. That they found
a great number of Galions & Fusives scattered
about the Woods, besides those made use of in
the Enemys works.

That within a Mans call of Fort
Ontario they discovered the Enemys Encampment.
w^h appeared to be only one Street or Row of
about half a Mile in length, chiefly of Park
Hutts & in their judgment the Enemy was not
very numerous.

That they observed the track of
Carriages, not iron Shod, whose wheels were
not very Broad one of w^h they saw broke in the
Road. They observed in the Intrenchments
where two Cannon had been mounted & do not
know but there might have been more. In
the Woods they found a large parcel of Wood
made of straw. In the Road they saw a large Shell
w^h by this description must have been 11. Inches.

They saw two Pkys, one very high set
up near Fort Ontario w^h latter had a Cross &
writing upon it. They saw 6 Barrels of Pkcs sunk
in the River & a great quantity scattered along the
sides of it, and a great quantity of Bread spoiled by
the Rain, w^h fell just before they got there,
and also of flour. They met 4 Battery loaded
with Bread & Pork & Peas, w^h the Onondaga Ind^s
were carrying from Oswego to their Castle.

They saw a good deal of Musket Ball laying
about in Cartridges but the Powder taken out.

They were informed by the Onondaga
Indians in their return that when the Forts were
taken

344. taken the Indians all went off disgusted be-
- cause the French would not give them any
Prisoners and that the French remained there
by themselves 4 days after the Indians left them.

Pos.
S^r Will^m Johnson
M^r Croghan
Fort Johnson 10 Sep^r 1756. A.M.
Peter Warrallfer
Capt^r Montour } Inters^t
Went Shivers }

Col. Clapham who commands the Pennsylvania
Living^r on the Susquehanna, having sent a
Letter of some Papers relative to Indian matters to S^r
William Johnson, by a Cayouge Indian, who was
charged with several Bells of Wampum to
the 5 Nations, the said Indian gave the following
Relation of Indian Transactions w^h had lately past
in the Gov^r of Pennsylvania w^h he was now going
to lay before the 5 Nations.

"That an old Onondaga Indian sent
last Spring by Sir William Johnson with a Belt &
Message to the Delaware Indians living on the Su-
squahanna, to admonish them to cease from all
Hostilities against their Brethren the English, and
who was also charged with several Messages from
the Half King & M^r Montour to the Governor of
Pennsylvania, the said Indian in his way called at
Col. Clapham's Swamp^r on the Susquehanna,
who gave him a friendly & kind Reception, and told
him he was glad to see any one of the 6 Nations &
welcomed him with a String of Wampum which
the Cayouge Indian now showed." That
Col. Clapham sent an Express to acquaint Gov^r
Morris of the aforesaid Onondaga Indian, being
at

at his Camp - that Gov^r Morris invited him to Philadelphia - that he went thither & was very kindly received and that Gov^r Morris spoke to him with a string of Wampum after this manner - "I find myself as a Person sitting in Darkness & my Feet in blood, however as I have the Welfare of the Country at heart & am inclined to keep up a good Correspondence with the 5 Nations I always glad to see any of them ready to transact Business with them" - That Col. Clapham repeated the same speech over when the ~~Pequa~~ Onondaga Indian returned to his Camp with another String of Wampum (These two Strings of Wampum the present Speaker produced) Gov^r Morris further said "Brother I

desire the 5 Nations will speak to the Indians living on the Susquehanna to forbear all further Hostilities against my People & return to their former Friendship & Alliance" and hereupon gave a string. Col Clapham repeated the same with another String at his Camp. (Both these Strings the present Speaker produced)

Gov^r Morris continued & said "Brother we are destitute of any Indians to assist us this way and I confess we do not our selves understand fighting in that way, if we had a number of your Warriors to assist us we would try to take Fort du Lacrosse, I therefore desire you will speak to the 5 Nations & also to the Mohocks to send me a party of their young Men to help me" & hereupon gave a string which the present Speaker produced.

That Col. Clapham upon the Onondaga Indian

Indian returns to his Camp, spoke to him with
a Belt (wth the present Speaker showed) as follows

"Brother pray take this Belt with you to Onon-
daga & tell the Onatons to hold fast the Coth Chain
of Friendship between them and the Inhabitants
of Pennsylvania, for if they let it go it will be the
Death of us both, and the some of the Onatons are
joined with our Enemies again, but, yet I am no
way inclined to break our Alliance with them
upon that Account." "Brother with this Belt also against
the Onatons that I have built a Fort at Juniatta
& another here at Shamokin, and I proposed building
another at Wyoming if the Onatons will consent to
it, and there to plant some Corn & Provisions to support
my People, & the Indians wth may come that way;
but let not the Onatons imagine my building a
Fort & planting there is to make a Property of it.
If the Onatons approve this Proposal I expect a con-
siderable Number of them will speedily come down
to a meeting at Philadelphia & there we will settle
all matters." "Brother we have never denied any
request of the Onatons & we hope they will not
refuse us the Liberty we now ask of building this
Fort & cultivating the Land round it, and be afraid
what our Indians are poor or in want, if they come
to me I will relieve them, as I am resolved to take
care of all the Indians living on the Water of
the Susquehanna," whereupon gave asking
wth

Fort Granville since taken & destroyed by the Enemy

which the Speaker shamed.

That Gov^r Morris told the Onondaga Indian at Philadelphia. that as beguined by Woful Experience, that making Purchase of Land was the Cause of much Blood having been shed, he was determined to buy no more, "but if there should any great Man come want to buy your Land (said he) refuse him the first time, but if he pressy & offers a great deal of Money, take it, but the Land you must not let him have," and hereupon gave him a String of Wampum which the Speaker produced.

And thus ended the Cayuga Indians Relation.

After which Monochatcha or the half King (who had been present during the foregoing & had several other Indians of the 6 Nations) acquainted S^r William with what Newcastle an Indian (lately come from Philadelphia) was charged with from that Govern^r to him & M^r Montour by a Belt & 4 Strings of Wampum.

First, he produced the 4 Strings of Wampum w^{ch} he said, were sent to them by M^r Peter & M^r Logan to acquaint them as also The Belt of Wampum (a Seneca Chief) & Seneca George, that they are surprised they have not heard from them since they left Philadelphia nor from S^r William Johnson about them, and if they are living to greet them & put them in mind of their old Friendship.

He next produced a large Belt of black & white Wampum, w^{ch} the New Gov^r of Pennsylvania (M^r Denny) had sent to the above named Indians to enquire of them about one Red Jacket adlawere

End.

348. Indian who lives at Tiago who acquainted the
Gov^t of Pennsylvania, that he is King of the Delaware,
elected by 10 Nations with the concurrence of the
6 Nations & that there is another King appointed over
the 6 Nations, and that these two Kings have the
Sole Management of all the Indian's Affairs.
but that the Gov^t of Pennsylvania is doubtful of
the Truth of this Matter only trusts the friendly
Profession w^{ch} Tidicut has made to that Gov^t
as the Delaware Indians are still murthering his
People. and desires Monochatcha & the others will
enquire of Mr William Johnson and the Nations, if
what Tidicut has related be true that he may
know how to govern himself toward him.

Whereupon Monachatcha addressed himself
to Sir William said

Brother As you have the sole
^{affairs of the}
Management of the 6 Nations I leave this Box
with you to answer upon it, if you know anything
of these Great Men.

Sir William told the Cayage Indian
that he thanked him for his particular Relation
of what had past between Gov^r Morris, Col-
Clypham & the Onondaga Indian named Ogah-
vadaricka, and that all such Matters ought
to come to his knowledge.

He also answered Monochatcha upon
the Box sent him & the rest by Gov^r Denny, that
he was totally ignorant of any such King of the
Delawares or of any King of the Six Nations as
mentioned in Mr Denny's Message to them, but

as there was speedily to be a Meeting of the Six Nations at his house, he would enquire into the affair and they ended this Meeting

Fort Johnson Sunday 12 September 1756.
Peter Warrall Junr.
Arnt Hucny Interpreter?

An Onondaga Sachem & Warrior, who went with some White Men & Indians to Oswego, reports, That in his return between Onondaga & the Seneca Castle he met 3 principal Men of his Nation who were coming down to William Johnsons upon his late Summons to the Six Nations, but that they were overtaken by Messengers sent by the Cayuga Nation desiring them to defer proceeding to the said Meeting till some of their Sachems whom they daily expected were returned from Canada - And that on his arrival at Onondaga those Indians acquainted him they had received the like Message from the Cayugas & gave him a large Belt to carry to their Brother Warraghyagey to acquaint him, that they as well as the Onondagas suspended their Attendance upon him in consequence of this Message from the Cayugas, but said they did not refuse to come out of any disrespect to him & prayed him to be easy in his mind upon it, but if he was displeased with their deferring to attend him or did not approve of their Delay, to let them know it immediately. This ended the Indian gave the large Belt.

The

This same Indian reported with regard to the present state of Oswego, the same as is before recorded. He also said that he had learnt from his Brethren at Onondaga the following Intelligence. That ~~several~~ several of the ~~English~~ English were going to Canada met the French Army which took Oswego, near Sacketts River. That the French General told the aforesaid Indians that he supposed their coming to Canada had been delayed by Mr. Wm. Johnson's Management & Meetings with them - that the French had wanted to acquaint the Indians with their present Design of taking Oswego - that had they gone to Canada sooner they might perhaps have prevented his present undertaking, but now he was on his March he should not stop - that the affair would soon be ended - that he was glad the English had built the Forts, Depôts &c. for they were all now ready for him to take & destroy - That Oswego used only to be a Trading House for the English, but now they have built Forts, Shipping &c. "if this (said he) like a trading House? had they let it remain as it used to be I should not have said my hand, on it, I have many trading Houses too but I don't build Forts, make such formidable Preparations - I should not be against the English having a trading House, but I won't suffer them to build Forts & Shipping if they attempt it again I will again come & destroy them, this War won't be along one, for I shall after I have destroyed Oswego go to Lake George & destroy the Forts there & so go to Albany & Schenectady & then return back to Lake George and if the English should draw their

"their People from the Onida carrying Plans & Gen.
 "men & Lute to meet me at Lake George; He divided
 "my Army & came down upon them from Ofwego."

That after this, the French General gave
 the said 5 Nation Indians a Letter to the Gen^l of
 Canada wth our Indians & their way to detain their
 People as Hostages for the Conduct of their respective
 Nations — At the Onondaga Castle this said
 Indian was informed.

That the Morning after the French had
 finished their Intrenchment, The French Gen^l
 summoned Fort Ontario — that the Commanding
 Officer consented to surrender upon Terms — The
 French Gen^l answered, his Orders were to fight
 & not treat — that several Messages past between
 the English & French — after which the French
 began their Attack — that the whole Affair lasted
 4 days, — when the English called out, we are
 overpowered, surrendered & threw down their
 Arms, when the French took possession & hoisted
 their White Flag — That the Indians got drunk
 with the great Quantity of Rum found in
 the Fort & in their Liquor fell upon the
 English Prisoners & murdered 100 of them.

That the French lost but 20 of their
 People in the Attack, but he did not hear
 how many of the English were killed.

That the French staid 2 days after
 the Fort, were surrendered burning & taking
 away every thing — That our Officers were all
 sent off in one Shipell. —

Ans

Fort Johnson 14. Sep^r 1756.

Twenty three Mohock Indians of the Snow Lutte headed by Young Abraham, & Mide Mouth Brand both Sachems, set off for Canada in order to annoy the Enemy -

15. Four white Men & 2 Indians sent by Mr William Johnson as Scouts to discover the Motions of the Enemy, their Posture, number, ^{all} between Tondewago & Fort Wm Henry & Fort Edward.

Fort Johnson 15 Sep^r 1756 a.m.

The Information of Moses a Mohock Warrior.

That 11 Days ago he was at Tondewago - that the Enemy have Three small Forts between that Post & the Second Narrows on the West side of the Lake, and a Stone Fort on the East side where the Water is very narrow at the South end of the Carrying Place. - That they have a great Number of People & most of their Indians at the nearest Fort on the West side towards Fort William Henry.

That this day he was watching for a Ship near one of their advanced Forts on the West side, he heard a great number of Cannon fired at Tondewago & afterwards at the Stone Fort on the East side of the Lake which he apprehended was upon their receiving the News of their Success at Oswego, that at this advanced Fort he was so near as to see the Colon commanding Officer throw up his Hat in the Air & Huzza, and that a French De Juge was fired by the Troop there upon the Occasion - That he saw no Craft belonging to the Enemy on the Lakes -

Fort Johnson 17 Sep. 1756
a.m.

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Mr William Johnson having this Morning
received an Express from Lord Loudoun acquainting
him that his Lordship was putting the Troops in
motion towards Lake George & that he himself
proposed to march to Fort Edward, in order to be
at hand to make head against any Attempts
of the Enemy directing Mr William to get as many
Indians as he possibly could to join His Majesty's
Army - Mr W. Johnson sent a Message for the
head Sachem of the lower Mohock Castle &
convened with them all the Indians of the several
Nations, and here acquainted them with the
purpose of his Lordship's Order, and produced to
them two Bells, One very large w^{ch} he proposed
to send thro the Nations to summon them
according to their Engagements to him at the
next Meeting at Onondago, to represent that
Delay come & join the Army at Fort Edward
as Mr W. Henry as Mr Lord Loudoun might
hereafter direct.

Another smaller Bell w^{ch} he
proposed to send thro the like Summons to
the Onondago & Southern Indians.

He further acquainted them that he
proposed as soon as he got a suff^t party together
to march thro the Wood, join Lord Loudoun,
at Fort Edward, and told the Half Kings
& Onondago & Seneca, other Party who were
ready & intended to go out a Skaping to Canada
that he would now have them go with Capt
Wrayce

Wanall to Albany there and from thence to march
with Lord Loudoun to Fort Edward & save a scout
to his Lordships March, and that he should send
off an Express to stop the Mohawk Party who left
tho the 1st Inst from going as they designed to Canada
& to send away at Fort Edward & there to go out on
the Scout to discover the Motion of the Enemy &
such other Duty as might be found necessary for
His Majestys Service.

They answered that they agreed to Mr
Williams Proposal, and that the Party would
be ready to set off with Capt. Wanall tomorrow
it would consist of 32. & that perhaps more
might drop in before they marched.

Thus far transmitted to the Board of
Trade with Mr Wm Johnsons Letter
bearing date the

Fort Johnson 20 Sep^r 1756.

Sixty nine Indians of several Nations, who had
been completely clothed & armed marched with
Mr Feghan to join the Army at Fort Edward

17th of October Sixty three Indians of several Nations
marched with S^r W^m Johnson thro the Woods
to join the Army at Fort Edward, 10th Indians
had been also clothed & armed.

25th October

Mr Aront Burns chief Interpreter
spoke

spoke to the Mohocks of the lower Castle acquainting them that S^r W^m Johnson had waited expecting them & the upper Castle to have joined march with him. They replied, that they had waited for their Brethren of the upper Castle who not coming in time had prevented their accompanying S^r W^m that they were now come & both Parties were ready to follow.

27. Oct^r some Seneca Indians arrived to whom Mr. Stevens also spoke & told them, that S^r W^m had waited expecting them according to his Summons. They told him several of their Chief Men who went to Canada & were not returned had delayed their coming.

1. Nov^r S^r W^m having sent Cadogan to Mr. Stevens in consequence of my Lord Loudoun's directions to stop any more Indians from following him to the Camp at Fort Edward, Mr. Stevens did stop 70. Mohock Warrior who had been clothed & armed for service from setting out as also sundry Indians of other Nations.

3 Nov^r - S^r William Johnson arrived from the Camp at Fort Edward.

Fort Johnson 17. Nov^r 1756.

S^r William Johnson's First Speech at a Meeting of sundry Sakers & Warriors of each of the Six Nations.

Pres^t
S^r W^m Johnson

Mr. Croghan

John Croghan

Capt. Peter Wicall Sec^y

Quint. Glass Dy^y 4. Sur^y

Mr. Stevens Capt. Montour

John

Brethren

Brethren of the Six Confederate Nations

Before I set off for Albany I did according to the ancient Custom of your Forefathers bid you welcome, at the same time I acquainted you that My Lord Loudoun required my immediate Attendance upon him & that I would return as soon as he had done with me, this I have done tho my stay hath been longer than I expected. I am glad to meet you all well. gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brethren

As there are now present here: several Sachems & chief Men of each of the Six Nations, I take this Opportunity to tell you that it is no less evident to all your Brethren the English than it is to me, that from the beginning of the present Hostilities between us & the French to this day, the Six Nations have in general shown such a backwardness in aiding & assisting His Majestys Army, such a manifest Indifference for the Welfare & Success of their Brethren the English & such a Mercenary Principle in the Little they have done as is no less inconsistent with their Character of Friends & Allies than it is contrary to the public & solemn Engagements which they entered into at this place last Summer was twelve months & have at several public Meetings since as solemnly ratified, and which most of your chief Men of each Nation, have frequently renewed to me in private Conferences.

Brethren

Ware

Brethren

This unfriendly & unfair Behaviour of Yours has been too notorious to require any particular Instance to prove my Assertion, it hath or will doubtless reach the Ears of the Great King of England your Father. His Generals have seen it with Concern & Astonishment and The Earl of Loudoun His present General & Commander in Chief is equally sensible of your want of Zeal & Activity. In my Opinion you have been like a Tree very full indeed of Leaves but barren of Fruit.

Brethren

I have just now said that Your want of Brotherly Zeal & Activity for the Honour & Welfare of your Brethren the English, hath been ^{so} clearly manifested by your general Behaviour that there is no necessity for giving particular Instances to prove it. however I will single out Two upon which I cannot & ought not to be silent.

First You have sent Deputies to Canada without either my Consent or knowledge & contrary to my express Advice & Directions and your own public Appearances at Onondaga, and you have carried on Negotiations with our Enemy there which you have kept secret from me.

Secondly

When I lately summoned all your Warriors to come down without Delay to meet me & join the Earl of Loudoun & His Majesty's Troop, in vain I waited many Days & was at last obliged

Obliged to set off with such few Indians as were
 accidentally at hand - Many of you I aimed & fitted out
 who did not come at all - most of you who did join
 the Army at Fort Edward were very backward to go
 upon service & spent their time in Drunkenness &
 Idleness, and many went away & left me to come
 home as well as I could.

Brethren In short the whole tenor of
 your Conduct for a great while past gives your
 Brethren the English just Cause not only to re-
 proach the Six Nations as Allies, unfaithful, unfriendly
 & unserviceable, but gives them reason to suspect the
 Security & Uprightness of your future Intentions.

Brethren It is expected from You, & I feel
 myself that you will in some Measure clear up
 your Character, and if you can do it, give some
 satisfactory Reasons for your mysterious Conduct,
 and if any secret Uneasiness lays in your Hearts,
 it will be more like Brethren to declare it than
 to keep it & letting those & this fair dealing will be
 most for your Honour & Interest. And I hope you
 have the remains of so much Honour & Virtue left
 amongst you as to acknowledge with due Shame
 & Concern every blameable part of your Behaviour
 And hereupon I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Brethren of the Six Nations

By this Belt of Wampum I now
 call upon you in the Name of the Great King of
 England your Father & my Master, that to explain
 to me what part you are determined to act in
 the present War between the English & the French.
 The time is now come when it is absolutely necessary
 requisite for you not only to declare what you
 will do, but to act up to what you do promise
 and

and resolve upon. The Great Man whom the King
my Master hath made Head over all in these
part of the ~~World~~ His Dominions, waits to know
your positive Determinations. Brethren I
expect to see you will be clear & positive in
your Answer dont let me write falsehood by
your saying what you dont mean or intend as
you have heretofore done.

gave a large Black Belt of
Wampum.

Mr. William told them that as what he had now
said was of great consequence & deserved their serious
consideration if there was any part of the speech
w^{ch} they had not clearly understood they might
appoint a deputation & the Interpreter should
come & go over the speech again with them.

Thus ended the first days conference

The 19 Nov^r. A. M. The 6 Nations sent Three Sachems to give
Mr. Williams Speech to them of the 17. Inst might be
again repeated over to them w^{ch} was done by the
Interp^t in the presence of Mr. Croghan Deputy Super:
intendent.

Fort Johnson 19 Nov^r. 1756.

The Six Nations answer to Sir
William Johnsons Speech to the 17th Inst.

Pres^r.
Mr. Wm Johnson ^{His Majesty's} Superintendent for the Southern Indian District
Atkin Esq^r.
Mr. Croghan
Capt. Butler
Dr. Catherwood
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Francis
Capt. Peter Braxall Sur.
Lieut. Glass Dip. Secy
Mr. Steves
Mr. Montour } Interp^t T.

Conatiquiya

Onachquiesca Chief Sachem of Munda Speaker.

Brother Warraghyjaguy

We thank you for saluting us on your return from Albany, we are equally glad to see you again in Health.

gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother

You have charged us with acting contrary to the Engagements we entered into at the late Meeting at Onondaga, by going to Canada, talking with the French & consulting those Conferences from you, we now propose to let you know what part at these Conferences & we shall conceal nothing from you, tho' you & the French talk together & write letters without acquainting us of it.

Brother

In consequence of your call upon the tops of Oswego, our Sachems were coming down to you, but were stopped by the Cayouges who pressed upon them to defer it till their Deputies came from Canada in order that we might acquaint you with the News they might bring.

gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother

You have desired us to give you the reasons & hide nothing from you, which prevented our Warriors from attending you agreeable to your late Summons. Brother, several of the Senecas were at Cayouge in their way down, but were prevented from proceeding further by the some of the Chief Men of that Nation, who took this step in resentment for having been reproached as favouring the French Interest, this stopping of the Seneca Warriors, prevented likewise the Onondagas from coming who were ready & impatiently waited for the Senecas & Cayouges. This Brother was the Cause you did not

+ meaning y^e English

see

see Our Warrior on your first summons
sent us by Capt. Butler. gave a Belt.

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Brother The Belt you afterwards sent to
Onondaga to be forwarded to the Onondagas, the
Layouges & Senecas, were sent by Gawahikie
& Vinderunte whom we looked upon to be
your Friends; they carried them to Layouge
& concealed them from all the Indians but one
chief Sachem of that Nation with whom they
held a private consultation & all three of them
went away to Canada, as you desired us to be
explicit with you we will tell you the name
of this Layouge Indian, it is Tiyushwarajarat,
to confirm the truth of this account there are now
here present two chief Sachems of Layouge
who have declared they never were acquainted
with your sending these Belts.

gave a Belt.

Brother When the Deputies who were sent
from Onondaga to Sweegachie with your
Belt to recall the Six nation Indians from
that place, came there, they were prevented
upon by the Sweegachie Indian, to proceed
to Canada, which was what we did not expect.

The Deputies met the French General at
Montreal who spoke to them as follows.

"Children I am glad to see you & respected
as you were acquainted with my Father that
you would before now have come & would do so?
one for his loss."

"Children I would be long before I

I shall proceed to Lake George in order to revenge the Death of the Baron Dieskau who was killed there by Gen^l. Johnson last year, will none of the Six Nations join me in revenging his Death?"

"Children I am an old Man & am accustomed to dream & have found out that you & Nations have ^{these} advised several Belts of Wampum (at the same time showing them) from your Brother Wanaaghyjaguy to the Western Indians. Now Children I must insist on it that you do not any more interfere with those Indians, they belong to me & here are several Bags of Wampum w^h they have sent to me, and I also forbid you to intermeddle with my Children the Delaware & River Indians, they belong to me as far as Shamokin"

"Children your Brethren the English built a Trading House at Oswego in order to get Beaver, but they brought a great number of Cannon there, now as Cannon are not fit to kill Beaver with I went & kicked the House down.

"Children give Attention to what I am now going to say to you, I must advise & advise you not to suffer your Brethren the English to build another Fort at Oswego. I know that it will be your Intoryt to have a Trading House there & therefore you may suffer them to build a Back that for Trading, but if they offer to build a Fort I shall soon know it as my Vessels are constantly cruising in the Lake, & I will then come & kick it down again.

To the foregoing Speech our Deputies
 answered
 "Father

"Father

You have warned us not to intermeddle with the Western Indians & you have showed us the Betsy we sent to them; many of those Nations, the Delaware & Shawnee Indians are yet our allies & dependants & we shall continue to consider them as such."

Brother Waganaghyagey

This is all the News we have received from Canada by our Brethren of Onondaga. the Onondagas who were there brought us no News for they were Drunk from the time they arrived there to the time they left it. Brother when the French General had taken Oswego he invited the Indians who were with his Army to go with him to Lake George & said he would be Master of the Fort there in 5 Weeks, but the Ottawa Indians refused to go with him & said they were sorry for the Destruction of Oswego for they used to get a large quantity of Goods there for a small Bundle of Skins. tho they had been disgusted with some ill treatment they had received from some of the English formerly at Oswego. The Ottawa Indians did accordingly leave the French Army, upon which the French General said he should however have 500 Ind. to join him viz 200 Cagnawagas 100. Onondagas 100 Shawoneadies, the good George a Seneca Chief with 20 Indians from Ohio & the remainder of some other Nations who live in Canada & that his Army would be about 5000. in the whole all picked Men. This Account we had from a Swegatchie Indian.

Brother These four Indians who go
Dawn

down to Canada get such large Presents that they
no wonder they are tempted to go that way, whereas
you English are stingy of your Goods.

The speaker then delivered a Message from
the Brant the chief Sachem of Onondaga who is
gone to Canada to desire M^r William would not
think ill of his going to Canada, that he hoped
to be back by Christmas & that he would not stop
above one night at home on his return before
he set out to give M^r William an Account of
his Journey.

Another with regard to the latter part
of your speech wherein you ask us what part
we propose to act for the future in the present
War between you & the French, that matter was
referred in our Council to the Mohocks, Onondagas
& Senecas, and the latter gave the result so. way
that we should stand by our Brethren the
English & be at all times ready to aid & assist
them & this is the Resolution of the Six Nations.

Then the Speaker sat down.

M^r William then introduced M^r Allison to the
Six Nations acquainting them that he was ap-
pointed by the King their Father Superintendent
of the Affairs of the Southern Indians, their
our Friends & Allies & that he should say
something to them to morrow on that occasion.

They ended the Second
Days Conference

Fort Johnson 20 Nov^r 1756..

Thy

This Morning Two Indians arrived who were sent
Express from Onondaga with a message from that
Castle & a letter from Mr. de Launoy acquainting
S^r William that Jean Gené the French Agent who
was at the remotest Seneca Town had sent to
Onondaga a Betty & a King of Wampum. by which
he advised the Six Nations to keep very near their
Castles for that they were every hour in danger, next
that a great Army from Virginia & Pennsylvania wth
a Body of the Southern Indians were to come against
the French & would march thro the Country of the
6 Nations & pay no regard to Friend or foe but tread
all under their Feet, lastly that the 6 Nations must
not be surprised if they heard the French Guns
fire at the German Flatts nor come down to
assist their Brethren the English, but they should
be killed along with them.

S^r William sent the above letter & Intelli-
gence by an Express then at his House to Lord
London.

20 November p. M.

Sir William Johnsons Second
Speech to the Six Nations

Res^d as before except Mr. Atkin who was indisposed.

Brethren of the Six Nations

I must tell you that I am not fully satis-
fied with the Answer you yesterday made to
my speech three Days ago.

You must be sensible that your
Conduct with regard to your Brethren the English
in the present War between them & the French
hath

that tip
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1756..
My

hath not been, as I told you, either conformable to the Character of faithful Brethren or sincere Allies nor to your own many solemn Promises & Engagements. You have said nothing in vindication of your selves, nor are you honest enough to own your selves in fault.

You have told me what past in Canada while your Deputies were there, but I have reason to suspect you have not told me all that did pass there.

You have indeed once more renewed your assurances that you will stand by your Brethren the English, but you have given no Bill thereon according to the constant & antient Customs of your Forefathers.

Brethren I am ashamed to hear you publicly ~~avow~~ to confess, that the great Presents you get from the French draw your People to Canada, You are Children unworthy of your Forefathers who vowed to sell their Truth & their Friendship to the best Bidder. You say the English are stingy of their Goods, let me ask you, whether your Behaviour to them or the Services you have done for them deserve the Presents you have received & the Expence they have been at on your Account.

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have often told you & endeavoured to convince you, that past Experience gives you a sufficient reason, to hate the French & suspect their fair Professions, and that on the contrary it is your true Interest to stand by & support your Brethren the English. You will in the end find my Words true, and tho the English have met with some Misfortunes lately

You

You will by & by see, the French will be
like a Twig in the hands of a strong Man. You
go from one side to the other & speak fair to
both, you may perhaps think this is good
Policy, but let me tell you tis a base & foolish
conduct, more like fearful & silly Women
than brave & honest Men. Brethren with
this Belt I once more remind & admonish you
on this subject. gave a Belt.

Brethren you charge the English with
nothing receiving letters from the French, I
Don't know what you mean, unless it was
a Packet of letters w^h were found in the Road
to Lake George & were from our People taken
at Oswego to their Friends in this Country.

It is Death amongst us to talk with the
French after War is declared.

Brethren this Morning I have received
a Message or letter from Onondaga acquainting
me with the New Year Seal had sent thither with
2 Belts & a String of Wampum, the purport of w^h you
have already heard from the Messengers. I see
by this fresh Instance that the French treat you
like Children & think they can impose on &
frighten you with any lies they invent, which
were you our steady Friends you would laugh
at. I do by this Belt assure you the English
have no Design & never will be the first to
break the Covenant Chain with the Six Nations
& therefore I expect you will not be so ready
to give Ear to these wicked & false Reports.
gave a Belt.

Brethren

Brethren Now I have finished what I had to
 say & I hope you have paid due Attention to it,
 I don't know in what Light the Mattons I have laid
 before you may appear in your Eyes, but I think
 they ought to appear as matters of the highest Im-
 portment and as I am sensible there are not a suffi-
 cient Body of you now come down, to speak the
 Joint Resolutions of your whole Confederacy in
 a binding manner, you had better in my Opinion
 carry what I have said to you to Onondaga & call
 a solemn Council of all your wise People without De-
 lay & then let me know the final Determination
 of that Council that so I may not misinform the
 King your Father & my Lord His ^{General} ~~people~~ here.

Mr William spoke this last Paragraph
 himself during w^{ch} the Indians seemed more
 than commonly attentive & when he had
 finished it gave their shouts of applause.

He then acquainted them that Mr. Atkin had
 been employed to day & could not speak to them
 now as he intended, but at any time tomorrow
 morning if they would come he would be ready.

After holding some Consultation to-

gether Conbichiquiesse spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagay

We have seriously attended to what
 you have now said & it has thrown new light
 upon what you said to us three days ago. As our
 Answer is a matter of very interesting consequence
 both to you & us, we beg leave to defer saying
 any thing more upon it till tomorrow.

Thus ended the third Days Conference

Fort Johnson N. Nov^r 1756. 369.
a.m.

Pr^y.
J^r Wm Johnson
D^r M^r Atkin Esq^r.
Mr. Longham
Capt. Graham of the
light Regt.
Capt. Butler
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Francis

Answer of the Six Nations
to S^r William Johnsons
Speech to them of yesterday.

Capt. Warrallfar.
Lieut. Glass Dep^t 4th Regt.
Mr. Sturges } Interpreter
Mr. Montour }

Lonahquissa Speaker

Brother Warraghyjagay

You told us yesterday that you
were dissatisfied with our reply to your speech of
the 17th Inst. We assure you we have acquainted you
with all the news we received from Canada & if you
know anything more we would be glad that you
would acquaint us with it.

Brother after you delivered to us your
speech of yesterday you told us that you had said
before us matters of the greatest importance and
that you thought the most prudent measure
would be for us to take your belts up to Onondaga
& there in full Council lay all that you have
said to us before the chief Men of our whole Con-
=federacy. Brother We very much approve this
Advice of yours & it is agreeable to what we
intended to have proposed to you. We soon expect
our Deputies from Canada and Deputies also from
Three Nations of the Western Indians (Six Nations)
(Twightwees & Wiandotto) at Onondaga, where a
grand Council will be held, There your speeches
to us shall be made known & deliberated on, and
you shall know the result without delay. As
we have referred you to this grand Council for
our

Our Answer upon what you have said to us we do not now give you any thing in Exchange for yours but shall do that when we give you the Determination of the Council of Onondaga. —

Mr. Atkin then made the following Speech to Them

Brothers of the Six united Nations

I am an Englishman. I have lived almost ever since I was a Boy in South Carolina. I am acquainted with all the Southern Nations. I know most of their Chiefs or Head Men, and they know me because I have been one of the Great King George's Counsellors in that Country ^{near} ~~near~~ 20 years, & was almost always present while I staid there whenever they came & talked with His Governor. All the Swords, Blankets & other Things, which the Indians want for their use, they are supplied with by the English in exchange for their Deer skins & Furs. The French cannot supply them therewith, as those Indians often tell the French Governors, therefore they love the English. There are Rogues among the white People as there are among the Indians, some of the English Traders have no doubt sometimes behaved ill towards the Indians, so have some of the Indians towards our People. it was the Business of their Head Men & of the English Governors to prevent or punish such things, but the English Governors have had enough to do to take care of the Affairs of the white People in their Settlements.

They

They were not able to go into the Indian Countries, to see & examine all Proceedings in order to prevent Misunderstandings by bad practices, the Traders as well as the Indians had an Opportunity by that means, to tell Lies & impose on each other, w^h was bad both for the English & Indians that trade with them. I hate Rogues whether Whites or Indians, I always loved the Indian, that is such as were honest and lived soberly & peaceably.

Before these new Troubles arose between the English & the French I went home to England & let the Great King your Father know every thing that concerned the Indians in Friendship with the English to the Southward. The King being desirous to do every thing on his part for the good of the said Indians & to preserve a Friendship between them & His People living in those parts, was pleased to make choice of & to appoint me to act for him & superintend or take care of the affairs of the several Indian Nations living near his People in Virginia North & South Carolina & Georgia & their Allies - to look after the Behaviour of the White People that trade among them, and to consult with their Chiefs about whatever concerned their mutual Good, that so a sincere Friendship may be preserved between them & His Majesty in the same manner as he appointed M^r William Johnson to superintend the Affairs of you the Six united Nations & your Allies. Accordingly, I am lately by

some

come over the great water to see what with the
 Great Kings chief General & M^r William Johnson
 before my proceeding to the Southward. I met
 them both at Albany and being told that you
 were to meet M^r William Johnson here in order
 to have a Conference with him upon the pre-
 sent State of Affairs, I thought it best to come
 & hear what part that I may know for certain
 what part you are determined to act between
 us & the French, for when I meet the Southern
 Nations they will ask me that Question.

I will not, for I have but one Heart & one
 Tongue, tell Lyes, therefore. I desire to know
 from your selves what I shall tell them?

Whatever part you are determined to act
 in the present War with the French, do you
 think the Southern Indians will stand with their
 Arms across? No I am sure they will help to put
 a stop to the French Encroachments upon their
 Country & freedom of Trade and will join their
 ancient Friends the English in anything
 to be done for their mutual support.

The French came long after the English
 into the Mississipi Country, they began imme-
 diately on their arrival with building Forts
 wherever they went, and next endeavoured
 to put a stop to the Trade of the Indians with
 the English, often killing our Traders privately,
 they made War upon several Nations of
 Indians that opposed their Designs & destroyed
 some

some Nation entirely for no other Reasons. but
 the English had no Design to treat the Indians
 but to live quietly in friendship with them,
 therefore they never attempted to build a Fort
 in any of the Indian Countries, till lately
 two Forts had been built in the Country
 of the Cherokee after 10 years Solicitations
 from them for us to do it, in order to keep
 out the French & to protect their Wives
 & Children against the French & their Indian
 Allies.

It is good for all Indians that prefer
 the Trade & Friendship of the English to that
 of the French, to join their Strength together
 & to unite & support each other. You have
 been asleep too long, awake get on your
 Legs & take your Arms in your hands before
 it is too late, it signifies nothing to call
 your selves Friends of the English unless
 you act as Friends by helping them.
 We can look on you only as the Trees standing
 still in the Woods.

The Satabaw of Chickasaw would
 never permit French men to come near
 their Country & scorn to treat with the French,
 even the Chickasaw Women, when the French
 invaded their Country with a large Army
 fought along with their Husbands with
 their Children tied to their Backs and shared
 in the honour of obtaining a compleat Victory
 in open Field over that Army, as their Bones
 will

will now tell you laying on the Ground.

Brother I thought fit to say thus much to you & have but one Question to ask. Are you still the Friends of the English & will you join them as your Forefathers did? say what shall I tell the Southern Nations? that they may think the Truth of you & know how to act for themselves. A Belt.

Upon thy Speech the Indians went out & held a Consultation & after some time returned, when Onachquiesas spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghyjagey

We have already given you our answer & we shall now give a short reply to all our Brother from the Southward (meaning Mr. Atkin) has said to us. Then addressing himself to Mr. Atkin said.

Brother As your Intentions in coming here were to know the Sentiment of the Six Nations with regard to the present Situation of Affairs that you may carry our Opinion to the Southward Indians, we shall now acquaint you what our Opinion is.

Brother We have listened attentively to all you have said and it has made a ^{strong} impression on our Hearts. We thank you for coming here & it will be very agreeable to us that you communicate what we shall say to our Brethren to the Southward.

Brother As you have told us that the King our Father hath made you Superintendent ^{over}

over the affair, of the Southern Indians, we hope you will take good care of them. You desire to know whether we will act as our Forefathers have done before us, We refer you upon that Point to our Brother S^r W^m Johnson who best knows our Character.

Brother We look upon you now as the chief Man to the Southward with regard to Indians as we do upon our Brother S^r William Johnson this way. When he first took upon him the Management of our Affairs, we were in a tottering Condition, like a Tree shook with every Wind, We strengthened & brightened the Coⁿ Chain with him w^h we are resolved shall not be broke on our side.

Brother We strong & stand firm and tell all the Southern Indians what we have now declared to you in behalf of our Brethren the English, let them know our Situation, that the Enemy is on the Border of our Country, and do you use your Interest to obtain for us the assistance of our Brethren to the Southward ^{of them} ~~which~~ we shall receive it with Chearfulness & Gratitude, whereupon we give you this Belt of Wampum to deliver to the Chickesaws & by them to be sent to the rest
Gave a Belt.

Brother We beg you will carry our Message to the Chickesaw, with the utmost speed deliver it in our own words, they say as word two Months ago they would be with

with us by the latter end of next May, but the Senecas have sent another Message since to them to hasten them sooner so that we may be all ready in good time to join our Brother Warraghyjagay when he may call upon us we desire you will with this String of Wampum press this Message of the Senecas upon them

Gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Brother We have spoke to you after mature Deliberation we hope that we shall both of us act with a friendly & prudent Conduct. Mr. Athin replied

Brethren I have given close Attention to all you have said & I shall be careful to deliver your Message in your own words, and I am sure your Brethren to the Southward will be pleased therewith & that it will rejoice your Hearts on both Sides. I shall make all the haste possible. When I have Business to do I sleep but little. If you are as well inclined as the Southern Indians, I will act unanimously I am sure you may laugh at the French. —

Thus ended the Fourth Day
Conference

Fort Johnson 22. Nov^r 1756. 377

The Information of Ottowana a one of the chief Sachems of Cayouge who is & has always been a steady Friend to the English Intrest, given to Sir William Johnson in a private Conference M^r. Stevens the Interpreter being present.

Ottowana says that a Friend of his who has lived several years at Cadaragui, way with Mons^r. M^r. Salin at Tionderogo told him that on their arriv at there, he sent out two Cognawagas, two Shawandades, & one Western Indian, to ^{discover} what number of the English had at Lake George. on their reporting the numbers were great, he asked whether there were many Indians, they told him there were a great many, on w^h there was a Council held when it was thought too great a risque to attempt Fort William Henry lest they should be beat as they were last year, so it was resolved upon to wait for the English & see if they would come. After some time he called the Indians together & told them it was too late for the English to attempt any thing that way, that therefore they might return home but not to go far off as he intended to call upon them about the mid^dle of Winter when the Lakes & Rivers were frozen & snow on the Ground to go with Snow Shoes & Sleds & destroy S^r. William Johnson's House & he told them he could easily accomplish as there were but few Men there. Upon w^h 40-

of

of the Mapasaga Indian, left him & went home, telling him their Families must suffer in their Absence. When the Mapasaga arrived at Cadaragui in their way home, their Chief (who was here last year) spoke to the aforesaid Indian Friend of Ottrowana who lived at Cadaragui & desired he would tell him what Intention the French had against S^r Wm. Johnson & begged that Ottrowana would apprise S^r Wm. of it that he might be on his guard.

Ottrowana delivered S^r William a Belt of Wampum to confirm the above Act.

He further added that the S^d Mapasaga Chief sent to let him (Ottrowana) know that if it was in his power he would come with him in the Spring & join S^r William Johnson.

Ottrowana further informed S^r William that just before he left his Habitation to come down here a Cayouge Indian arrived from Niagara w^{ch} he had left 5 days before & told him that there were but 100 Men at Niagara, that there was at all the other out party of the French that they ^{were} were making Snow Shoes, Indian Shoes & Indian Slides. they make Snow Shoes of the Hides they get at Oswego. the Indians were also employed in making Beaver Caps with Caps for the Officers, two Caps for a French Blanket - that the small Pox was at Niagara - that the Works there are finished - That at Niagara, Cadaragui & Aweragachie there are 90 Barr. of Poke left for the Indians.

Ottrowana

Ottowana further said. That when the Deputies
of the Six Nations were lately in Canada, ~~that when~~
the ship ~~sent~~ ^{and} ~~approached them~~ ^{the Cognawaga Indians} with their forwardness
to join the French they ^{answered} ~~said~~ they could not help
it being so much in their power, that they must
go along with the French to Lake George, but
when they came to fight they would only fire
with Powder & shot neither the Six Nations nor
the English. Upon Sir William asking him what
part he thought the Six Nations would hereafter
act, he said he knew they were determined not
to break the Covenant Chain.

The same day Mr. Steven, the Interpreter
had a private conference with Schanarady also
one of the chief Sachems & Warriors of Cayage
and upon the Interpreter asking him what was
the Cause of the Six Nations showing such a
Backwardness as they had done to assist &
join with their Brethren the English in the
present War. He said he had been in all their
publick & private Councils, and that it was in
part owing to our ill Success, and that they
thought we did not seem in earnest in our
Designs & proceedings, and they were afraid we
should soon make Peace & if they should heartily
engage they would then be left in the Dutch
& exposed to the Revenge of the French. But that
if they saw us once truly in earnest he was
positive the whole Six Nations would fall on.

Fort Johnson 23 Nov^r 1756Sir William Johnsons Third Speech
to the Six Nations A. M.

Pres. Ashgrove

Cotatwarall ser.^yLieut. Glass Sep.^y Lieut.

Mr. Stevens & Capt. Mountour

Interp.^tBrethren
of the Six Nations

By the Messengers who arrived
here two days ago from Onondaga, you have
heard that some of our People who went up
to trade at your Castles, have been attacked &
wounded by some French Indians. Now Brethren
I must tell you that unless you take care to
protect our People who may come upon Bri-
-neps amongst you, you can have no Trade
with us nor any Smiths sent up to your Castles,
the want of which you are sensible will
greatly distress you. He that wounds my
Friend & Brother wounds me, and I ought
to treat him as my Enemy - the Covenant Chain
between us speaks this Language. and if
you do not prevent or properly resent such
Violences you ^{will be} ~~are~~ guilty of breaking that
Covenant Chain A. B. C.

In the next place I must tell you
Brethren that for this Year past many of
your People ^{& particularly the Onondaga Indians} have killed a great number of
the Inhabitants & killed & destroyed their Fences
& deal of Mischief. When you have been down
at my House & several Indians who have stood
here

I said here, tho the King your Father hath plenti-
 :fully supplied you with Provision, of the best
 kinds, with Feathers, Arms & Ammunition & every
 thing necessary & comfortable for you; your People
 have destroyed everything about my Estate, so that
 I have scarce any live Creatures left or any of
 my Fences standing. It did not use to be so.
 It looks as if you intended to pick a quarrel. It
 is worse than the Beasts who will not bite the
 hand that feeds them. Brethren take notice
 I warn you against these Things, the Inha-
 :bitants will not patiently bear such vile
 treatment, for my part I will not suffer it
 any longer and by this Belt I give & expect
 that for the future you will behave more
 like Brethren & Friends or the Fire here
 will not burn clear. a Belt.

Brethren I insist upon your calling a
 general Meeting as soon as possible at Owen-
 :daga, and that when it is over you directly
 acquaint me with what you there agree
 upon in consequence of what I have said
 to you at this Meeting. Brethren I tell
 you again, that your Determinations will
 be of the utmost consequence to you & us
 therefore take it to heart & when you have
 resolved remember to be punctual
 a Belt.

Brethren

This is the Season for it therefore

you

You may hunt a little this Winter, but at the same time I desire you will keep a constant watchful eye upon the French & their Indians particularly about Lake Ontario and when you make any Discoveries of consequence that you will immediately acquaint me.

a Bel.

M^r. Atkin then made them the following Speech. —

Brethren of the 6 United Nations

The Delaware & Shawanpe your Nephew & Brothers some time ago took up the Hatchet against your Fatherly People of Virginia Maryland, Pennsylvania & Carolina. I have been told that you interposed in behalf of those People & that the Delaware & Shawanpe both promised to lay down the Hatchet, I hear that some of the Delaware living on Susquehanna have complied with your Order, that the rest of the Delaware & Shawanpe still continue Hostilities against our People in those parts. As those Indians have been long counted apart of you & under your Direction the Southern Indians I believe will ask me how this comes to pass & what they are to think of it. Therefore I desire that you will tell me your thoughts about this matter & what I shall tell the Southern Indians.

James E. String, Warman

Brethren Some of your Warriors often go to the Southward & come home thro the Country of the Cherokees, sometimes French Indian mix in their Company

their Company who take that Opportunity to go
privately into the Settlements of Carolina & have
several times done mischief there. When the Gov.^r
of Carolina had been angry with ~~these~~ the
Cherokees for letting those People come thro
their Country, the Cherokees have excused it
by saying, that they were sensible that such
Indians did come that way but that they
could not always distinguish them from your
People. Therefore to prevent any Mischief & mis-
understanding between you and us, I desire that
when any of your People come for the future
that way they may bring a Paper in writing
from my Brother Mr. William Johnson mentioning
their Business, to be showed to me or if I am not
there, then to be shown at the Fort built lately
in one of their Towns over the Hills that I
may find out Rogues & French Indians.

Mr. Ashin then showed them his Seal of
Office w^{ch} was handed round & viewed by all
the Indians present. The Speaker then said
they did not yet know what name to call
him by & therefore they had agreed to give
him one which was Laugh'negarighsey.

Ed. Die p. M. -

Pres^t as before.

The Six Nations Answer to Mr.
Williams speech to them this Morning.

Brother Warraghyjagey

As to the Mischief

not.

which has been done to those People who come
up to Trade in our Country, we the Senecas who
are here present ^{and think the Authors ought to be punished} are much grieved at it, but as we
are not a full & compleat Body at this Meeting
and as it is an Affair that more immediately
relates to our chief Warriors we shall lay this
your Belt with the others we have from you
before the general Council at Onondaga, and
we expect they will be of our Opinion & revenge
any such injurious Treatment for the future &
not suffer the offenders to come into our Country
gave a Belt.

Brother You have complained to us of our
People more particularly the River Indians, dy-
:ing the Inhabitants fatten their Females and
that they have done the same to yours. Brother
your own People the Battomen & Soldiers have
committed a great deal of the Mischief w^{ch} is
laid to our Charge, however we shall forbid
our young Men also the River Indians, as
we know they are in some Measure in Fault
from doing the like for the future and we
shall lay this your Complaint before the
Council of Onondaga that all must may be
kept from the ^{Cost} Chain. Brother your own
Soldiers & Battomen who go to Oswego have
given us the Example for they have destroyed
the Farmers Gardens & fields up the River &
when they have been spoke to have replied that
all the Vungs bid them hold their Tongues -
gave a Belt.

Brother In answer to your Third Belt you
may

may depend that we will summon a general Council at Onondaga & take every thing you have said to us at this Meeting under a very serious Consideration and you shall have an Answer from the Bottom of our Hearts, but what time in the Winter that will be we cant positively say, the Affairs are of great Moment but as soon as the Council breaks up you may depend on receiving the result.

Gave a Belt.

Brother We are very thankful that you give us leave to hunt a little this Winter in order to get Leather to make shoes for our selves and as we shall be by that Means dispersed thro the Woods, we shall have an Opportunity to discover the Enemy if they should be in Motion and that so much the better as the Leaves are off the Trees, and you may rest assured that upon our making any Discoveries we will give you the most speedy Intelligence we possibly can, but Brother we must desire that your Officers who are posted up the River may not use us as they did last year when we brought Intelligence telling us we were Liar & abusing us for our friendly Offices.

Gave a Belt.

The Speaker then made Answer to Mr. Atkin's Speech of the Morning as follows

Brother Laughnegaritsay

We have listened to what you

You have said to us this Morning about the Shawanys & Delawares & your desire to us thereupon Brother We shall make one Trial more by a very large Belt with those Indians & if they wont listen to our Admonitions we shall tell them they must die. gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother You have desired that when any of our People go to the Southward they might bring a Letter or Certificate from our Brother Warraghyjaghy in order to prevent Mistakes or Mischief, this is good, but still it may not wholly answer the purpose for we may be fired upon before we can show our Letter, we therefore think it will be better to carry a Red Flag also & that when that is shown the Bearers to be looked upon as Friends.

S^r William M^r Athin told them they both agreed to this Signal & recommended it to them to be careful in observing it & that if they neglected it they must take the consequence upon themselves.

The Speaker then addressed himself to S^r William Johnson & said

Brother Warraghyjaghy

You have given us several hints at this Meeting to take Care & not let the Covenant Chain grow Rusty, here (holding up a large Cord Chain Belt) is the Covenant Chain Belt given to us by Right
diff.

Different Government in the year 1754. We shall
on our side keep our Eyes upon it & take care that
no Rust shall injure it and it shall never be
broken on our Side. Brother we were told at
that Meeting, that Goods should be plenty &
cheap, those of our People who have been lately
at Lake George found Goods were very dear.
and we beg that Goods may be sent up
among us & sold cheap. The French sell their
Goods cheap & give a great deal away which
is the cause of many of our People going to
them, and therefore we hope you will sup-
ply us plentifully & cheaply & prevent our
being imposed on. In this Coat Belt you may
observe a vacancy left which is to put
other Nations in, now Brother the best Method
to draw them to us will be the plenty &
cheapness of Goods.

Brother

What I am now going to say
is in the name of the Cayouge & Tuscarore Nation.
The Sale of Rum at our Castle, was stopped at
the Request of a Cayouge & Tuscarore Sachem
and the other Nations are now so angry at it
that those Men are often in Danger of their
Lives and when our People go to Niagara the
French laugh at us because there is no
Rum allowed to be sold at our Castle, It is
therefore the Request of the said Sachem & of
all the Six Nations that Rum may again
be permitted to be sold at our Castle.

gave a Belt

The

The Speaker then addressed himself
to the Six Nations, and told them y^t
the Suparore had lost a great Sachem & had
elected ^{presenting him to the}
assembly in the room of the other, and then wth
a string of Wampum presented the New Sachem
to Mr William Johnson.

Mr William then made the
following Answer to the foregoing
Speech upon Trade & Rum

Brethren I have carefully attended to
what you have just now said concerning
Goods & Rum. I am sensible that the cheapness
of Goods & fair Trade are matters of great
Importance to you & may be a great Means
of drawing other Nations into the Co^l Chain.
But as Trade & selling of Rum in your
Country in the present Situation of Affairs
requiring to be duly considered, that so the
Trade may be put on some good footing
more to your Advantage & that of His Majesty's
Indian Interest than it hath formerly been,
I cannot give you my Answer upon the
Point till I have consulted my Lord Loudoun
and when I am ready with my Answer I will
return you your Belt.

As to the Suparore Sachem now elected
I very much approve your Choice as I look
on him to be a sober sensible Man.

Brethren As the Weather is cold, I shall
to