SERIES 1, LOT 727, VERSO -- FIRST DOCKET

a Roll of Lt Col. Graya
Comp.a
10th Feby 1789

SERIES 1, LOT 727, VERSO -- FIRST DOCKET

a Roll of Lt Colo Graya
Comp.a
10th Feby 1789

SERIES 1, LOT 727, VERSO -- SECOND DOCKET

A Rol of the Lt Col:
Commission
to the Feby 1707

Return of Colonel James Gray's Company — the 10th Feby 1789 —

Number	Names	Married	Unmarried	Above sixty Years.	Concession.	Lots	Time of Service	Country	Remarks
Colonel	James Gray								
Capt Lieut	Joseph Anderson		26		1	18	6 Years	America	R. R. N. York
Ensign	Michel Gallinger	33			3	11	8	Do	Do
Sergeants	Matthias Snitzinger	30			2	9	7	Do	Do
	George Mitchel	29			2	3	5	Do	Do
Corporals	Hugh Cameron	29			3	3	8	Scotland	Do
	Henry Gallinger	29			1	8	4	America	Do
	David McQueen		19		8	11		Ireland	
	1 George Crytes	35			1	8	8	America	Do
	2 Joseph Cryderman	25			2	12	8	Do	Do
	3 John Alt	32			2	9		Germany	
	4 Wathin Richards		33				7½	England	53 Regt
	5 John Farlinger	52			4	34	9	Germany	R. R. N. York
	6 John Robertson		44					Scotland	
	7 David Sheak		24					America	
	8 Gillis McBean		39				8	Scotland	R. R. N. York
	9 Alexander Bruce	56			6	21	27	Do	In Former wars
×	10 Peter Camer	32			3	10	4	America	R. R. N. York
	11 Nicholas Hilliard	40					8	Do	York Volunteers
×	12 John Quin		47		2	10	8	Ireland	R. R. N. York
×	13 Michel Quin	49			2	10	8	Do	Do
×	14 John Ashburn	33						Do	84 Regt

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	David McQueen		19		8	11		Ireland	
	1 George Crytes	35			1	8	8	America	Do
	2 Joseph Cryderman	25			2	12	8	Do	Do
	3 John Alt	32			2	9		Germany	
	4 Wathin Richards		33				7½	England	53 Regt
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	11 Nicholas Hilliard	40					8	Do	York Volunteers
×	12 John Quin		47		2	10	8	Ireland	R. R. York
×	13 Michel Quin	49			2	10	8	Do	Do
×	14 John Ashburn	33						Do	84 Regt

× 13	Michel Lunn	49		2	10	8	Do	
× 14	John Ashburn	33					Do	84 Regt
× 15	John Lony	46					Do	R. R. Mark
16	John Bepley	24					Do	
17	Peter Empey	23		1	4		America	
18	Jacob Van Duzen	29		1	4		Do	
19	Barnaby Hart	32		2	11	5	Do	R. R. Mark
20	Michel Coughnet	38		3	4	4	Do	Do
× 21	Jacob Empey	25		1	5	4	Do	Do
22	John Cryderman	21		3	8		Do	
23	John McKay	30		3	4	9	Scotland	Do
24	Allen Cameron	27		3	7		Do	
25	Henry Cryderman		19	8	8		America	
26	David McCuen Senr	40		1	3	9	Ireland	R. R. Mark
27	Henry Sager		27	3		9	Germany	In the German Troops
28	Elisha Anderson		20	1	35	6	America	R. R. Mark
29	David Bruce —		18	5			Ireland	
30	John Cline		15				America	
31	Michel Cline						Germany	
32	Martin Algire	43		1	10	5	Germany	R. R. N. York
33	Philip Algire		17				America	
34	John Bowen	39		3	7		Scotland	
35	[illegible]		[illegible]	2	5	3	America	R. R. N. York
36	Jacob Algire	~~46~~	16	8	20		Do	
37	John Algire	34		3	9		Germany	
38	John Bouck		16				America	
39	Christian Tillibough	47		1	7	1	Do	
40	Christian Tillibough		17	8	20		Do	
41	Peter Tillibough		15				Do	
42	Jacob Wagener	42		2	8	7	Do	R. R. N. York
43	Jacob Wagener —		19				Do	

× 13	Michel Zinn	49			2	10	8	Do	2
× 14	John Ashburn	33						Do	84 Regt
× 15	John Lony	46						Do	R. R. York
16	John Repley	24						Do	
17	Peter Empey	23			1	4		America	
18	Jacob Van Duzen	29			1	4		Do	
19	Barnaby Hart	32			2	11	5	Do	R. R. York
20	Michel Coughnet	38			3	4	4	Do	Do
× 21	Jacob Empey	25			1	5	4	Do	Do
22	John Cryderman	21			3	8		Do	
23	John McKay	30			3	4	9	Scotland	Do
24	Allen Cameron	27			3	7		Do	
25	Henry Cryderman		19		8	8		America	
26	David McQueen Senr	40			1	3	9	Ireland	R. R. York
27	Henry Sager		27		3		9	Germany	In the German Troops
28	Elisha Anderson		20		1	35	6	America	R. R. York
29	David Bruce —		18		5			Ireland	
30	John Cline		15					America	
31	Michel Cline							Germany	
32	Martin Algire	43			1	10	5	Germany	R. R. N. York
33	Philip Algire		17					America	
34	John Brown	39			3	7		Scotland	
35	[illegible]		17		2	5	3	America	R. R. N. York
36	Jacob Algire	~~46~~	16		8	20		Do	
37	John Algire	34			3	9		Germany	
38	John Bouck		16					America	
39	Christian Tillibough	47			1	7	1	Do	
40	Christian Tillibough		17		8	20		Do	
41	Peter Tillibough		15					Do	
42	Jacob Wagener	42			2	8	7	Do	R. R. N. York
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19	Barnaby Hart	32		2	11	5	Do	R. R. York
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24	Allen Cameron	27		3	7		Do	
25	Henry Cryderman		19	8	8		America	
26	David McLuen Senr	40		1	3	9	Ireland	R. R. York
27	Henry Sager		27	3		9	Germany	In the German Troops
28	Elisha Anderson		20	1	35	6	America	R. R. York
29	David Bruce —		18	5			Ireland	
30	John Cline		15				America	
31	Michel Cline						Germany	
32	Martin Algire	43		1	10	5	Germany	R. R. York
33	Philip Algire		17				America	
34	John Brown	39		3	7		Scotland	
35	John —		14	2	5	3	America	R. R. York
36	Jacob Algire	~~46~~	16	8	20		Do	
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38	John Bouck		16				America	
39	Christian Tillibough	47		1	7	1	Do	
40	Christian Tillibough		17	8	20		Do	
41	Peter Tillibough		15				Do	
42	Jacob Wagener	42		2	8	7	Do	R. R. York
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22	John Cryderman	21			3	8		Do	
23	John McKay	30			3	4	9	Scotland	Do
24	Allan Cameron	27			3	7		Do	
25	Henry Cryderman		19		8	8		America	
26	David McQuen Senr	40			1	3	9	Ireland	R. R. Mark
27	Henry Sager		27		3		9	Germany	In the German Troops
28	Elisha Anderson		20		1	35	6	America	R. R. Mark
29	David Bruce —		18		5			Ireland	
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32	Martin Algire	43			1	10	5	Germany	R. R. N. York
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34	John Brown	39			3	7		Scotland	
35	John [illegible]		17		2	5	3	America	R. R. N. York
36	Jacob Algire	~~45~~	16		8	20		Do	
37	John Algire	34			3	9		Germany	
38	John Bouck		16					America	
39	Christian Tillibough	47			1	7	1	Do	
40	Christian Tillibough		17		8	20		Do	
41	Peter Tillibough		15					Do	
42	Jacob Wagener	42			2	8	7	Do	R. R. N. York
43	Jacob Wagener —		19					Do	

44	George Gallinger	22			1	10		Do	
45	John Haun		24		2	8	3	America	N. N. York
46	Garret Dewet	40			3	6	7	Do	Do
47	John Dewet		20		3	6	5	Do	Do
48	Harmonius Cryderman	23			1	11	3	Do	Do
49	Christopher Empey	27			1	5	4	Do	Do
50	Philip Empey	37			1	6	7	Do	Do
51	George Painter	58			2	11	7	Germany	Do
52	George Wagener		16					America	
53	Frederick Bouck	53			1	9		Germany	
54	Frederick Bouck		25		3	29	7	America	N. N. York
55	Martin Silemser			61	3	10		Germany	
56	Jacob Algire			63	3	12		Do	
x 57	William Carr			61	1	3	9	Ireland	N. N. York
x 58	Patrick Fitz Patrick	39					9	Do	Do
59	Christian Sheak			61	3	25	4	Germany	Do
60	Christopher Gallinger	31			3	11	8	America	Do
x 61	William Empey	36			1	6	7	Do	Do
62	Nicholas Silemser	30			2	7		Do	
63	Philip Camer			66	3	9	3	Germany	N. N. York
64	Stephen Miller	27					5	America	Do
65	Matthew Van Duzen	28						Do	
66	James Lynch		39		1	12	8	Do	N. N. York
x 67	Philip Empey			67	12	11	5	Do	Do
68	John McCaffery			66	6	43	6½	Ireland	Do
69	William Loney		17					America	
70	Edward Loney		17					Do	
71	Sam Loney		15					Do	
72	Henry Wagener		16					Do	
73	Paul Drew			60					
		40	27						

Jno. Anderson
Capt.

44	George Hallinger	22			1	10		Do	
45	John Haun		24		2	8	3	America	N. N. York
46	Garret Dewet	48			3	6	7	Do	Do
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		40	27						

Jno. Anderson
Capt.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Principal Chiefs of the Onondagoes, Cayougas, & Mohawks

Present - Lieut. Colo. Harris, Commanding the upper Posts -
Lieut. Colo. Butler, Deputy Agent.

After the usual Ceremonies had passed, the Fish Carrier Complimented Colo. Harris on his return to this Country after his long absence, and then proceeded.

Brothers,

You (Colonel Butler) was present, and know what was agreed upon at the Council at Buffaloe Creek last summer when we sold our Lands to the Americans, and that we were to receive the payment at a time then fixed, which the whole of the Five Nations were to share in, but we have been deceived. When we went to receive our shares at Canadaque (the place appointed) we were much surprised to find that the Senecas had excluded all the other Nations from receiving any part of the payment for the Lands, and told us that the Lands belonged to them alone, therefore

the

the other Nations had no right to expect any thing, as the Onondagoes & Cayougas had before sold their Country & kept the Money to themselves, and desired us to go to our Friends the English as we had no business there.

They also said that the papers for the Security of the payment, was altered either by Colonel Butler, Mr. Street, Mr. Kirkland, Captain Brant, or a Mr. Dean, as the sums mentioned in the papers was less than what was first agreed upon at the Council at Buffaloe Creek. after this O'Bale was endeavouring to persuade the Senecas not to take the Money, but to go and refer the Matter to Congress who would see them Justified - This scheme of O'Bale's we opposed thinking it much against the Interest of the Five Nations, and therefore advised them to take the Money which we looked upon as just, and that the sums was agreeable to the original bargain made at Buffaloe Creek, and told them that we did not want any share ourselves and only asked for provisions to carry us home.

Brothers,

About this time we received an answer to a letter we had wrote to Governor Clinton, but not as satisfactory one, for he still looks upon the unjust purchase he made from a few of our Young People to be good & valid, and says he is determined to hold it fast, and that if we hinder the surveyors on their business he will look upon it as a Hostile intention & that we mean to quarrel with him. We now intend to warn the Governor again as we did before, and to tell him that we see through his artifice in reserving small Tracts of Lands to the Indians, by which he hopes to divide & weaken us, but this we will endeavour to prevent by sending for our people who are there to move off to us, and we have sent Belts to the surveyors not to proceed untill this matter is settled to our satisfaction. We are sorry that our Brothers, the Senecas, should differ from us in opinion, and even reflect upon us for our firm attachment to the English, which they have done now so openly, that we hope our

Brothers

Brothers the English will see their true friends and make the difference accordingly in what is given us. —

Niagara 15th August
1789

Niagara 15th Aug. 1789
Proceedings with the
Onondagas
Cayugas
& Senekas
—

Intelligence received from a principal Cayuga Chief called the Blue Coat — Buffaloe Creek 26 March 1790

The above Mentioned Chief having lately returned from the Mohawk River says that he there met with a Mr Wemp, (with whom he had been well acquainted before the last War) who told him he wished much to have some Conversation with him, and said he had long wished for such an Opportunity as now Offered of Speaking his Mind to one whom he thought from their Former friendship he could Depend on he then informed him that it was the Wishes of the Americans to have Oswego laid Open which it ought to have been long ago according to the Treaty of Peace in 83 — that it occasioned their people much Difficulty in Settling the Country lately purchased from them by Subjecting them to a long Land Carriage and a Round about Way which Occasioned their Great Trouble & Expence in Settling that Country & prevented many of the principal People from going there which would not be the Case was Oswego thrown Open & that their Trade was Greatly injured by that Post being kept, they were thereby prevented from Selling their Goods Cheaper to the Indians than they could buy them at any Other place & that they were therefore determined to take some Methods, to lay Open Oswego, that they were now raising Troops in the States, but whether they were intended against Oswego or not he could not tell, & added that he had now informed him of all that he knew respecting the Americans and would be Glad to know from him if it would be agreeable to the Indians in General to have Oswego

thrown

Intelligence received from a Principal Cayuga Chief called the Blue Coat — Buffalo Creek 26 March 1790

The above Mentioned Chief having lately returned from the Mohawk River says that he there met with a Mr Wemp, (with whom he had been well acquainted before the last War) who told him he wished much to have some Conversation with him, and said he had long wished for such an Opportunity as now Offered of Speaking his Mind to one whom he thought from their Former friendship he could Depend on he then informed him that it was the Wishes of the Americans to have Oswego laid Open which it ought to have been long ago according to the Treaty of Peace in 83 — that it occasioned their people much Difficulty in Settling the Country lately purchased from them by Subjecting them to a long Land Carriage and a Round about Way which Occasioned them Great Trouble & Expence in Settling that Country & prevented many of the Principal People from going there which would not be the Case was Oswego thrown Open & that their Trade was Greatly injured by that Post being kept, they were thereby prevented from Selling their Goods Cheaper to the Indians than they could buy them at any Other Place & that they were therefore determined to take some Methods, to lay Open Oswego, that they were now raising Troops in the States, but whether they were intended against Oswego or not he could not tell, & added that he had now informed him of all that he knew respecting the Americans and would be Glad to know from him if it would be agreeable to the Indians in General to have Oswego

thrown

throwen Open as it would be of Such Great Benefit also to them also or if he thought they would Oppose Such a thing & requested to know if they were told by the King their Father to Oppose the Americans in Case Such a thing Should happen or when they Received their Annual Presents if the King had advised them to Stand against the Americans Should they attempt to take the Upper Posts. he then told him that What they intended to do was not from any Authority of Congress But by the Wishes of the People

The Blue Coat Made Answer

That the King their Father Since the Peace had given them no advice to Oppose the Americans nor were they ever told that their Presents were for that Purpose, But that the King their Father had desired them to be peaceable and Quiet and to mind their Own Business and that he did not imagine the King or his People had any thoughts that the Americans intended to do what was then told him

Lieut Hungerford Arrived at
Buffaloe Creek 26th
March forwarded from
Niagara by Maj Butler
15th Apr. & Received the
6th May 1790

Copy Sent to Head Quarters
10th May

Dublin Regd Chief at
Buffalo Creek 26th
March forwarded from
Niagara by Maj Butler
15th Apl & Recd the
6th May 1790

Copy Sent to Head Quarters
10th May

Detroit 13th June 1790.

Dear Sir,

Having wrote to you on the 25th Ult, respecting the late Cession of Land obtained from the Indians here; am now to acquaint you that a few days ago a Messenger arrived from Sandusky to inform me of the following purport of Intelligence received by the Indians of that place from the Hostages lately arrived from Muskingum — That before their departure from that place they were informed by Governour St. Clare that he was going to Summons the Western Nations to a Council in order to make Peace; that at the same time an Army was preparing to March into their Country in case of their refusing his Invitation, which he was doubtful would be the case from the constant depredations carried on by them against the Frontiers. — He then recommended to all those

Sir John Johnson Baronet,

those Indians therefore who desired to live in Peace to remove themselves out of the way, as the only means of enjoying the freindship of the United States; It being their intention to March into the Indian Country by different Routes, and to assemble their force in the course of the Summer at the foot of the Rappids on the Miamies, from whence he informed them it was the design to visit their English Father at Detroit.

The foregoing information has been since confirmed by a private Message received by some Inhabitants of St. Dusky from a friend advising them to prepare for removing themselves, as a force would undoubtedly be soon put in motion to March into the Country. In consequence of such an event, the Indians will no doubt turn their Eyes towards this Place for protection, which I found to be their disposition on frequent occasions in their alarms of this kind, and have as often prevented by advising them to remain steady on their

Ground

Ground, which otherwise would be occupied by Strangers if they quitted, which they have so often experienced - and it's not long since. I sent them a Message to this purport which induce them to sit still and plant there this Season; however, if they are obliged to retire by any other way, and lose their dependence on us, consequently they will fall under the influence of some other Power, notwithstanding their present great aversion to it, which would have an obvious tendency to destroy his Majesty's Interest with them in this Country; on the other hand the prejudices that are seemingly imbibed against them here promisses them no satisfactory reception, or a favorable conclusion to the troubles that will be produced by a Force coming into the Neighbourhood of this place. -

By a private Message I received from Delaware Chiefs lately arrived from the Missisipi - they inform me that they have discovered in their intercourse with the Spaniard Unfriendly designs against the English and

that

that Belts have been given out by them to excite this disposition in some of the Indian Nations to the westward, That they have Chiefs now in that Country who will endeavour to find out the Truth of these Transactions, which they promised to make known to me so soon as they return.

W. Kee D. A. G. I. A.

Sir John Johnson Bt.

Copy of a Letter from Major Genl Butler to Brothers of the Five Nations

The Bearer hereof Monsr De Bartzet having expressed a Desire to assist and go with such of Your people as may be inclined if You think proper to send to Join Governor St Clair and accompany the Army of the U.S. against the Western hostile tribes of Indians; As you and Monsr De Bartzet are acquainted should any of Your people Join the Governor & Troops and that he is still inclined to go on the Expedition, and that it is agreeable to you and Your people that he should be with You it will be very agreeable to me, as I believe him to be a Gentleman and of very Honble Character.

I am Brothers your Real friend

Pittsburgh June 5th 1791 Signed Rich.d Butler
Major Genl in
U.S. Army

(Seal)

To the Corn Planter & Other Chiefs & Warriors of the Five Nations

Genl. Butlers Letter
to the Five Nations
dated Pittsburgh
5th June 1791

Copy sent to Hd. Quarters
11th July 1791

Niagara 5th July 1791

Lt Colonel Butler being indisposed has ordered me to transmit to You the enclosed Papers, containing Mr. Johnstons Journal and the Intelligence brought by Hendrick —

From all the Militia from the Genesea Country having gone to the Council, he imagines they mean to compel the Six Six Nations to take a Decided Part either in favor or against their Western Brethren —

I have the Honor to be

Sir

with the Highest respect

your Most Obedient

and Most Humble Serv.t

W.m P. Shekall

H. M. S.

Sir John Johnson Bart.
Superintend. Genl. & Inspector Genl.
Indian affairs &c &c
Montreal

Thomas Gingold
1961
from Mrs. Hunter
Royal Ont. Mr. Quarterm
Regt. N.Y.
11 July 1791

Journal

Left Niagara 23d. June and proceeded by order of Colonel Gordon on my way to Cadaraqaras

24th. Arrived at Buffalo Creek and engaged five men and a boat – held a Council with the Chiefs, by whom I was informed, that officers were appointed by the Americans to head the Six Nation Indians against their western Breathren, and were to meet them in Council with Colonel Pickering at the Painted Post. – that the Inhabitants in the Genesee County were to hold themselves ready to assemble at the shortest notice. –

This intelligence was received from the settlers on the Genesee River, by some Indians passing through that Country, and seems not a little to alarm their minds for the result of the Council at the Painted Post where about Five Hundred of their people had gone –

25th. Set out for Kadaraqaras & reached the mouth of the Creek the 26th. –

27th. went up to the Village and met the Chiefs, found them pretty unanimous in the Interest of Government, except Half-Town a principal Seneca Chief who had been to Congress with O'Biel last winter, and several times before – two Americans Arrived who left Genesee River the 23d. and left it the same day for O'Biels Town on the Alegana about forty miles from Cadaraqaras – could get no information of their business – they were very inquisitive and watched all my motions very narrowly – the Chiefs took but little notice of them –

I was

I was informed by a Seneca Chief who left the Allegana a few days before that he fell in with four Americans who were measuring the Timber along the River and taking the Depth of the water as far up as O'Beils Town. they informed him that they came from Fort Pitt, in order to see what sized boats could go up the river, and how far, and that they expected boats would soon be built there. —

About Eighty Senecas and Delawares with their Families, who moved into Cadaraganas from the Ohio last Spring, the Chiefs of which informed me that the Americans (previous to their moving) had taken much pains to find how their inclinations were with res==pect to the present Troubles, and to find out by indirect enquiries whither they would take up the Hatchet against their western Brethren — that as soon as they found the Intentions of the Americans they Moved off. —

28th & 29th Waited by desire of the Chiefs for informa==tion they expected by some of their people from the Ohio

30th ? Arrived at Buffaloe Creek. —

July 1st — Returned home to Niagara —

Niagara 2d July 1791 —

[signature]

Interpreter

Niagara 2d July 1791

Wm Johnstons Journal

copy sent to Head Quarters 11th July 1791

Copy of a Speech from Major Genl Butler to the Five Nations &c

Brothers of the Five Fires

Two of Your War Captains Tewanias, or Broken-twig & Cowindago or Big-Tree Who desire to return to You, they say to advise that You may again take into Consideration the Speech Sent You by the Governor of the Western Territory this Spring, Brothers to this I have no Objection they may do as they and You think Proper on that Head. by them I send You the following Speech, it will put You in Mind of things which You may have forgot.

Brothers I am Sorry after the trouble I have taken for five Years as Commissioner & Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and after having Amicably Settled the Boundaries between the Lands of Your Tribes and their Citizens Concluded Peace and Opened the Road for Trade, between Your People & their Traders, also with Several tribes of the West. & after having taken every Pains to bring the Dawagonha's Miamis Wabash & Michigan tribes to the Same Conclusion, with the United States they have Shut their ears against all our Speeches Struck our People and are Now at Open War against us

Brothers That these things are true Many of Your Chiefs and Warriors are Witnesses, having been at the Treaties of Fort Stanwix in 1784 and at Muskingum in 1789.

Brothers

Brothers

At the last Mentioned Place it Was the Volun=
=tary Declaration of the Chiefs and Warriors of Your
tribes that the Interest of the United States
should be Your Interest that Your hands and
the hands of Their Citizens were entertwined in each
other in such a Manner that one Could Not be
injured without injuring the Other and that
Whatever tribe or Nation Struck Them struck You
that being thus Joined in friendship and Interest
You were Determined if any Nation or tribe
Struck the Citizens of the United States You would
immediately convince Them of Your Sincerely and
friendship by rising up with Your Young Men
and Joening the force of the United States
to repel them —

Brothers

The Stroke has been Struck hard by the
Dowogonha Western Tribes on the Heads of the
Citizens of the United States, the Blood has
run over their faces and is now wet on their
Body, and they have refused to be at Peace

Brothers This Conduct can be no longer borne
the Arm of the United States is Now lifted
up against them, to defend their Citizens &
friends amongst Which You stand high in
favor —

Brothers.

Peace is in Your Possession and I will be sorry
to see it Disturbed, by the Evil Advice of these

Hostile

Hostile People or any of the People who advise or Assist them they are not their friends or Your friends that Give Advice which Disturbs the peace of Men

Brothers

We are Determined to Show these people the Sword of the United States; it is now Drawn against them; and if they refuse the Green Bough of Peace, which we will Carry, in the hand next our Hearts, and which We Will Once More Offer them, they shall feel the Weight and Sharpness of our Swords

Brothers

I repeat that You requested us to tell You that if at any time we were Struck by bad or troublesome people that You might Convince them, United States, of Your friendship and that You Might encourage Your proposals of rising up with Your Young Men and Journey Over

Brothers

We are Struck by the Dowegonhas tribes of the West, Now do as You think Proper We do Not advise You to rise We only do What You requested, that is to inform You that we have received injuries in return for Offered Friendship do as You please

as

as to rising up, We do not Wish to involve or Drag You headlong into a War, but We Will Not refuse the Company of Your Chiefs or Young Men to assist in Bringing these Evil Minded People to their Senses, to Make Peace With them or in Case of Refusal to Show that we are Warriors,

Brothers

Let Your Determination be What it may as to these Hostile People be You Just as to our Frontiers, and Prevent them from Passing thro' Your fingers — or between Your legs, do Not Suffer them to Strike any of our Citizens who are Your Neighbours lest our People in pursuing them which they certainly will do if they are Struck Should mistake Your People for thieves and do Them an Injury which we Should be Sorry would Happen

Brothers

An Early Answer to this is expected I Wish You Wisdom Health and Peace.

I am Your Friend & Brother

Signed

Richd Butler

Major Genl. U. S. Army

To the Chiefs of the five Northern Nations, the Senecas

Genral Butler Speech
To the 5 Nations
Copy Sent to
Head Quarters
11th July 1791

Copy

Fort Franklin 16th August 1791.

Sir

Having found that Mr. Mead, who was taken from this Place, was taken only 20 Miles, where it is supposed that he attacked the Indians with a knife — he and one Capt. Bullet was found dead together, we having taken a Delaware, who I supposed had a hand in it, I stopped to examine into the Matter which detained me till the 4th Instant, finding nothing could be proved against him, I set him free and started for the Corn-Planters Town at 11, O'Clock A.M. The Indians having stolen the Horses from about the Garrison, I was obliged to go by Water which was very disagreeable as the Water was very low — all the Indians on the Alleghany followed me to a man.

I arrived at the Cornplanter's Town on the 9th inst: made known some part of my business to the Cornplanter — The 10th The Cornplanter takes one Horse & gives me another, turns out his Warriors and we proceed on to New Arrow's Town where I read your speech to them, which they received with great satisfaction — I then made a Speech myself which they likewise received with pleasure. I left the Council House to themselves for a while, there was 10 Chiefs and about 100 Warriors present — I was soon sent for when the Corn planter arose and said

"I have now authority from those Chiefs to tell you
" the determination of the 6 Nations.
" Gov: S'Clair the Great Warrior of the United States on
" the Western Waters, sent us a speech by Cyachoota at the
" time that General Harmer marched against the bad Indians
" He then told us that the bad Indians, still continued to kill
" his Women & Children and that he was going to whip them
" that he was not going to hurt the 6 Nations, that the 6
" Nations must set down & keep their minds easy, & keep
" fast hold of the Chain of Friendship; this his first speech we

have

" have hearkened to & shall till the day of our death.
" You seem to be afraid; you seem to think it will overset,
" and that we shall do something wrong, but that cannot be;
" keep your mind easy. immediately when our express arrives
" you shall hear all the News, we are well acquainted with
" each other, I beg of you to keep fast hold of the chain of friend=
" =ship as we shall also. If the bad Indians are for peace
" we shall rise up and assist in making peace. When you
" hear we are gone to the Council, keep your mind easy, we
" shall do all we can to bring about a peace — We feel for
" you & we feel for the Indians, that are against you, for fear
" of the Bloody consequences, we hope the Governor will not
" think hard we took hold of his first speech and we shall
" continue to obey his first orders, which was to set down and
" keep fast hold of the chain of friendship".

I find that the Speeches of the six Nations, are ruled by the Buffaloe Creek Indians, & they are ruled by the British — for the Corn planter and several others, has — convinced me that they are willing to rise up and join our Army

The Treaty of the Painted post does not seem to give such general satisfaction to the Indians on the Alleghany River as I could wish — It seems by their story that they did not receive Goods in proportion to other Indians in consequence of their having received a considerable quantity at Philadelphia last Winter, one half of which was plundered from them by the Militia when ascending the Alleghany river

The Corn planter says

" The Chief of the goods was given to the Cuscogas, Onon=
" =dogo's & Oneidas: As the Senecas was going to receive
" money from Phelps for their Lands, I do not blame the
" Great Men for this, I blame Phelps entirely for telling

that

"that I had a great quantity of Goods for the Indians on the
" Alleghany waters — true I had goods and meant to have
" divided them, but the Militia stole a great part of them
" and took all my Canoes when on their way up the River.
" they likewise stole the Deed for my Lands at Muskingum
" and several papers of great Value.
"
" For 217 Indians we received only 17 Dollars from
" Phelps. I am told that Phelps declared in public that
" he paid me a large Sum of Money in Philadelphia last
" Winter, and that I had not divided it, I declare that
" Phelps is a liar, for I never received one Copper from him".

Such stories makes the Cornplanter very unpopular and is a great damage to the United States, as he is an undoubted friend.

What Brandts business was to the West, I cannot find out, there is a large Number of the Western Chiefs, come with him & are gone with him to Montreal to hold a Council with the British, where I understand the Oneidas are invited. Whether these Western Chiefs are for Peace or War, I cannot find out, the Cornplanter thinks they are for peace; when they return to Buffaloe Creek, the Cornplanter intends to wait on them — As soon as he returns, he says he will let me know what news — What I can find out you shall know soon after.

I recommended it very strongly to the Indians to hearken to the Governors last speech, but it seems it has been determined at Buffaloe Creek not to join our Army. yet I think that some will come, for the Cornplanter told me that I might look out for him

The Cornplanter tells me there is no reinforcement come to Niagara & that there has been no late repairs at the Fort, only where the Lightning struck it, they have built it up as it was before.

Stiff Knee tells me that Butler the British Indian Agent, told the bad Indians, that he wished they would make peace.

Peace, but if they were determined for War I were like to be beat, that he had 1000. Militia, that he was ready to help them with: ——— I am informed that 1600 Chosen Warriors were assembled and ready for war. — 800 at Detroit & 800 at the Miamis Towns, that in con= =sequence of a Message from Fort Washington or some other place which I cannot get interpreted, they had dispersed & that they are to reassemble next Moon ——

I should have proceeded on to Buffaloe Creek, but I found the Western Chiefs were gone to Montreal, and my time was so short, that I could not go any further and give you an answer by the time you set.

I beg leave to say, that it is only flinging away public money to send Commissioners or any other person to — speak to the Indians at Buffaloe Creek while the English are in possession of Niagara — The Indians in former Councils have told me, that the Americans pretend to own Niagara — I tell them true enough. Well say they, why dont you go and take it. I tell them that perhaps they will give it up by & bye — they say no, they never will give it up, and you are afraid to go and take it — And then the Black Rascals will walk about with all the pomposity in the World. I had rather wade up to my ancles in blood than to be so insulted.

You may depend on the friendship of the Cornplanters People who are about 300 in Number, but the Buffaloe Creek Indians are to be doubted.

I consider it absolutely necessary for this Garrison to be reinforced with 100 Men, I have 440 feet exterior Sides to defend with 30 Men, whereas according to the Principals of defence 100 is little enough.

I am sorry to see in your last letter to Mr. Bond that you propose relieving him, for the regularity and dignity with

with which he conducted himself in my absence, convinces me, that should we be engaged I fale, that he is every way calculated to command.

I have this day sent off Stiff Knee after two Indians, who belong to Buffalo Creek, that have stolen two Horses from the Alleghany County. He is to bring the Horses and Indians if possible, and I am determined to give the Indians a severe flogging, for I have tried and found that to be a very good Medicine for them.

Before you go down the River, I wish you would give me authority, to inlist these 6 Months Men for 3 Years, for fear I shall be left again without Men.

I have to request that you will order the Contractors to forward on, a large Supply of Meat for the use of this Garrison without loss of time as we have only about 100 Wt. on hand; the Corporal and the 3 Indians, with an addition of 10 Soldiers will be a proper escort for a drove of Cattle. And as the bad Indians are about a less number will not do.

I would not wish you to give these Indians any thing, as I have agreed to pay them and if you give them ever so much I shall yet have to pay them

God bless and prosper your Plans and protect your person through the Campaign

I have the Honor to be Dear General with sentiments of the highest Esteem

Your Most Obedt. & Very
Hble Servt

J Jeffers Lieut.
1st U. S. Regt.
Command.g

The Honble Major General
Richard Butler

16th August 1791

Dr Jeffers to Gen. Butler

16th August 1791.

L. Jeffers to Gen. Butler