

Fort Johnson 23 Nov? 1776.

As Mr. Atkin was now present Sir William thought it proper for the Six Nations to explain themselves in a particular manner, what Nations of Indians to the Southward were their Allies & Confederates in order to prevent future Doubts or Confusion, and having applied to them, they gave the following Answer.

Brother Warraghyjagay

As you told us you did not rightly understand what was said the other day at the Public Meeting regarding the Southern Indians. We are come to tell you who we look upon as our friends & dependants.

1. The Tuterighroony or Saponi belong to us some of whom are living amongst us the rest we sent for to come & settle with their Brethren amongst us, but we heard they were in Debt to the English who told them to hunt first & pay their Debt, then they might go.
2. There are two Castles of the Tuarony, belong also to us they are pretty numerous in North Carolina
3. The Cattawbas are also our Brethren.
4. The Chararony very numerous
5. The Seven Towns of the Cherokee living on the North Side of the Mountains are

also

also our Friends - the lowest three Towns are in
the French Interest - they live about half
a days running distance from the lowest of the
Seven Towns of the Cherokee who are in our
Interest

6. The Chatavichwees are very numerous
and our Friends as are the Greys

7. The Chickasaws are very numerous were
our old Friends

8. The Chickasaws are our firm Friends

to morrow give you some Cloathing to keep
you warm this Winter & some Ammunition to
hunt with.

Sir William then told them that he
had now no more publick matters to lay before
them & should cover up the Council Fire for
thy time upon w^{ch} Consequencia the Speaker
said. Brother you have told us that you
have now done & are going to cover up the
Fire, before tis quite covered we beg leave to
say a few words. Our Arms & Implem^{ts} when
we come down here especially generally want
a good deal of mending and the Smiths who
are employed seldom do their work well,
wherefore we would desire that you would
have a good Black Smith & Hammer at
this Place and that we may have Smiths
sent up to our Castles next Spring as we
may then have occasion to use our Arms
of June & Spring & Warquam

Brotheren Sir William replied

I have already considered the Advantage it
will be to you & also to the Crown to have
Smiths here & I am looking out for good Ones
w^{ch} I shall have by next Spring & perhaps
sooner, and if you have occasion for Smiths
at your Castles next year you shall have
them when you satisfy me they will be
in Security.

2 Shewys.

When the Meeting broke up. —

Vide p^{re}vious
page

Fort Johnson 24 Nov^r 1757-

Instructions to George Croghan Esq^r
 Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern
 District.

Sir You will proceed to Philadelphia as soon
 as you can or to any other part of that Province
 where the good of his Majestys Indian Interest
 may require.

You are to endeavour all in your
 Power to find out the Disposition of such Indians
 as are still living in those parts & try all means
 to convince them it is their Interest to continue
 Friends to the English & the Six Nations.

If you find them well inclined then you will
 encourage them to come & join His Majestys Army
 here, or any where else they may be wanted
 next Spring. You will also enquire into the
 Cause of the Delaware & Shawanese Behaviour
 to their Brethren the English in those parts
 and assure them if they will come & let me
 know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour
 to have Justice done them in order to settle
 that unhappy Difference.

In case you can meet with the
 Old Onondaga Indian who lives near Sha-
 -mo him, I would have you employ him &
 send him either to the General Meeting soon
 to be held at Onondaga, there to learn what
 passes at that Council or to the Shawanese &
 Six Nations living at the Ohio, to know their
 Negotiations

Resolutions, and give him in charge to lose no time, so
that I may know as soon as possible what he can
learn from them. You may assure him he shall
be well rewarded provided he exerts himself pro-
perly on this occasion. I wish you a good journey
adieu Sir

Your most humble servt.
Will: Johnson

Fort Johnson 8 Dec^r 1756.

Capt: John Wells of Cherry Valley whom Sir William
Johnson employed to build a Fort at Auguzaga
returned after finishing the same & brought
Sir William the following speech from the
Indians living there

Brother Warraghyjagay

We are sensible of the regard
You have for us, when we in our distressed Con-
dition made Application to you for a Fort in
order to be a shelter to our Wives & Children
here amidst our Enemies. At our Request you
have sent our Brother with a number of
Men who has finished the Fort to our great satis-
faction, and we are very glad & thankful that
God has kept our Brother & his Men who were
with him from the hands of our Enemies on
the Road coming to us, which we had some
fear about. But if they had made the least
Attempt to hurt our Brother, we would
immediately have rose up to his assistance

and

And now Brother as the ofwego Houses are gone
and last Fall we could not go out a hunting for
Fear of the Enemy, our Children are almost naked
and as we have good Houses now we would be
glad you would soon send down a Trader with
goods, so that we might be supplied. We hope You
will send a good honest Man & we will take care
of him. send him as soon as you can & see that
he brings nothing here but what is good.

We are very glad that God has preserved
your Life & brought you again to your own House
in safety, we all join in our kind respects to you
and we are all going out a hunting & as soon as
we return you shall see our Faces again.

Fort Johnson 8 Dec^r 1756.

The following Message was sent by
Sir William Johnson to the Stockbridge
Indians by Imham & Jeremiah Two Wotki:
Cherokee Indians

Brothers of Stockbridge

It gave me great Concern a few
Days ago when at Albany to hear of some of
your People having killed one of His Majestys
Subjects near Chaverak with whom they had
no Quarrel nor indeed any business. It is very wrong
of your People to interfere or take part in any Mat-
ters or Disputes between the white People, for
they have good & wholesome Laws for settling all
Disputes & Differences w^h may arise or happen
amongst themselves. You see the white People
never

never busy themselves with your Quarrels, well knowing
you have among you wise & head Men whose Bu-
= ness it is to settle & make them up.

What added greatly to my Concern was
to hear that a Son of the old Man who is in Goal
foolishly threatened to get a number of your People
& burn Livingstons House at the Manor.

I hope the Report was false & that none of your
People would be so foolish or rash to think of doing
any such thing as you know the Consequence
must be very bad in many respects & particu-
= larly so to his Father & Brother in Jail, who
will have more Favour shown to them by your
People in having well on the Scaque than other-

=wise. Wherefore by this Belt I recommend it to
you all to act the prudent part and not quarrel
with your Brethren a large Belt. —

I send this by two of your Station & friends by
whom I expect your Answer

Fort Johnson 16 December 1756. —

Sir William sent a Message with Two Strings of
Wampum by Solihowana a Mohock Sachem to forbid
any of their People going to hunt any where to the
Northward of Albany on either side of the River
lest any of them should be hurt or killed by the
Hanging Companies who are constantly re-
= committing the Woods that way. And Sir William
further desired him to call immediately a Meeting
& acquaint all the Indians at home therewith

Orders

Orders

To Captain Thomas Butler
and
Captain Jellias Fonda

Gentlemen

As it is of the utmost consequence at this time to His Majestys Service to know the Disposition of the French & their Movements if any, as well as what passes amongst the Six Nations & their Allies. You are therefore to repair forthwith to Onondaga there to remain until further Orders. When there you are to see that the Indians do not impose upon the Indians by making them pay extravagant prices for their goods nor suffer them to sell too great a quantity to any one Indian or Family lest they dispose of it to the Enemy. You are to tell the Six Nations that I expect they will send me what News their Deputies bring from Canada as soon as they return, and send the Payorago called the Englishman down to me; tell him I want much to see & talk with him.

You are also to tell the Six Nations by thy Beek of Wampum that I expect desire they will not offer to go to any Meeting at the Call of any Government whatsoever, as they are all sensible His Majesty has entrusted the sole Superintendency of their Affairs to me.

And further you are to let them know that I expect they will loose no time in calling that great Council to be held at Onondaga & when it is over to let me know the result thereof.

You

You are to prevent as far as in your Power any French Emipariy coming amongst the Six Nations, telling them if they suffer such I cannot comply with their Request of sending Smithy & Amoury to work for their Nations, nor Merchants to supply them with Muspariy at reasonable prices which I am resolv'd to do provided they are up to their Engagements with us as Brethren. You are to endeavour as much as possible to prepare the Warrior minds for war against the Spring so that they may be ready to join His Majestys Troops whenever called upon. Lastly you are to endeavour all in your Power to gain whatever Intelligence you can from all Quarters by sending Indians you can depend upon as Spies to Cadragui, Niagara & Onecashie also to Oswego immediately transmit any Intelligence you may get to me by safe hands.

Given under my hand at
Fort George the 20 Dec^r 1756.
Wm Johnson

The following is the Answer to the Letter ab^{ve}.
Sir William Johnson sent the Dist to the
Stockbridge Indians with a Belt of Wampum
which they exchanged and sent it back by Enham
& Jeremiah Sir William's Messengers.

Stockbridge 6 Dec^r 1757.

Good Brother We received your word of advice at the
Post yesterday & kindly thank you for it; we
are very sorry for the unhappy Affair of one
J

of our Tribe killing one of the Kings Subject & that you had occasion to expostulate with us on so unhappy a Circumstance.

We neither think it our Concern nor have we a disposition to intermeddle with the Controversies of white People.

What threatening Speeches have been given out by van Guilder's Son we know not, but Brother ^{you} may assure your self that we at this place have given out no Threatenings against Mr Livingston or any other Person nor made the least Motion of entering into a Quarrel.

However as we hear the matter we dont understand that the old Man or his Son made any Attempt against any Man, kill those People that were carrying the poor Families out of Town undertook to make them Prisoners, and if the Old Man made not any Resistance we cant see what right there was of attacking him or any other that way in the highway in the Face of the King. And as you Brother will observe that the white People have good Laws for the protection of the Innocent & punishing the Guilty, so we leave the white People to the righteous & just Execution of them. But Brother you say further that the white People dont meddle with our Quarrels but leave it to our Wise Men to settle it. so let us continue to do on each side.

The Contention of the Land we will leave to the white People, but Brother we desire if it can be, that van Guilder may be brought into our Province for his Trial since he belongs to us we shall be willing that

that Justice may take place. We cannot think
well of Mr Livingstone's worse conduct to those
poor People & we think it would be better for him
to depart. Brother W. have by our Messenger sent
you a Belt in answer to yours, hope as our
elder Brother you will believe well of us &
send us advice when you think it needful.
We are your true Friends & Brethren
To the Hon^{ble} Sir William Johnson. Benjamin Sackin
in the name of the Rest.

Additional Instructions
To Capt. Tho^s Butler.

You will order Capt. Fonda to the Senecas
Country there to remain until further Order
and he must apply to Mr John Abel to assist
him there as Interpreter whenever he has occasion
to say any thing to or to hear any thing from
the said Nation, which I am persuaded Mr Abel
will do for the good of the Service as it will be
little or no trouble to him. Capt Fonda is to
observe all the Articles in the first Instructions
and have Fear & Cur taken if possible & come
Down immediately with him to me.

Your Brother Capt. John Butler is to remain
at Onida & Tuscarore Carries by Turn, where he
is to observe all the Instructions given to you,
except the First & third Articles. The Belt you will
show as you go thro Onida & Tuscarore tell them
the purport or meaning thereof, also let the
Tuscarore know & see it. You

You will leave Lieut. Stephen Schuyler at Onondaga there to remain until further Orders, you will give him as well as the rest a copy of my Instructions with whatever further Instructions you may judge or find necessary for the good of His Majesty's Service in w^{ch} you are employed. Mr. Ryckman will I dare say give Mr. Schuyler all the assistance in his Power while there which I shall consider him for on his Return.

You are to proceed to Cayougo & settle your self after settling all the rest as directed, and use your utmost Endeavours to strengthen His Majesty's Interest in that Nation. You & the other Gentlemen will make use of the best Economy in your Power & keep a regular Acct. of what Expens^{es} you may ^{be} obliged to be at while on said Service & deliver it me at your Return I am Sir
 Fort Johnson 28 Dec^r 1756.

Your hum^{ble} Serv^t
 W^m Johnson

Onida Jan^y 6. 1757.

Capt. Thomas Butler Letter to Sir William Johnson in his way to the Six Nations.

Sir

Yesterday we arrived here & this day have had a Meeting of the Chiefs of this Nation, &c. delivered your Message to them w^{ch} they received very thankfully. They promise as soon as their Deputy return from Canada to give you a full Account of what News they bring from thence.

They declare they won't go to any Meeting

or call of any Government whatsoever, but look on you
as the only Person that has to do with them.

They say the great Council to be at Onondaga can not be as yet for that the Senecas are gone to call the Twightwee the Adawade: & one of the Indians living on the Ohio to said Meeting, if the latter refuse to lay down the Hatchet & come to said Meeting they may expect Death. As soon as these Senecas return & the Brant from Canada the Council will begin.

They will not suffer the French Missionary to come among them & should be extremely glad of a Smith & Marchant to be in their Castle.

When we came here found many of the Indians drunk which continues yet, the Sackum complained of the great Quantities of Rum sold them at the German States & that it kept their People constantly intoxicated.

They desire you'd forbid it only allowing them to have a little such as at Marriages, Christenings & Burials & then that Mr. Weaver or Mr. Weaver some Christian may be allowed to sell it to them, that is they may have their choice to buy of either.

We propose God willing to lodge at Tuganore tomorrow. The Gentlemen with me desire their Duty to you. I am Sir
We had very little rest here last night on account of the Drunken Indians. some of the Chiefs of this & the Tuganore Nation are going down to condole the Death of the Mohawks of the Two Castles, Conoch: & Quiga will be the Bearer of this.

Your most Dutiful
humblest
Thos. Butler.

From half way between Lanaghara and
Onondaga 9 Jan^y 1757. —

Sir.

I am to acquaint you that here we met with M^r Abel. but first must inform you that several Indians on our way hither have told us we were going to death & we did not mind them. The Senecas here with M^r Abel tell us the same & want wamp, whom they seem to have a regard for, advise him to return home. M^r Abel tells us it very dangerous, that the Indians won't protect us & that a Party was getting out to come & take him. Jean Ceur & his Brother are out among the Indians. M^r Abel pretends he will return again, but the Indians with him say otherwise. Silver Heels who has talked with these Indians tells us he thinks it dangerous.

We shall proceed to morrow for Onondaga, but we hear there are but few at home if we don't hear better News, believe we shall return & think you won't take it amiss if we find we can't have any chance for our lives & the Ladies with us choose to go back. Albert Pyckman I learn is going out on the hunt with the Onondagas for fear of the French Indians.

These Senecas with Abel tell Abel Wamp just now while I am writing that Abel was constantly so afraid that he did not venture out: — side the Fort & got these Indians in a hurry to bring him away. This Party of Indians who are out I learn are chiefly Senecas & Cayonges so that if we meet them we shan't know them from the
the

the enemy till they fire upon us which gives them all the advantage. I forgot to acquaint you that the morning we left I need a young Indian set out from them for Senegeachie with only a little Bundle on his Back.

The gentlemen with me desire their Duty to you
 I am Sir your most Obedient
 humble servant

Thos. Butler.

Fort Johnson 15 Jan. 1757.

Four Indians viz. Nicholas an Minda a great Friend of Sir Wm Johnson, his Brother Gyango Printup, son, and a Tycarore much encouraged, came to pay him a visit & assured him that they & their Families were determined to live & die by him, that they would now go (if he approved of it) to hunt until the Spring when they would be ready at a call to join our Arms. for W^t kind assurance of their readiness & Fidelity Sir William returned them Thanks & told them they call their Nations would find it their Interest to side by the English their Ancient Friends & Brethren, as a proof of which, he clothed them well, gave them some Ammunition, Provision, & Money on their Journey & after 5 days resting here they set off.

God. Die

John Abel with two Seneca Indians & a Cayouge arrived here from the Senecas, viz. The Drunkard's Son, Tienhoge ara & a Cayouge who was a long time Prisoner among the Cattawbas

They brought no News, but that *En Lear* & his Brother *Senuchoy* were gone with several Horse loaded with goods among the Delaware & Ohio Indian, & in their way back intended to call at the Senecas. *Abus* said he was told that there were some Indians fitted out & sent from Niagara to take or kill any English Traders they could find among the Senecas.

These Indians promising well Sir William clothed them & supplied them with Provision & Ammunition &c.

Wednesday 19 Jan^{ry} 1757. Capt. Thomas Butler & Capt. Jellay Fonder arrived here from Onondaga. They brought no material Intelligence

Fort Johnson 19 Jan^{ry} 1757.

Saraghüageygo with Three more Onondaga Indians and an English Drummer who was taken Prisoner at Oswego last spring & given to them by the French Indians in the room of an Onondaga who died, arrived here. Sir William bid them Welcome & sent them to their Quarters after giving them Pipe, Tobacco, some Drink &c.

Thursday the 20. The above Indians desired a Meeting at which Mr. Mountour acted as Interpreter. They said

Brother *Wannaghyagey*

We are not sent by the Sachems of our Nation neither are we charged with any News but what concerns a certain party of Warriors to whom
you

You gave all our Belt last Summer desiring we should bring you a Prisoner ^{or} scalp to replace your our Friend Tyanago who Capt. Stoddert who was killed at Lake George. As we were preparing to set off on that Design our Sachem spoke to us with this large Belt which you now see (showing a large Belt) desiring we would not leave home nor purport in our Design as it was likely that a Peace between the English & French would soon take place. then we should draw by this step the French upon our backs. By these means we were prevented from executing your Desire & our Design & now want to know what we shall do.

Brother We were told by those who were at the late Meeting here at your House that it was your earnest desire the Six Nations should open their Minds freely to you & let you know what they at any time intended to do, and that they should not offer to engage in any Matter of Moment without your knowledge & approbation. It had such weight with me & the rest of my Party that I thought I would not do less than acquaint you as a Brother with our Design which is to go to war against some of the Southern Indians as soon as our young Men return from their hunting.

Upon which Sir William answered
 Brother Caraghuahey & you Brothers

of Onondaga here present.

When I gave you a Belt last Summer desiring you would bring me a French Prisoner or Scalp, I was greatly pleased at your ready acceptance of it & never expected you could be prevailed on to drop the Design at the request of the Sachems, and for such silly reasons as they gave you. it was very wrong of them to act in that manner after they had absolutely taken up the Ax against the French & solemnly promised me they would be ready to use it whenever I called upon them. However as you still have my Belt I insist upon your acting therein becoming Brethren in Warriors of the Six Nations Brethren.

I approve much of your openness & the honest declaration of your intentions as it is Brother like, but as the Southern Indians are our friends and enemy of yours, if you do not molest them, I insist upon it by these Strings of Wampum that you do not offer to go that way but like Men & Brethren turn your Ax to the North where you owe have implacable enemies, who never will let either of us live happy & at ease until we thrash them severely which if we unite we can easily & very soon do.

gave them also a large
Keg of Rum to carry
home, several other things
& a gun to one of them.

gave a large String of
Black Wampum

Upon which they made the following
Reply

Brethren

Brother.

We have attentively heard what you have said to us & assure you that your desire shall be complied with. When the rest of ~~your~~ our Party return from Hunting I shall lay your words with your things before them & let you hear from us.

Then parted.

Fort Johnson 21 Feb. 24 1757.

The Drunkards youngest Son & a Cayouge Indian who came here the 15. Inst with John Abut came acquainted Sir William they intended to return homewards but would be with him in the Spring if Sir William called on them. Upon which he clothed them & gave them Ammunition, Provisions for their Journey some Rum &c. and a New Gun to the Cayouge a Bag of Cut Tobacco sent to Tageyhsodoy alias Drunkard, one also for Sayenger & a gift to a Chief Man of the Senecas.

Ed. Div.

Hans the Wild & Lechehouana Two Mohock Chiefs of the Tribe of the Bear & Twitte a young man named Jacob Coutson came to Sir Wm Johnson in order to settle a difference between said Jacob & Doctor Wallace, which was soon done by giving them both a Reprimand for their Behaviour & each for making them shake hands together.

After this was over ^{Dr. Williams} took the Sachem into his Room & talked over several Affairs with them & let them know what News I had from Pennsylvania concerning

concerning the Treaty at Syton which pleased them much ^{he} then proposed to them condoling the Death of Old Abraham Hendricks Brother, which they much approved of & begged ^{he} would as usual join them in the Ceremony & Belts which he agreed to send by them a large black Belt to shew their People wth it to cover the grave & never returned nor exchanged but gave to the nearest Relations.

Loe. Die

David Chief of the Schoheore Indians arrived here with two more of said Tribe opposite of Gallaway (Brother Warraghyjagay)

We take this Opportunity of returning your String of Invitation sent us last Summer & hope our readiness in coming on said call was agreeable to you. Since that time we lost with our Chief Sackem and now are in Darkness. Sir William answered

Brotheren of Schoheore

I am sensible of your good will & readiness to assist us with a continuance of it as it will be for our mutual Interest. You may depend upon it I shall never be unmindful of those who are so well attached to His Majesty's Interest as you are gave David the Chief Cloathing ^{gave 4 String Wampum} for himself. 8 Blankets, 8 Shirts & 8 p^r stockings for the Women whose Husbands joined us wth us last Fall.

Brotheren

Sincerely I send with you for the Lof of your Chief Men with these Strings

Wipe the Tear from your Eyes that you may no longer sit in Darkness, then cleared their Throats as customary.

3 Strings Wampum.

Brethren a soon as there is a general Meeting of all the Nations I shall appoint a proper Person to take upon him the Care of your Affairs, until when I must strongly recommend to you unanimity & tho you are but few if you continue of one Mind you will be strong & esteemed.

4 Strings Wampum

Fort Johnson 23 Jan^y 1757. —

Captain Jacob of Stockbridge with two more of that Tribe of Indians arrived here & laid the List or Roll of his Company before Sir Wm. Johnson at the same time telling him that there were three or four of his Men not paid & that his Clerk (for not being duly qualified) had received but 10 Dollars instead of £25. Guen^y.

He further added that several of the Stockbridge Indians who enlisted last year in the New York Regiment for 5 Months & served 7 Months were not paid a penny, if thy be the way (said he) that we are served by our Brethren we have no reason to join them any more. He then asked Sir William what was to be the fate of the River Indians who were in Jail at Albany whether to be hanged or not.

Sir William Told them that as Lord Loudoun's

London's Secretary (who had the original Roll of his Company & the several payments made to them) was not here, there could be nothing done in it, but that he might depend upon his examining into the Affair as soon as Mr. Appy came to Albany, and that he would also enquire into that Affair of the 5 Indians who were enlisted into the New York Regt. if they could find who the Captain was Sir William would speak to him about it & did not doubt obliging him to pay them if they had Justice on their side.

That as to the Fate of the two Indians of their who were committed on Suspicion of Murder he would not tell. The Law must take its course if they were not guilty of the Murder they would be acquitted. Sir William added, that he would be a friend to them & their Tribe in general as long as he found them observing.

The Captain returned Thanks for what Sir William said & promised them & assured ^{him} ~~and~~ he would in return be ready at ^{his} ~~any~~ Call whenever ^{he} ~~he~~ wanted them. For wth kind offer Sir William thanked them gave him & his Party some Trifles & a Hogg of Rum on their Journey parted.

Fort Johnson on 24 Jan^{ry} 1757.

An Onondaga Indian & his 3 sons arrived here, after drinking a dram round & giving them Pipes & Tobacco. he told Sir William that he only came down on his own private Affairs. he said that of his Troop of Indian Men was destroyed last year.

by

by the Soldier & Attache men he hoped ^{Sir William} I would make
him to buy some from those who had to spare
and as the only thing he could purchase it easily
with, was Rum he begged Sir W^m would let him
have some, which he agreed to charging him
at the same time not to make any other use
of it - gave him also some necessities for his
family knowing him to be sincere & hearty
in the English Interest.

he returned many thanks, & gave
assurance of his good Behaviour
so parted.

Fort Johnson 25 Jan. 1757. -

Peter Spelman a German named in the
Shawanese Language Ooligasha, who has
lived these seven years past amongst the
Indians was sent by Choddieha King of
the Shawanese living on the West Branch of
the Susquehanna which place he left 10 days
^{since he was sent} ago, to let Sir William know that four of
their Nation who were returning from their
Hunt on the Dubach discovered a great Number
of French & Indians at the Falls on the Ohio.
One of them spoke to a French Indian, who told
him there were 1500. French & 300. Indians who
came from Mississipi were going up the
River. On their reporting this to the Chief of
their Nation, the King of said Town sent five
of their People to make a further discovery
& assured Sir William that as soon as they
return he will come with several of his
People

People to let me know what news they bring.

The said Mepenger says, that he kept ~~thru~~ thro Diego on Squawanna one of the Delawares told him that there were two French Officers & seven French Indians in their Town but he being in haste did not stay to see them, but was told they were doing all they could possibly with Bribes &c. to engage the Delawares & other Indians against the English. He was also desired to advise ^{Sir Wm} ~~me~~ that the Shawanese living in the Town he came from (being 150 fighting Men) will stand by the English & be ready to join His Majesty's Arms whenever Sir William may call on them, and that they have & will continue to advise the Delawares to be peaceable to w^t he said they seem inclinable ever since Sir William spoke to them last Summer at Fort Johnson. B

Sir William sent two very large Bells by him one to the Delawares strongly recommending to them to keep up to the Engagement they so solemnly entered into at a Meeting of the Chiefs of their Nation at his House last Summer & not be again deluded by the Artifices of the French.

(a large Bell)

Another Bell to the Shawanese King returning him thanks for the early Intelligence he sent me and desiring he would constantly acquaint ^{him} me of the Enemy's Motions in

B. Wm. immediately dispatched the above Intelligence to Lord Loudoun.

that

that part of the Country, also exhorting him & his Nation
to adhere firmly to the Treaties & Friendship subsisting
between them & the English which they would find to
be their Interest & withall giving them a hearty In-
vitation to come & join His Majestys Arms when
called upon. ^{From} I gave the Messenger 10 Dollars, a
fine Scarlet Blanket with several Rows of
Pisband on it, a fine Buffed Shirt a Silver
Arm Band for the Kings Son - Pipe, Tobacco,
Poudre & Ball & pair of Snow shoes - so parted

Wed. Dec. 11. M.

All the Seneca & several Warriors of the
Lower Mohock Castle came to Fort Johnson in order
to settle Matters for the Condolance of old Abrahams
Death the great Hendricks Brother. They joined Sir
William therein as did also a Seneca Sachem called
the Belt of Wampum & Scaroyady alias the half
King. Sir William gave a large Black Belt
to cover the Dead - another very good one to drape
up the Grave, and a third to drape both Indians
& young Men would be unanimous in their
Councils & firm in their Resolutions - there were
in the whole 10 Belts & two Strings w^h when
settled by the Sachems, Sir William appointed
Saturday the 29th Inst the day to set off on their
Journey to Conneagohery - which was accordingly
agreed upon. Sir William then told them what
News he had received from the Shawanese w^h.
they thanked him kindly for - they were
treated

treated plentifully with Victuals & drink & so parted.

Thursday 27. Jan.^{ry} Four Sachems of the Mohocks came to Fort Johnson to know what time Sir William would set off & where they should lodge that night & be provided with Victuals &c. he told them there should be Lodging & Provisions for them all at Harris Hills a German who lives 10 Miles this side of the Connojokey Castle - he then gave them a French scalp & a very large Black Belt of Wampum hanging to it to give old Abrahams Putations, w^{ch} greatly pleased the Indians.

Fort Johnson Feb^{ry} 1757. -

On Sir Williams return from Condoling the Death of old Abraham the head Sachem at law: where he receives a Packet of Letters from George Brogham Esq^r Deputy Agent dated from Philadelphia the 5th & 8th of Jan. & concerning Indian Affairs, particularly about a Meeting which with the approbation of the Gov^t Council & Assembly & the Advice of Mr. Stenwick commanding officer of his Majestys Troop, in that Province, Mr. Brogham proposed to be held at Harris Ferry by the 1. of March, desiring at the same time Sir William would send a few Sachems of the Six Nations through the Country by Shamokin to attend & assist there at.

Monday being a very snowy day, Sir William called
 Schavoydy

Scharogady, The Belt of Wampum and Seneca George
to come here on Thursday — when being according
ly met, he acquainted them that he had received
letters from Mr Croghan, the contents of which
he made Capt. Montour interpret to them, w^h.
when done he desired their opinion & advice,
as he knew them to be sincere friends, & well
acquainted with the Affairs of the Southern
Indians as well ^{as} of Indian Affairs in Pennsylvania
gave 4 Strings Wampum.

They withdrew to consider of it & returned in
an hour and said they thought it best to call
the Chiefs of the Mohocks to morrow & acquaint
them with it, and have our joint Opinion. —

They Sir W^m agreed to give the Strings of
Wampum to the half King who promised
to invite them. They came accordingly on

Friday & after consulting along time with the
Senecas & half King gave their Opinion, that
Sir William should send a String of Wampum by
them then going to Connoqueneys to acquaint
that Cattle with their Affairs & have their
Advice, and then they should send it to the
Six Nations for them also to consider of it, as
they looked upon it to be a matter of great
Concern & they added it might cause a Jealousy
were they to sit therein or go to the proposed
Meeting without acquainting their Brethren
the Six Nations thereof — neither did they think
it

it would be so effectual. Whereupon Sir William agreed to it & sent the Springs by the Mokenk Sachem Hans the Wildt also, Kanadagai & (ukhoana who promised to see it forwarded from Onnjokere).

Onnjokere Castle Monday 7 Feb. 1757.

A Meeting of the Onnjokere Indians held at Brandt's House, Nithus a Sachem of the Tribe of the Wolf spoke as follows.

Brother Maragbyjagay

We are glad at seeing you here now as it gives us an Opportunity of laying our Complaints before you. We are not well used by the Officers or Soldiers posted here, they do not behave like Brothers to us - they will not suffer us to come into the Fort and tell us that in case the French were to attack us, we should not have admittance. besides they tell us this is the Kings Fort & that we have nothing to do with it. this is hard. we thought & you told us that this Fort was designed for our protection. It is on our Land & built with our Timber, therefore think we have a right to it, at least to protection in time of Danger - but they tell us not. If that be the case we desire those People may be immediately withdrawn, and say you will let us have some of the Militia here to keep this Fort as they are People we are acquainted with & can agree better together. If you do not comply with this our earnest request

I

I must tell you, you will not see our Warriors in the Spring. Sir William told them he would answer them in a few days as he thought it would not be consistent with Decency or their Customs to speak about any Business before the Ceremony of Condolance which he came to perform was over.

After the Ceremony of Condolance was over Sir William made the following Answer to the foregoing Speech.

Brethren of Onnojohary

I was not so hasty nor Indiscreet the other Day as you were, therefore I did not answer you then, but told you I would in a few days say something to you. I have now sent Capt. Andrew Montour & Lieu^t. Claas to deliver you my words, which shall not be many. In the first place I must tell you that whoever carries you those idle Stories against the Officers & Men are Enemies to their Country and Friends of yours - You may rest assured that the King your Father lays no Claim to your Lands, nor Fort nor has he any thing in view by posting Men there but to gratify you & protect your People against any Insults or Attempts of the Enemy. to convince you of the Falsity of the said Reports, if you do not want Men there, they will be soon withdrawn, then you may have your Fort & Lands to your selves, but I cannot think you

You would be so blind to your own Interest
as to think of or desire any such thing.

In the next place I want to know
the reason of such your Behaviour. I have not
been used to the like no not even from the 5
Nations whom you exclaim so much against,
they never told me as you have lately, that I should
not see any of their young Men. such Expressions
are very unbecoming Brethren & ungrateful
for the Notice which has been always taken
of you. I want to know if they are the senti-
ments & Resolutions of all your People. If
they are then I must tell you, that I fear
the Tree which you helped to plant &
the Fire which you helped to light up here,
will not afford that Shelter or Comfort
which otherwise you might undoubtedly
expect from them.

A Bel

Brethren Be not foolish or disheartened
think of the old Friendship so long subsisting
between us & you, also of the good Opinion
entertained of you by the great King of
England your Father & all your Brethren
the English who you daily find the good
Effects of, and I dare say you will repent of
what you so inconsiderately said to me
the other day & act more prudently for the
future which will be for your Interest &
give me Pleasure

3 Strong, Warrington

417.
Fort Johnson 13 Feb^y 1757. -

At a Meeting of the Connojoharys.

Pres.
Sir Wm Johnson
Doctor Catherwood
Lieut. Glaase

Capt. Montour Interpreter? -

Sir William first bid them welcome with the usual Ceremony on these Occasions & told them he did not doubt but they were charged with some Matter of Consequence which he was ready to hear.

Their Speaker Said

Brother Warraghyjagay

After the Ceremony of Condolance was performed the other day at our Castle by you & our Brethren the Mohocks, your Speech was delivered to us, by which we find that the last time you were here, some thing had been said which gave offence & has caused a Misunderstanding which we are sorry for & hope to make easy now. here they apologized for what they said to him at Connojohary and declared they never meant it as Sir William had taken it & hoped their Declaration now made would satisfy & convince him they never intended any thing that would be disagreeable to him for they had not the least regard to the French neither did they look any other way but to their Brethren the English, that they conferred by giving a Belt of Wampum

Brother

Brother

As to what you charged us with said
concerning the Tree & Fire, we do solemnly declare
we never had a thought of doing or saying any
thing w^t would hurt either you may know
our words are of no weight unless accompanied
with Wampum & you know we spoke with
none & therefore beg you will not take notice
of what was inconsiderately said by two or
three of our People. You know we have been
always ready to venture our lives in our
Brethrens Cause & you may depend on our
continuing in the same resolution but this
we must say that we should be glad (in order
to prevent our Brethren of the Six Nations
from being jealous) to see them first engaged,
that they may not say as they have already
said, we were too forward - however this you
may depend upon that let them act what
way they please we will be ready to join
you let our Fate be what it will

I gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother You desired us to take care not
to be drunk or suffer our Heads to turn but
think of the old Friendship so long subsisting
between us. We shall you may depend upon it
be ware of that - we are sensible it would be very
prejudicial to us both.

I gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William spoke & told them

That

That as they had declared their Innocence in so solemn a manner, he was thoroughly satisfied, but desired they would be more cautious for the future & not speak to him on matters of moment unless it was the voice of the whole.

gave 4 String wampum
Brethren of Onnogokey.

I most earnestly recommended unanimity to you, be strong & steadfast in your Resolutions as you have hitherto been & I assure you, you will have His Majesty's Care & regard for you continued.

Sir Wm gave them 6 Barr. of Pork
a barrel of Powder 1st of Lead. 3
Casks of Rum, a hest of Pipe & a Bag of Cut
Tobacco &c

Captain John Buttery settler who is posted as an
Agent at Onida, to Sir William Johnson
Sir Onida 7. Feb. 1757.

The 1. Inst arrived here 7 Indians from
Swegashie - they are all Mowdagas - they have
said but little as yet, tho they say they have
said all. I believe they would not say much
because I was in the Meeting. What they said
is this "Brethren of Onida" "We are hired by your
Father the Priest & who had a letter from our
Father

& who resides at Swegashie

420.

Further the Governor, he desired we should
go first to Onondaga, and let them know that their
People were all well in Canada, & tell them to
be easy about them, there is one hundred of the
Six Nations ~~and~~ one sick - The Gov^r of Canada
said to them "I am very glad to see so many of
" my Children here - I am very glad to see things
" in so good a situation & to see so many of my
" Children disposed to preserve the Ancient War
" - money between us. We are making the old
" Agreement New again - I desire Children
" that you may live in Peace. You have slain
" quiet Children of the Gachie, I thank you
" for it, as I have not desired you to do any thing
" this Winter. I give my Service to all your
" People at the Onondaga likewise, Young &
" old, with my Service. I send you Four Bags of
" Powder to shoot Birds with. The reason I send
" you this is, because I heard the English your
" Brother, gave you but a single handful
" I have it piled up here, you can have
" what you want for fetching

They say there are Eight sent to the
River Ohio & Allen, for the several Forts they
are to pass. There are some Messengers sent
to every Nation in their Interest & the Six
Nations are included in their speech - the
contents is this - "Children

" I am very glad to see
" that your lands are so peaceable & quite
" easy in your Minds."

I hope who live in Canada

The

The Indians belonging to this & the other Castles were
sent out from Canada to Swegashie. The Gov^r?
ordered several Sleds to go with & carry their
things, as they could not carry it themselves, also
a quantity of Liquor. There are some of this Nation
hunting that way who have killed so many Deer
they cant bring their Skins but must wait until
Spring to come by Water.

These Indians were 20 days coming
from Swegashie & it being so bad travelling.

Unless something happens extraordinary
they dont expect their People home till Spring.

Dont think these Indians have told
all they have to say yet, if I can learn any
thing more worth writing you shall have
it. Our Indians behave very well in this Affair.
They dont meet in Council but they take me with
them. I have had a great deal of Talk with these
Seven Swegashie Indians. They say all the Dege:
:lay that were taken at Ojuego are sent to Brance.

Second Letter from Cap^t John Butler

Dated in Onida 3. Feb^ry 1757.

Sir Just now come in the Chief of this Castle
& desired me to write this concerning M^r Abells
having been attacked in the Senecas Country
These French Indians declare they never heard
a word of it before our Indians told them of it
hence nor dont think the Gov^r? of Canada ever
gave such Order, but when they return they
will find out by whose Order this was done
They

422- They desire me to write if you have any thing
to say to these French Indians you will dispatch
the Bearer as soon as possible as they may be
back before the Indians go.

Mr William Johnson's Answer to
the foregoing Letter.

Sir

Fort Johnson 12 Feb^r 1757.

Your of the 8 by the Onida Indians
came to my hand this day. I am glad to hear
that Nation behave so well, but I am not
pleased at their allowing French Snipers to
come into their Castle at this time with such
evil will designing Mischief, however as they
are there now you must try to get all you
can out of them, & tell them it will be their
Interest to listen to & follow the friendly advice
I have so often given them, if they do not they
may repent it when too late, we will
still receive them & the Sagawagas as
Friends if they will leave the French &
return to their own Country & Allegiance to
his Majesty, if not they must take the Consequence
& blame themselves. The English are now in
earnest & determined to punish the French
for their Villainous & Insolent Behaviour
they are resolved to hear it no longer & I would
therefore as a friend advise all Indians to
take care & consider not be so ready to join the
French, for they will not be able to protect &
supply

supply them with the necessaries of life as the English
 can. This much you may tell the Suedgachie In-
 dian & let them tell it to their People who may
 depend upon it that what I now say is the Truth.
 give them this But to confirm my words.
 To Capt. J. Butler } at Onondaga
 Lieut. Shuyar. }

Fort Johnson 14 Feb. 1757.

Two Onondaga Indians, who accompanied
 the Deputy of the Six Nations that went to
 Canada last November, as far as Suedgachie
 arrived here in 20 days from the latter place
 in company with seven Suedgachie Indians
 who were sent by the Priest & Officer there
 by order of the Gov^t to enquire of the Six Nations
 whether what their Deputy said & desired
 in Canada were the sentiments of the whole
 Confederacy. These Onondagas say,
 When the Deputies arrived in Canada,
 they found there was a Body of 200 French
 & 300 Indians of different Nations preparing
 to set out for the German Flatts & the Mohawk
 River with the first Snow. They asked
 the Gov^t General whether he was determined
 to put said Scheme in Execution being
 answered in the Affirmative they spoke
 to the French Indians & told them it would
 absolutely breed a Quarrel & that immediate

between

between them & the Six Nations, were they to join the French in it, they afterwards desired the Governor to drop the Scheme & not molest that part of the Country. On which the Gov^r told them he thought their Bro^r Wasaghyjagay had put those Words into their Mouths. They assured him it was their own Desire & Sentiment, adding that, as that was a Road of Peace which their Forefathers had always used when they came to speak with their Brethren the English, they would not have it stopped or covered with Blood. On this the Gov^r told them it should not be done, and that he would acquaint all his Children the English Indians with it & forbid them going that way.

The Informant says that the Chiefs who went to Montreal were on their way home & near Swegashie when he left it, but thought they would stay & hunt some time. He says there are but 1000 Indians at Swegashie & 300. at Sadaragui. The French Officer & Priest at Swegashie, told them that if the English should build another Fort at Svegashie they would betray it. He further added that he heard it commonly reported at Swegashie that before the Snow was all gone the French would take the Field with a great Number of Indians from the Westward whose Bravery & Arrows, also Arondacks Squightarighroeny &c. & attack us in our Fort at
the

the Lake is carrying Place (meaning Fort Edward) since we do not come to them. He says that the Six Nation Deputies of Agnewagas spoke very smartly to the French Gov^r & told him it appeared to them that he wanted nothing more than to set them who were Friends & Relations by the ears & have them destroyed as he was always for having them the advanced Party - he says the Agnewagas are endeavouring all they can to keep out of the Siege alleging they know not what the Quarrel is for. Provisions at Cadaragui pretty plenty since they took ofwego, Ammunition & Arms also - But he thinks in general Provisions are pretty scarce in Canada. Goods very plenty. They like the General very well. There are many Germans & Dutch amongst the Troop who are much kinder to the Indians than the French are. He says that some of the Saugehaie Indians the much against their Inclination, joined the French last year & that they & the Agnewagas were determined now not to join if they can avoid it. Lastly he says the French are determined (as he heard) to build over a Fort between Montreal & Tondrogo early in the Spring.

Sir William gave them Four Kegs of Gunpowder & other Trifles & so dispatched them.

Instructions

Instructions to George Graham Esq. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, at the intended Meeting to be held at Harris Ferry on the Susquehanna or elsewhere in those parts.

You are in the strongest Terms to remind the Shawanese & Delaware of the solemn Promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations whom I sent to meet them at Onwingo last Spring, and confirmed by the Delaware & Shawanese Kings in behalf of their People last July at my House, in the presence of their Uncle the Six Nations, which was that they would lay down the Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English & deliver up all the English Prisoners which were in their Power — this they again repeated & ratified at a subsequent ~~Party~~ Meeting with Genl. Denney at Saxon in Nov. last. All which I have such proper Affairs to acquaint their Uncle the Six Nations with who will as well as we expect a due performance of all they so publicly, repeatedly & solemnly promised & engaged. In the next place you are in the best manner you possibly can, show them that it will be their Interest to live in Friendship with the English who are best inclined & not only most able to ^{supply} ~~protect~~ them with the Necessaries of Life but also to protect them against the Enmity or Attempts of any Enemy, as they are the most Powerful & wealthy People on the Cont^y. You are carefully & attentively to hear what they have to say with respect to the

Grievances

Grievances mentioned by them at last Nov^r or any other they may have received; and if justly grounded, you are to take the most prudent, speedy & effectual Method to have them amply redressed, as I am convinced without that, all we can do will be to no purpose.

In case you can accomplish this, you will then by all Means in your Power and with the assistance of the Sachems of the Six Nations & Mohocks whom I send to attend the said Meeting, endeavour to prevail on them to turn the Edge of their Hatred against the French the Enemies of Man kind, in conjunction with their Uncles the 6 Nations, and that this & the delivering up all the Prisoners in their hands or power will be the only convincing proof they can give us of their Sincerity & is what we expect from them.

You are to make a full & faithful Report to His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun of every thing done at said Meeting & in consequence of it, who I suppose will be at Philadelphia at that time - if not you will make it to Col. Sawwix or the Commander in Chief there agreeable to His Lordship's Directions. In the Management of this Affair you are to do all in your Power to promote the good of His Majesty's Indian Interest, in general without the least Reserve or partiality.

As

As many things may occur in the course of
the said Meeting which I cannot possibly foresee
you are to act to the best of your judgment, & if
practicable, obtain Lord Loudouns Advice &
Directions a Col. Stanwix's agreeable to His Lordships
Letter to you

Lastly let every thing be carried on
~~with~~ⁱⁿ the most candid, equitable & friendly
manner possible or as to remove & prevent all
jealousies, keep an exact Authentic copy of
all your Proceedings either bring or send them
to me as soon as you conveniently can

Given under my hand at Fort
Johnson this 16 day of February
1757.

Wm Johnson

Fort Johnson 17. Feb^r 1757.

Hercules alias a great Friend
of Sir Wm Johnson's an Oneida Indian was coming
down to his House with the following News, but
falling sick by the way sent his Wife to tell
him - "that the fair Promises made by the French
to the 6 Nations (as in the Onondagas Report
of the 15 Inst vide pag 424) was not to be depended
on. He understood it was only to allure us to
sleep for he was assured there would be an
Attack made against the German Settlements &
this part of the Country very soon." &

Sir Wm sent his Wife back again im-
mediately with a Key & sent by her a String of
Wampum

String of Wampum, desiring that his Husband as soon
as he got well would go on the boat towards
Suegashie & if he did not find an enemy to ^{send} ~~give~~
me immediate notice to Sir William, who
sent him a fine Gun, a Leg of Rum &c.

Ind. Die

Sir William sent Ginge-gai's Son & two other
Mohocks to Lacordaga who are to scout the
Woods towards Fort Edward & Lake George
& if they discover the Enemy to bring immediate
Intelligence. gave him a pair of Snow Shoes
thrust had their own, took Prisoners
& set off.

Ind. Die

An Onida Young Man arrived here in
Two days from that Castle, and three days be-
fore that he left Cayouge Castle, the Night
before he left it a Frenchman named La Force
a Partner of La Suavie arrived from the
Senecas & told him that he had heard there,
that there was a very numerous Meeting of
the Attawap & other Nations at Tugh-sagh:
sondie alias Detroit from whence they were
determined to march as soon as the Snow &
Ice was gone against those parts, to revenge
the Death of One of their Chief who was killed
in a skirmish near Chicago last year

Shye

These Indians said they would try to buy the German
Hats & Mohock River—

So Wm gave him a fine Gun, a Keg of Rum
Shocking, &c. and Cash to purchase Provisions, also
paid for his Ray hire & dispatched him—

Fort Johnson 18 Feb. 8th 1757.—

Silver Heels, alias Rosa, whom Sir William
sent last Dec^r with another Seneca Indian named
Johnny to the Senecas for Intelligence, arrived
here alone, he left his Comrade behind who is
expected in a few days.

He says he could not learn much from
the Nations as he past thro them being looked upon
as a spy, but meeting some of his Relations in
the Seneca Country who lately came from
the Southward or Ohio, he heard from them
the following News w^{ch} he believes may be
Depended on, viz. That the French are Inde-
fatigable among all Indian Nations to the
Westward & meet with great Success— They are
mastering as many of the distant & neighbouring
Indian Nations as possible in order to make
a Descent upon the Southern Province very
early in the Spring, for w^{ch} purpose they are
bringing great quantities of Provisions daily
from Niagara— The Commanding Officer at
Fort du Lac has sent 100 Delaware to Niagara
in order to assist in bringing Provisions from thence
to that Fort, from whence the whole Body are
to move as soon as all are assembled— The Person
who

who gave the Intelligence to the Informant, says there
 was a great Meeting of Indians also at Detroit along
 Teughsaaghoantie soon expected to join them at
 Fort Du Luene - This Account he says was con-
 -firmed by another Indian arrived from Fort
 Du Luene at Kenosia (one of the most distant
 Seneca Towns) the day he left that Place w^{ch}
 is 15 days ago - The Delawares have built
 a Fort at Beaver Creek below Fort Du Luene
 near Logs Town - There are 10 Cherokee
 Indians arrived at Fort Du Luene on an
 Invitation from the French it is thought
 that many of said Nation will be prevailed
 upon to join them as well as many of the
 Six Nations who live dispersed among the
 several Nations attached to the French,
 and it is to be feared they will induce many
 should the French be successful in their
 next Attempt - he lastly says that the
 Six Nations as far as he could learn are
 greatly divided among themselves & he thinks
 if we are not active early in the Spring,
 they may all turn against us - this is
 only his own Opinion which he delivered with
 evident Concern - upon Sir William asking
 him his Opinion, why the Indians in general
 seemed to incline more of late to the French
 than usual - he answered, that the Indians

looked

looked upon it; that the English by extending
 their Settlements so far back intended to dispossess
 them of all their Lands & the French assured them
 that was their Resolution, and that led them to
 build Forts in their Country on the Ohio &c. -
 where to stop the English from over-running
 them - besides the Six Nations, seeing the French
 so successful against the English enmity & alliance
 made - by this means the French have been able
 to make such strong Alliances with the Western
 & Northern Indians as to intimidate the Chetsons.

Sir William gave Silver Hells for
 his Service good Cloathing, Silver
 Arm band, 10 Dollars &c. -

Nov. Die

Sir William dispatched an Onondaga Indian
 named Long Jacob with 4 Strings of Wampum
 to Aughquaga to acquaint the Indians there
 that there were several Mohocks & others going
 that way in a day or two & desired they would
 be ready to accompany them to the Meeting
 at Harris' Ferry - gave him Provision, Cloathing
 &c. &c. & sent him off

Feb. Johnson on 13 Feb. 1757.

Sir William dispatched Mr. Croghan's Servant
 with Dispatches for Gov^r Denny & Geo. Croghan Esq^r.
 gave him £5. - to defray his Expenses & gave
 him a prep. Warrant - sent also by him a letter
 & Intelligence to Major Gen^l Abercrombie.

Orders to Captain Thomas Butler
& Captain Jellay Fonda

You are to proceed immediately to Onondaga
there to remain until further Orders.

When there you are strictly to follow
such of your first Instructions as are not yet
complied with by the Indians, particularly
that part whereby you were to propose forward
the Meeting to be held at Onondaga as the
times are uncertain, they ought to settle matters
immediately, and you are to be present at it &
keep an exact Record of the whole of every
thing else you can learn worthy your notice

You are also to try all in your Power
to get the best Intelligence possible of the
Enemy's Designs & Motions & immediately
transmit them to me by Express.

You are to let the Six Nations know
that at a Meeting held last Nov^r at Easton
with the Gov^r of Pennsylvania and the Delaware
& Shawanese & some Six Nations, Peace was
concluded & ratified between those Nations &
all His Majesty's Subjects. Whereupon they
promised the Governor as they did to me last
July that they would restore all the English
Prisoners in their Power, and as they have
yet returned but Five it is expected by the
Government & by me, that the Six Nations
will

will use their Influence with their Nephew the Delaware Brothers the Shawanese to deliver up all our People in their Hands & otherwise we cannot be easy in our Minds nor think their Louing are sincere. upon w^{ch} give this Belt

You are also to let the Six Nations know that there is a great Meeting of the Delaware, Shawanese &c. to be held soon at Harris Ferry on Susquehanna where some of their Chief Men are desired by me to attend as the Meeting is to be held by me in conjunction with the Gov^r of said Province in order to enquire into the Causes of their Cousins Uneariness & cruel Behaviour to their Brethren the English without giving them notice. and to make those Indians Satisfaction for whatever Injury they can make appear to have suffered, so that every thing may be peaceably settled, and you are to assure the Six Nations that the English have nothing more at heart than the welfare of their Indian Allies, which they hope soon to convince them of by driving the French from all their Inroadments on their Lands & Hunting Grounds. You will by all the Arguments you can use endeavour to convince them it is their Interest to keep up that Friendship so long subsisting between them & their Brethren the English who are best able to supply & support them - as I hope a little time now will plainly convince them

henceon give this Belt

Lastly you are to use the best Economy you can & send me just Acqu^t on y^r Return

Fort Johnson 19 Feb^r 1757

Will. Johnson