MINUTES

O F

CONFERENCES,

HELD AT

 $E \quad A \quad S \quad T \quad O \quad N,$

In OCTOBER, 1758,

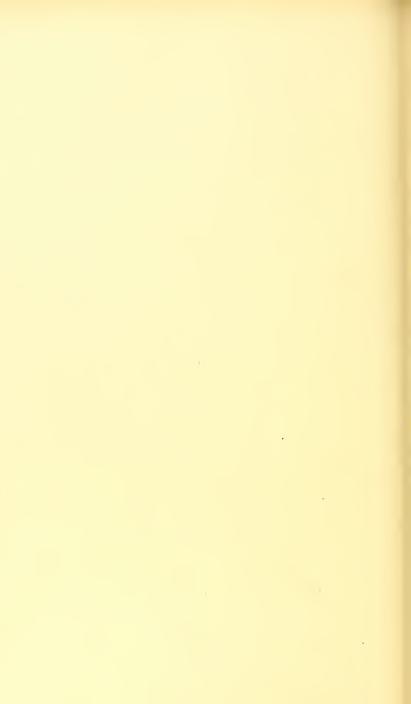
With the Chief Sachems and Warriors of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Skaniadaradigronos, confisting of the Nanticokes and Conoys, who now make one Nation; Chugnuts, Delawares, Unamies, Mahickanders, or Mohickons; Minisinks, and Wapingers, or Pumptons.



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Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a MEETING beld at Easton, on the Seventh of October, 1758.

S Ε N

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania,

LAWRENCE GROWDON, RICHARD PETERS, LYN-FORD LARDNER,

Benjamin Chew,
John Mifflin.

Esquires.

HE Governor and Council coming to Town this Afternoon, Teedyuscung, accompanied with Moses Tittamy, Daniel, Teepyuscung, and Isaac Stille, waited on his thonour, and made the usual Salutations.

I am very glad to see you here again; you may remember that we have already made Peace, and you defired me to halloo loud, and give Notice of it to all the Indians round a-

I have spoke loud, and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place.

I bid you welcome, and join with me in casting up our Eyes to Heaven, and praying the Bleffing of the Supream Being on our Endeavours.

According to our usual Custom, I, with this String, wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and defire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other.

A String.

The Governor returned him Thanks for the Visit and his good Advice, which he promifed to comply with, and appointed a Meeting in the Morning for that Purpofe.

At a Conference held in the Town of Easton, on the 8th of October, 1758.

E S E N

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor,

LAWRENCE GROWDON, WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS,

LYN-FORD LARDNER, Esquires, Members of the Benjamin Chew, JOHN MIFFLIN,

Governor's Council.

ISAAC NORRIS, Joseph Fox, JOSEPH GALLOWAY,

JOHN HUGHES,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
AMOS STRICKLAND.

Beginning for the House of Representatives.

CHARLES READ, Esquires, Commissioners for Indian Affairs in the Province of New-Jersey.

A Num-

T 4 7

A Number of Magistrates and Freebolders, of this and the neighbouring Province, and of the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, chiefly of the People called Quakers.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Esq: Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, under Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

INDIANS of several Nations, viz.	
MOHAWKS. Nichas, or Karaghtadie, with one Woman and two Boys,	4
ONEIDGES. Thomas King, Anagaraghiry, Affanyquou, with 3 Warrior Captains,	
6 Warriors, and 33 Women and Children,	45
ONONDAGOES. Affaradonguas, with 9 Men, and 9 Women and Children, -	19
CAYUGAS. Tokaaion, with 8 Men, and 11 Women and Children,	20
Senecas. Takeaghfado, Tagashata, or Segachfadon, chief Man, with 7 other Chiefs,	
37 other Men, 28 Women, and several Children, in all,	83
Tuscaroras. Unata, alias Jonathan, with 5 Men, 12 Women, and 2 Children,	20
NANTICOKES and CONOYS, now one Nation. Robert White, alias Wolahocumy, Pa-	
shaamokas, alias Charles, with 16 Men, 20 Women, and 18 Children, -	56
Kandt, alias Last Night, with 9 Men, 10 Women, and 1 Child,	21
TUTELOES. Cakanonekoanos, aias Big Arm, Affwagarat, with 6 Men, and 3 Women,	11
CHUGNUTS. 10 Men, and 20 Women and Children,	30
CHEHOHOCKES, alias DELAWARES and UNAMIES. Teedyuscung, with fundry Men,	
Women and Children,	60
Munsies, or Minisinks. Egohohowen, with fundry Men, Women and Children,	35
Mohickons. Abraham, or Mummatuckan, with feveral Men, Women and Children,	56
WAPINGS, or PUMPTONS. Nimham, Aquaywochtu, with fundry Men, Women and	
Children, in all,	47
In all,	507

CONRAD WEISER, Efq; Provincial Interpreter.

Captain HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages.

STEPHEN CALVIN,
ISAAC STILLE,
Moses TITTAMY,
Moses TITTAMY,

Polaware Indians, Interpreters in the Delaware Language.

The Governor opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addressing himself to all the Indians present, of every Nation.

Brethren,

T gives me great Pleasure to see so many of you, and of so many different Nations, at this Council Fire. I bid you heartily Welcome.

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the Sweat and Dust out of your Eyes, that you may see your Brethrens Faces, and look chearful. With this String I take all Bitterness out of your Breast, as well as every Thing disagreeable that may have gathered there, in order that you may speak perfectly free and open to us. With this String I gather the Blood, and take it away from the Council Seats, that your Clothes may not be stained, nor your Minds any Ways disturbed.

Three Strings.

Mr. Weiser interpreted the Substance of this Speech, and saying his Memory did not serve him to remember the several Ceremonies in Use on this Occasion, he desired Niebas, a Mo-bawk Chief, to do it for him, which he did, and it was afterwards interpreted by Captain Henry Montour, in the Delaware Language, to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares.

After a fhort Paufe, Tagafhata, the Seneca Chief, rose up, and repeating, as usual, each Paragraph distinctly as spoke by the Governor, he returned Thanks, and went through the same Ceremonies to the Governor, Council, and People of the Province, adding on the last String, that their Great Grandfathers had told them, that they had made a Road for them to travel to their Brethren the English, and that whenever it should be stopped, they would become a poor People. They were very glad to find the Road open to their Brethren, and should take Care to preferve it so on their Side.

Three Strings.

After Mr. Weifer had delivered this in English, and it was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Moses Tittamy, Takeaghsado, or Tagashata, proceeded;

Brother

Brother Onas,

By this Belt you fent an Invitation to us to come to *Pennystvania*, which reached our Towns about the Time that the Leaves put out last Spring, but we were then so much alarmed by about the I lime that the Leaves put out inta Spring, but we were then so much adarmed by the French; who were near us, that we could not then leave our Country. Some little Time ago we received another Belt from Sir William Johnfon, which he informed us was sent to him by you, to be forwarded to us, to enquire into the Reasons why we did not come to you, according to your first Invitation, and Sir William Johnfon desired us to come here to meet you in Council, upon which we immediately arose, and came as soon as we could to your Council Fire, and now we are here, as you fee.

Two Belts.

Brother,

Here is another Belt, by which we were invited lately to come to a Council Fire, that was kindled in an Island near the Sea: This surprized us, as we never heard of a Council Fire in an Island.* We know of no Council Fires, but the old Council Fire at Philadelphia, and the great Council Fire in Albany.

Here he laid the Belt on the Table.

Then taking four other Strings of Wampum, he faid, These were sent to us by Nichas, the Mohawk Chief, with a Message, that he was arrived in this Province, and defired we would comply with the Invitation, and come down.

Here he laid the four Strings on the Table.

Nichas having acknowledged the Message, and taken up the Strings, Tagashata concluded, faying, These are your Belts, by which we were invited to this Council Fire; and as we are now come, we return them, and desire to see the Belts that were sent by us, particularly one, on which were several Images of Men holding each other by the Hand.

The Governor replied, that he would enquire for the Belts fent by them, and they should be returned:

The Substance of these last Speeches of Tagashata was interpreted to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares. * Meaning Burlington.

October 9, 1758.

HIS Morning his Excellency Governor Bernard arrived at Eajton, and defired a Meeting of the *Indians*, in order to make them the usual Compliments; but was acquainted by Mr. Weifer, that they were then in Council, deliberating on Matters necessary to be adjusted before the Meeting.

October 10, 1758.

HE Indian Chiefs continued in Council the greatest Part of this Day, and desired the Governors would not be impatient.

October 11, 1758.

HIS Morning the *Indian* Chiefs communicated to the Governors, by Mr. Weifer, the Business they had been consulting many and file that he was a superior of the superior of th the Bufiness they had been confulting upon, and said they had concluded to speak to us this Forencon. The Governors waited till One o'Clock, expecting the Indians to meet them, being told that they were gathering together for that Purpose; but they not coming, after several Messages sent to hasten them, it was agreed to meet punctually at Four o'Clock.

At a Conference held at Easton with the Indians, October 11, 1758. P. M.

É E S N T,

Governor DENNY, with his Council, and the feveral Pennsylvania Gentlemen, as before. Governor B E R N A R D.

Andrew Johnson, JACOB SPICER,
WILLIAM FOSTER,

Esquires, Indian Commissioners for Jersey. CHARLES READ,

JOHN STEVENS,

AGASHATA, the Seneca Chief, intending to fpeak first, on Behalf of the Indians, had laid fome Belts and Strings in Order on the Table.

As foon as the Company fat down, Teedyufcung, holding out a String, faid he had fomething to deliver, and defired he might be heard first of all. Mr. Crogban requested

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1758.

to know, if what he was going to fay was the Refult of the *Delaware* Council, and if it was their Defire it should be spoke first; but no Answer was given him as to this.

Governor Bernard fignifying his Defire to bid the Indians welcome, and just mention to them the Business he came upon, it was agreed he should speak first, which he did as follows.

Brethren,

I am glad to fee fo many of you met together, to cultivate Peace with your Brethren and old Friends the English. I heartily bid you welcome; and wish that the good Work for which you are now assembled, may prosper in your Hands, and have that Success, which your wise Men, and all that wish you well, must defire, as a Thing much to your Advantage.

The Situation of the Province over which I prefide, and the Difposition of its People, have hitherto afforded very little Occasion for Treaties with the neighbouring Indians; but having, some Months ago, sent a Message to the Minisinks, I received a Message from our Brethren the Senecas, and Cayagas, wherein they take upon them to answer my Message to the Minisinks, and desire that I would meet them at the Council Fire burning at this Place.

It is not usual for the King's Governors to go out of their Provinces to attend Treaties; but I am glad to have an Opportunity of shewing my good Disposition to establish Peace and Friendship with my Neighbours; and therefore I have waved all Forms, and am come here, according to the Invitation I received at Burlington.

To you therefore, our Brethren the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*, and your Nephews the *Minifinks*, I now fpeak, and defire that you would take into your most ferious Consideration, my Mefage to the *Minifinks*, your Message to me, and my Answer thereto, and let me know what we are to expect from you.

What is paft, we are willing to forget; but I must remind you, that if you are disposed to be our Friends for the future, you should give us that Proof of your Sincerity which have desired in my Answer to your Message, and return us the Captives that have been taken out of our Province, and are now within your Power; this should be one of the first Steps, and will be the best that can be taken, towards restoring and confirming that Brotherly Love and Friendship between us, which I am convinced will be for the mutual Benefit of all Parties.

This was interpreted in the Six Nation Language by Mr. Weifer, and in the Delaware by Mr. Stephen Calvin, the Indian Schoolmaster in West-Jersey.

Then Teedyuscung spoke.

Brethren,

I defire all of you who are prefent, will give Ear to me. As you, my Brethren, defired me to call all the Nations who live back, I have done so; I have given the Halloo, and such as have heard me are present. Now, if you have any Thing to say to them, or they to you, you must sit and talk together.

Brethren,

I fit by, only to hear and see what you say to one another; for I have said what I have to say to the Governor of Pemlyhamia, who sits here; he knows what has passed between us. I have made known to him the Reason why I struck him. Now I and the Governor have made up these Differences between him and me, and I think we have done it, as far as we can, for our future Peace.

A String.

At

The above Speech was interpreted in the Six Nation Language.

Tagashata then rose up and spoke.

Brethren the Governors, and your Councils,

It has pleafed the moft High that we meet together here with chearful Countenances, and a good deal of Satisfaction; and as publick Bufiness requires great Confideration, and the Day is almost spent, I chuse to speak early To-morrow Morning.

The Governors answered, that they should be glad to give all the Dispatch possible to this good Work they were engaged in; and defired the Chiefs would fix the Time of Mectung; but they declined it, laying, they were unacquainted with Hours, but would give Notice when they were ready.

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At a Conference held at Easton, on the 12th of October, 1758.

PRESENT, The GOVERNORS,

The Gentlemen of their Councils,

And others, as before.

T AGASHATA, the Seneca Chief, taking the Strings and Belt of Wampum which Governor Bernard gave Yesterday, repeated, according to the Indian Custom, the Particulars of his Speech, and then added,

Brethren,

We approve of every Article mentioned to us Yesterday by the Governor of <code>ferfey</code>, all that he faid is very good; we look upon his Message to us as a Commission and Request from him, that we should bring Matters to a good Conclusion with our Cousins the Minifinks. They themselves sent for us to do the same Thing, on their Behalf, and, at their Request, we came here, have taken it in Hand, and will use our utmost Endeavours to bring about the good Work which Governor Bernard desires, and do not doubt but it will be done to his entire Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I now speak at the Request of Teedyuscung, and our Nephews the Delawares, living at Wyomink, and on the Waters of the River Sasquehannah.

Brethren,

We now remove the Hatchet out of your Heads that was struck into them by our Cousins the Detawares; it was a French Hatchet that they unfortunately made use of, by the Instigation of the French; we take it out of your Heads, and bury it under Ground, where it shall always rest, and never be taken up again. Our Cousins the Delawares have affured us they will never think of War against their Brethren, the English, any more, but employ their Thoughts about Peace, and cultivating Friendship with them, and never suffer Enmity against them to enter into their Minds again.

The Delawares defired us to fay this for them by this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Our Nephews, the Minifink Indians, and three other different Tribes of that Nation, have, at laft, liftened to us, and taken our Advice, and laid down the Hatchet they had taken up againft their Brethren the Engliß. They told us they had received it from the French, but had already laid it down, and would return it to them again.

They affured us, they would never use it any more against you, but would follow our Advice, and entreated us to use our utmost Endeavours to reconcile them to you their Brethren, declaring they were forry for what they had done, and desired it might be forgotten, and they would for ever cultivate a good Friendship with you. These Declarations were made by the principal Warriors of Four Tribes of the Minisimk Indians at giving us this Belt.

A Belt.

Then, taking eight Strings of Black Wampum, he proceeded.

Brethren,

We let you know that we have not only brought about this Union with our Nephews on the Waters of the River Safquebamal, but also have fent Messages to our Nephews the Delawares and Minishak, and to those likewise of our own Nations, who are on the Obio, under the Instuence of the French. We have told all these that they must lay down the French Hatchet, and be reconciled to their Brethren the English, and never more employ it against them, and we hope they will take our Advice. We the Mobawak, Senecas, and Onondagas, deliver this String of Wampum to remove the Hatchet out of your Heads, that has been struck into them by the Obio Indians, in order to lay a Foundation for Peace.

Eight Strings of Black Wampum.

Tagashata sat down, and then the Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, arose and said,

Brethren,

I speak in Behalt of the younger Nations, Part of, and confederated with, the Six Nations, viz. The Cayngas, Oncidoes, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, and Conoys.

A Road

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A Road has been made from our Country to this Council Fire, that we might treat about Friendship; and as we came down the Road, we saw that (by some Misfortune or other) Blood has lately been spilt on it. By these Strings we make the Road wider and clearer; we take the Blood away out of it, and likewise out of the Council Chamber, which may have been stained; we wash it all away, and desire it may not be seen any more, and we take the Hatchet out of your Heads.

Gave three Strings.

Brethren, the Governors, and all the English, I now confine myself to the Cayugas, my own Nation.

I will hide nothing from you, because we have promised to speak to each other from the Bottom of our Hearts.

The French, like a Thief in the Night, have ftolen away fome of our young Men, and milled them, and they have been concerned in doing Mischief against our Brethren the English.

We did not know it when it happened, but we discovered it since. The Chiefs of our Nation held their young Men fast, and would not suffer them to go out of their Sight, but the French came and stole them away from us, and corrupted them to do Mischief. We are forry for it; we ask Pardon for them, and hope you will forgive them; we promise they shall do so no more, and now, by this Belt, we take out of your Heads the Hatchet with which they struck you.

A Belt of ten Rows.

He added, he had found out that fome of their young People had been concerned in ftriking us four Times.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October 13, 1758.

P R E S E N 7

Governor D E N N Y, Governor B E R N A R D,

The fame Gentlemen, Indians, Interpreters. &c. as before.

A S foon as the *Indians* had taken their Seats, Governor *Denny* made the following Speech.

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the United Nations, and others your Brethren and Nephews, now met here,

Agreeable to your Request, at our first Meeting, I now return you the Belt, which the young Seneca Indian brought me, with your Answer to the Invitation I gave you to come down to this Council Fire.

Here his Honour returned the Belt.

Brethren,

I invited you to come down to the Council Fire kindled at this Place by me and your Nephew Teedyuseung, with a Design to lay before you Matters of the greatest Consequence to you and us; I arm now about to communicate them to you, and to answer all that has been said by you to me, since our meeting together; I therefore, by this String, open your Ears, that you may hear clearly, and carefully attend to what I shall say to you.

Bretbren. A String.

I must first put you in Mind, that perfect Peace and Friendship substited between you and your Brethren, the English, in this Province, from our first Settlement among you, and that whatever little Disputes happened between your People and ours, they were amicably settled and adjusted by our wise Men at our Council Fires, according to an Agreement made by our first Proprietary WILLIAM PENN, and your Fathers. Had this wise Agreement been carefully observed, as it always ought to have been, our late unhappy Differences had never arose. But what is passed cannot be recalled, and shall be forgotten. Let us both resolve never to be guilty of the like Error for the future.

A String.

Brethren.

You gave us Yesterday these two Belts, in Behalf of your Nephews the Delawares and Minisinks, and joined with them in taking out of our Heads the Hatchets with which we had been struck, acquainting us, it that these Hatchets were given to your Nephews by the "French."

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" French, and that they would not use them any more against us; but were heartily disposed to cultivate a firm Friendship with us for the future."

Brethren

We accept your Belts; we thank you for the Pains you kave taken in enquiring of your Nephews into the true Cause why they struck us.

Now that the Hatchets are taken out of our Heads, and we are reconciled, we defire that your Nephews the *Delawares* and *Minifinks* will conceal nothing from you and us, that ever did, or now does, lie heavy on their Minds, that the End of this Meeting may be answered, which was, with your Assistance, to put Matters that have at any Time disturbed their Minds on such a just and reasonable Footing, that the Peace between us may never be interrupted, but continue firm to the remotest Ages.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

By these eight Strings of black Wampum, you the Mobawks, Senecas, and Onondagoes, told us, that you had not only brought about an Union with the Delawares and Minisinks, on the Waters of the River Sadjuebannab, but had also sent Messages to the Indians now on the Obio, as well those of these two Nations, as those of the Six Nations, under the French Influence, desiring them to lay down the Hatchet, and enter again into Friendship with their Brethren the English; and, on their Behalf, you have taken the Hatchets out of our Heads, fo far as to lay a Foundation for a stuture Peace.

Brethren, the Mohawks, Senecas, and Onondagoes,

This was a very friendly Part, and we flatter ourfelves they will hearken to you, as there are now Deputies here from those *Indians* on the *Obio*, with Meffages to us, which will be delivered in Publick.

We accept your Strings, and approve your taking the Hatchet, on the Behalf of the Ohio Indians, out of our Heads, so far as to make it the Foundation of a future Peace.

Nine Strings

Brethren, the Cayugas, Oncidoes, Tuscaroras, Tutcloes, Nanticokes, or Conoys, the younger Nations, who are Parts of, and united with, the Six Nations,

By these Strings you say, "That, as you came down the Road which has been opened from your Country to this Council Fire, you saw Blood lately spilt upon it, and have "washed it away, not only out of the Road, but out of the Council Chamber, less that "should have been stained."

Brethren,

We join, by these Strings, with you, in removing the Blood. We bury it deep in the Earth.

Three Strings.

Brothers the Cayugas,
With this Belt "you juftly lament the Folly of your young Men, who have fuffered

"themselves to be itolen away from you by the French, and then, at their Infligation, to finishe us. You take the Hatchet out of our Heads, you alk Pardon for them, and defire we will forgive the Mischief they have done us, and both you and they promise never to

" hurt us more."

Brethren,

We accept the Belt in their Behalf, and give you this Belt in Token of our Friendship and Reconciliation.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You may remember, that the Day before Yesterday, your Nephew Teedyuscung told me by this String, "that he had already said to me, at our former Meetings, every Thing he had "to fay, and had made me acquainted with the Cause why he had struck us, and that I knew what had passed between us.—That we had made up all Differences, and had done it, as far as we could, for our future Peace."

"That at my Request he had given the Halloo, and brought down to this Place you who heard him, and are now present; and that he would sit by, and hear what we said together."

Brethren,

As there are a great many of you here, who were not present at our sormer Meetings, I think it proper, for your Information, to give you a short Account of what has passed between your Nephews the Delawares and us.

About

About three Years ago your Brethren the English, living on the Borders of this Province, were flruck on a sudden, at a Time when they were in prosonal Peace with you, and following their Business, suspecting no Danger. Many were killed, and others carried away Captives.

We were furprized, and did not know who struck us, but sent Messengers up the Safquebannab, as far as the Six Nation Country, to enquire whence the Blow came, and for what Reason.

On the Return of these Messengers, we were informed that the Hatchet had been struck into our Heads by our Countrymen the *Delawares* and *Shawanes*.

Some Time after this Difcovery was made, a Ceffation of Hostilities was brought about by the Six Nations, at our Request, made to them for that Purpose by Sir William Johnson, and upon our Invitation, our Brother Teedyuscung came down, with a Number of Delavares and other Indians, to a Council Fire, kindled at this Place, where we have fince had several Meetings.

At one of these Meetings Teedyuscung told us, that the Cause of the War was, their foolish young Men had been persuaded by the salfe-hearted French King to strike their Brethren the English; and one Reason why the Blow came harder was, that the Proprietaries of this Province had taken from them by Fraud the Ground we now stand on, and all the Lands lying between Tobiccon-Creek and Wyomink, on the River Sasquebannab.

At last all Blood was wiped away, and buried under Ground, and Peace Belts were exchanged between us and our Brother Teedyuscung, who then told us he acted in Behalf of Ten Nations, and promised to bring in and restore to us all our Fellow-Subjects that had been carried off Prisoners by them.

For the Truth of this short Relation I refer you to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you more particularly.

A Belt.

Brethren,

To continue our Friendship, it is absolutely necessary to preserve Faith, and keep the Promises we make with each other.

I will speak plainly to you, and from the Bottom of my Heart, as one Friend ought to another, that nothing may lie heavy on my Mind to disturb me hereafter; and I expect the same Openness and Freedom on your Parts.

I defire therefore to know the true Reason, why our Flesh and Blood, who are in Captivity, and in your Power, have not been delivered to us, according to the Promise made us by our Brother Teedyuscumg, in Behalf of all the Indians he represented; and what is become of those Belts we gave him to confirm the Peace, and that Promise; for till that Promise is complied with, we can never sleep in Quiet, or rest satisfied in the Friendship of those who detain our Children and Relations from us.

A Belt.

After the Governor had done fpeaking, the *United Nations* gave the usual Shouts of Approbation, with great Solemnity, each according to Rank.

Then Governor Bernard delivered the Belt's requested by the Senecas, Cayugas, and Minifinks, and spoke as follows.

Brethren.

The Governor of *Pennfylvania* has given a particular Answer to what has been faid to us both. So far as his Answer relates to the Province over which I preside, I confirm what been said by this Belt.

A Belt.

Previous to what follows, it is necessary to observe, that Pisquitomen, and another Obio Indian, having come to Pisiladelphia last Summer, acquainted the Governor, that the Indians in those Parts had not received any Account of the late Transactions with this Government, nor any Message from it; and that they might be persuaded to lay down the Hatchet, the Governor therefore took that Opportunity to send a friendly Message to those Indians by Piguitomen, and appointed Mr. Frederick Poss, a German, who understood the Delaware Language, to attend him, and acquaint the Indians at Obio of the Peace made by the Sasyne

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bannab Delawares, and other Indians, and the Disposition of this Government to forgive what was past, if they would return to their antient Alliance. This Message was accordingly Ohio Indian, who having come down together as far as Harris's Ferry; Frederick Post went to wait on General Forbes, and left the two Indians to proceed with the Message, who being now arrived at Easton, Pisquitomen, who had the particular Charge of it, introduced it as follows.

1758.

When I was at Allegheny, the chief Men fat together as we do here now. I was employed by the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton, these three Men, pointing to them; and the chief Men told me, that when I should come among the English Inhabitants, I must shake Hands for them with the Governor, Teed uscung, and Israel Pemberton (here he shook Hands with them) and that what they had to say, was written down in a Paper, which he then produced, and said they defired it might be read in Publick. Now you, Gentlemen, who are Head Men, fent Frederick Post with me, desiring me to take and carry him in my Bosom there, and when I came there, to introduce him to the publick Council; I did this, and have brought him back fafe again.

Then taking a Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, which were delivered with the Paper, he faid he would interpret them; but as all that was faid was truly fet down in the Writing, it was not necessary. Let it be read.

Then Pifquitomen delivered the Paper, with the Belt, and three Strings of Wampum, who, on being asked afterwards to whom they were sent, answered, one was sent to the Governor, another to Teedyuscung, and another to Israel Pemberton. The Message was read in these Words.

The Indians speak now. Brethren, hear what I have to say.

Brethren,

T is a good many Days fince we have feen and heard of you from all Sorts of Nations.

Brethren, This is the first Message which we have seen and heard of you; we have not yet rightly heard you.

Brethren,

You have talked of that Peace and Friendship which we had formerly with you.

Brethren,

We tell you to be strong, and always remember that Friendship which we had formerly. Brethren,

We defire you would be strong, and let us once more hear of our good Friendship and Peace we had formerly.

Bretbren.

We defire you to make Hafte, and let us foon hear of you again.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

Hear what I have to fay; look Brethren, fince we have feen and heard of you of all Sorts of Nations, we see that you are forry that we have not that Friendship we formerly had.

Look Brethren, we at Allegbery are likewise forry that we have not that Friendship with you we formerly had.

Bretbren,

We long for that Peace and Friendship we had formerly.

It is good that you have held that Friendship which we had formerly amongst our Fathers and Grandfathers.

Brethren,

We must tell you we will not let that Friendship quite drop, which was formerly be-tween us. Now, Brethren, it is three Years since we dropped that Peace and Friendship which we formerly had with you. Now, Brethren, that Friendship is dropped, and lies buried in the Ground where you and I stand, in the Middle between us both. Now, Brethren, fince I fee you have digged up and revived that Friendship, which was buried in the Ground, now you have it, hold it fast. Do, be strong, Brethren, and exert yourselves, that that Friendship may be well established and finished between us.

If you will be strong, it is in your Power to finish that Peace and Friendship well.

Now, Brethren, we defire you to be strong, and establish and make known to all the English of this Peace and Friendship, that it, over all, may be well established, as you are of one Nation, and one Colour, in all the English Governments.

Brethren,

When you have made this Peace, which you have begun, known every where amongst

your

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1758. your Brethren, and have finished and agreed every where together on this Peace and Friend-Ihip, then you will be pleased to send it to me at Allegheny.

Brethren, When you have fettled the Peace and Friendship, and finished it well, and you send it to me, I will fend it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive of you the Answer, and I have looked that every Thing is well done, so that I can send it to the Nations of my Colour, they all will join to it, and we all will hold it fast.

When all the Nations join to this Friendship, then the Day will begin to shine clear over When we once hear more of you, and we join together, then the Day will be still, and no Wind or Storm will come over us to disturb us.

Now, Brethren, you know our Hearts, and what we have to fay, be strong; if you do fo, every Thing will be well; and what we have told you in this, all the Nations agree to

Now, Brethren, let the King of England know what our Minds are, as foon as possible you can.

Gives a Belt of eight Rows. Received the above Speech from the under-written, who are all Captains and Counsellors,

Owabanomin. Beaver King, Macomal, Cockquacaukebeton, Popauco, Shingas, Delaware George, Cuhshawmehwy, Kekeknapalin, Washascautaut, John Hickoman, Kill Buck. Pifquitom, Captain Peter. Taffacomin,

The above Names is of Captains and Counsellors.

After this was interpreted in the Six Nation Language, and in the Delaware, the Three Strings were delivered to the Governor, Teedyuscung, and Israel Pemberton.

As the Governor was going to close the Conference, Nichas, the Mohawk Chief, spoke for fome Time, with great Vehemence, pointing frequently to Teedyuscung, and Mr. Weiser was ordered to interpret it; but he defired to be excused, as it was about Matters purely relating to the *Indians* themselves, and defired Mr. *Montour* might interpret it; after forme Paule, he said, perhaps it might be better if it was interpreted to the Governors, Councils, and Commissioners, in a private Conference. Mr. *Weiser* was desired to mention this to the *Indians*, and know of them what they would chuse should be done, whether it should be interpreted now, or at a private Conference, and they answered now; but soon after they faid, that, at the Request of Mr. Weiser, they consented that it should be interpreted in the Morning, at a private Conference.

October 14, 1758. The Indians declined meeting To-day.

At a private Conference with the Indians on the 15th of October, 1758.

Governor DENNY, His Council, and the Committee of Affembly.

Governor BERNARD, and the Jersey Commissioners.

Chiefs of the Mohawks, Senecas, and Onondagoes. Chiefs of the Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tufcaroras, Nanticokes, or Conoys, and Tuteloes.

Nichas, the Mohawk Chief, stood up, and, directing his Discourse to both Governors, said,

Brothers,

JE thought proper to meet you here, to have fome private Discourse about our Nephew Teedyuscung.

You all know that he gives out, ne is the great Man, and Chief of Ten Nations; this is his constant Discourse. Now I, on Behalf of the Mohawks, say, we do not know he is such a great Man. If he is such a great Man, we desire to know who has made him so. Perhaps you have, and if this be the Case, tell us so. It may be the French have made him fo. We want to enquire and know whence his Greatness arose.

Tagashata

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Tagashata, on the Behalf of the Senecas, spoke next.

Reethren

I, for my Nation, fay the fame that *Nichas* has faid; I need not repeat it. I fay we do not know who has made *Teedyufcung* this great Man over Ten Nations; and I want to know who made him fo.

Affarandonguas Spoke next, on Behalf of the Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I am here to represent the *Onondagoes*, and I say, for them, that I never heard, before now, that *Teedyuscung* was such a great Man, and much less can I tell who made him so. No such Thing was ever said in our Towns, as that *Teedyuscung* was such a great Man.

Thomas King Spoke.

Brethren the Governors, and all present,

Take Notice that I speak in Behalf of Five Nations, who have their Deputies here prefent, viz. The Oneidots, Caytagas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, and Compts, who have joined together, and now make one Nation, and Tutelost. We Five are all connected together, and if any Thing is said to one of us, it is communicated to all the rest.

On their Behalf I now tell you, we none of us know who has made Teedyuſcung ſuch a great Man; perhaps the French have, or perhaps you have, or ſome among you, as you have different Governments, and are different People. We, for our Parts, entirely diſown that he has any Authority over us, and deſire to know from whence he derives his Authority

A Belt.

Tokaaio, the Cayuga Chief, Spoke.

Brethren,

I fpeak now to you, on Behalf of the Nations just now mentioned to you. You may remember, that you faid the other Day, you could not be easy without your Prisoners were returned. We have considered this, and I now afture you that they shall be returned.

We speak from the Bottom of our Hearts; we will look carefully into all our Towns for them. You shall have them all. We will keep none. It there be any of them that have gone down our Throats, we will throw them up again. You toold us, a tender Father, Husband, Wife, Brother, or Sifter could not sleep found, when they reflected that their Relations were Prisoners. We know it is so with us, and we will therefore use our Endeavours to make your Hearts easy, and we give you this Belt as a Promise, that we will perform our Words.

A Belt.

Nichas Spoke next, in Behalf of the Mohawks, Senecas, and Onondagoes.

Brethren,

I speak now on Behalf of my own Nation, and my two other Brethren, Deputies of the Senecas and Onondagees. We remember you desired us to leave nothing in our Hearts, but speak open on every Matter, and you said you would do the same to us.

You told us, that you could not fleep found whilst your Prisoners were detained from you, nor could you have any Confidence in the Friendship of those who did detain them.

We of these three Nations promise, that we will use our best Endeavours to make you eafy. When we return, we will enquire of every Town for the Prisoners. We will call our Councils, and lay what you have isa'd before them, and make diligent Enquiry for them through all our Towns, and all that we can find you shall see.

If any of them are gone down our Throats, we will heave them up again.

A String of feven Rows.

At a Conference with the Indians, on the 16th of October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c.

HE Minutes of the preceding Conferences were read, and approved.

Those of Yesterday's private Conserence were read at the particular Desire of the Chiefs of the Eight Nations, and interpreted to Teedyuscung, and the Delawares, in the Delaware Language, by Mr. Stephen Calvin.

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The

The Governors then spoke separately; Governor Denny beginning as follows.

Bretbren, the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tufcaroras, Nanticokes and Tutcloes,

In a Conference held with you Yesterday, you told me, that we know your Nephew Teedyusiung gives out, that he is the great Man, and Chief of ten Nations, and that this was his constant Discourse; by this Belt therefore you denied him to be so great a Man, and defired to know of me who made him so, or gave him any Authority over you.

Brethren.

I will answer you truly, and tell you, in a few Words, all that I know of the Matter; I have already informed you, that after the *Delawares* had firuck us, you, our good-Friends the *United Nations*, advised them to fit fill, and do us no more Mischief; and that foon after this, we invited the *Delawares* to meet us at a Council Fire kindled at this Place.

We received an Answer to our Message from Teedyuscung as a Chief among the Delawares. At the Time appointed he came, and told us, that he represented ten Nations, amongst which the United Nations, were included, that he acted as a chief Man for the Delawares, but only as a Message from the United Nations, who were his Uncles and Superiors; to whom he would faithfully carry every Thing that should be transacted between us, that they might do as they saw Cause.

We believed what your Nephew told us, and therefore made him a Counfellor and Agent for us, and defired him to publish to all Nations of *Indians* what we did at our Council Fires, and to let them know we were fincerely disposed to be at Peace with them.

Brethren.

I can only speak for myself, and do assure you, that I never made Teedyuscung this great Man, nor ever pretended to give him any Authority over you; and I must do him the Justice to declare to you, that, at our former publick Treaties, Teedyuscung never assumed any such Power, but, on many Occasions, when he spoke of you, called you his Uncles and Superiors.

I never shall attempt to nominate or impose a Chief on any *Indian* Tribe or Nation, but, on all Occasions, will pay due Regard to those who are chosen by their Countrymen.

If any others have made Teedyuscung so great a Man, as to set himself above you, I am forry for it. It is more than I know, and they who have done it must answer for themselves.

I should be greatly concerned, that any Uneasiness should arise among you; and hope you will guard against it, and preserve that Harmony which ought to subsist between Friends and Relations.

Brethren,

By this Belt and String, you promifed me to make diligent Search in your Towns for our Flesh and Blood, who are Prisoners among you, and return them to us.

Brethren,

We have always found you honeft, and punctual in the Performance of your Promifes; your Words therefore give me great Comfort, and fill all our Hearts with Pleasure.

We rely upon you that no Time may be lost in fulfilling an Engagement, on which our Peace and Quiet so greatly depend.

A Belt and String.

Then Governor Bernard Spoke.

Brethren of all the Confederated Nations,

As you proposed your Question, concerning Teedyuscung, separately, I think it proper to give you a separate Answer thereto.

I know not who made Teedyufcung so great a Man; nor do I know that he is any greater than a Chief of the Delaware Indians, settled at Wyomink. The Title of King could not be given him by any Englifb Governor; for we know very well, that there is no such Person among Indians, as what we call a King. And if we call him so, we mean no more than a Sachem or Chief. I observe, in his Treaties, which he has held with the Governors of Pennfylvania (which I have perused since our last Meeting) he says he was a Woman till you made him a Man, by putting a Tomahawk in his Hand; and through all of those

Preaties

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Treaties, especially in the last, held at this Town, he calls you his Uncles, and professes that he is dependent on you; and I know not that any Thing has since happened to alter his Relation to you. I therefore consider him to be still your Nephew.

Brethren,

I heartily thank you for your kind Promifes to return the Captives which have been taken from us. I hope you will not only do fo, but will also engage such of your Allies and Nephews, who have taken Captives from us, to do the same. That you may be mindful of this, I give you this Belt.

A Eelt.

After the Governors had done speaking, and their Answers were interpreted in the Six Nation and Delaware Languages, the Indian Chiefs were asked if they had any Thing more to say; on which Tagashata arose, and made a Speech to his Cousins the Delawares and Minisha Indians, directing his Discourse to Teedyasturg.

Nephews.

You may remember all that paffed at this Council-Fire. The Governors who fit there have put you in Mind of what was agreed upon laft Year. You both promifed to return the Prifoners. We, your Uncles, put you in Mind of this Promife, and defire you will perform it. You have promifed it, and you must perform it. We, your Uncles, have promifed to return all the English Prifoners among us, and therefore we expect that you, our Cousins and Nephews, will do the same. As soon as you come home, we defire that you will fearch carefully into your Towns for all the Prisoners among you, that have been taken out of every Province, and cause that was made between you and your Brethren. You know that this is an Article of the Peace that was made between you and your Brethren, in Confirmation of which you received a large Peace Belt; of which Belt we defire you will give an Account, and let us know what is become of it, and how sar you have proceeded in it.

A Belt.

After this was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language, it was observed, that there were no *Minifink Indians* present; the Governors therefore desired Mr. *Read* and Mr. *Peters* would procure a Meeting of the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, with the *Delawares* and *Minifinks*, and cause the Speech of *Tagashata* to be interpreted to the *Minifinks*, in the Presence of their Uncles.

Robert White, the Nanticoke Chief, arose, and said he was going to speak in the Behalf of seven Nations, and, directing his Discourse to the Governors, he delivered himself in the English Language, as follows.

Erethren.

It is now more than two Years past, since we heard of our Cousins the Delawares taking up the Hatchet against the Englije. At the first, Sir William Johnson sent a Message to the Head Nations, and when they received it, they sent one to us at Otsainago, telling us, that, as we lived close by our Cousins, they desired we would invite them to meet at our Town, and accordingly we invited them, and they came to a great Meeting at our Town of Ossainago. We then gave our Cousins a Belt of a Fathom long, and Twenty-sive Rows in Breadth, and desired them to lay down the Hatchet that they had taken up against the English, and to be cass with them; and if they would follow this Advice, we told them, that they would live in Peace, until their Heads were white with Age, otherwise it might not be so with them.

Not hearing from our Coufins of fome Time, what they did in Confequence of this Belt, we fent to them two other Belts, one of Sixteen, and the other of Twelve Rows, defiring them once more to be eafy with their Brethren the $En_S[i]b$, and not to ftrike them any more; but fill we heard nothing from them: Indeed, fome Time afterwards we underflood the Delawares should fay, that the Indians at Otfaningo had grey Eyes, and were like the Englifb, and should be ferved as Englifbmen; and we thought we should have had the Hatchet struck into our Heads. We now want to know what is become of these Belts; may be they may be under Ground, or they have swallowed them down their Throsts.

Erethren

As our Coufins have been loath to give any Answer to these Belts, we now desire they may let us know, in a publick Conference, what they have done with them.

A String.

October 17, 1758.

HE Indians were in Council all Day; and acquainted the Governors, that they could not be ready to meet before Morning.

At

At a Conference held at Easton, on the 18th of October, 1758.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, Council, Gentlemen, and Indians, with the Interpreters as before.

1758. M. R. Read, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governors, that, at a Meeting of the Chiefs of the Older and Younger Nations, with the feveral Tribes of the Delaware and Minifink Indians on Monday Night, the Speech of Tagafhata, delivered that Morning in the Publick Conference, respecting the giving up the Priloners, was interpreted in the Delaware Language by Stephen Calvin; and another Belt, on the Part of the Governors, being joined to Tagafhata's Belt, they were both delivered to the Delaware and Minifink Chiefs, to enforce the Matter. When this was done Tagafhata spoke to the Minifink Chief, Egolobeween, faying, we were told by you that you had delivered up the English Prisoners, and we believed you: But our Brethren have told us that they were not delivered up; and therefore we earnestly desire that they may be made easy on this Article. You know, Cousins, that their Hearts will always be in Grief till they see again their Flesh and Blood. It is natural that they should be so. It would be so with us, if it was our Case. We defire you will be extremely careful to perform this Matter fully, and soon. Let there be perfect Peace over all the English Country. And let it now be published, that we may all live in Peace, and with Sastisaction, now, and for ever. I told you, Egohobowen, when you was in my Town, to bring with you the English Prisoners, and that our Brethren would expect it. I with you had done it. But however do it now with all Speed, and it will be well.

Eschobowen answered, it is true, I was at my Uncle's Fire, and I believe he defired me to bring the Prisoners down; but I suppose it was not interpreted to me, for I did not understand it clearly, but I now understand it.

The Minifink and Delaware Indians were defired to collect all their Warriors together, and give them these Belts, and receive from them their Answer, it being necessary they should concur heartily in whatever should be concluded.

Nichas, the Mohawk Chief, acquainted the Governors, that, as Counsellors, they had finithed, having nothing to propose at this present Meeting. The Warriors were to speak now, and Thomas King was appointed to deliver their Words, who thereupon arose, and began with an Exhortation, as well to all concerned in publick Affairs, Governors and their Councils, and Indians. Chiefs and their Councils, as to Warriors of all Nations, White People and Indians, desiring all present to attend carefully to what was going to be related, as Matters of great Consequence, which would serve to regulate the Conduct of English and Indians to each other. He added, that the Relation going to be made, had taken a great deal of Trouble to put it into Order, and it was made on Information given by the several Indians now present, who were acquainted with the Facts. Brethren, we the Warriors have waited some Time, in Hopes our Counsellors would have taken this Matter in hand, but as they have not one it, we have, at their Desire, undertaken it, and they have approved of every Thing. I say, the Counsellors of the Five Younger Nations, as well as the Three Older Nations, have approved of what the Warriors are going to relate; and take Notice, that the Speech is not only the Speech of all the Warriors of the Elder and Younger Nations, but of our Coussins the Desawares and Minisinks.

This was interpreted in the *Delaware* Language; and *Thomas King* then proceeded, directing his Speech to the Governors, and all the *English* upon the Continent.

Brethren,

You have been inquisitive to know the Cause of this War; you have often enquired among us, but perhaps you did not find out the true Cause of the Bitterness of our Hearts, and may charge us wrong, and think that you were struck without a Cause by some of our own Warriors, and by our Cousins. But if you look a little about you, you will find that you gave the first Offence. For in Time of profound Peace, some of the Shawanese, passing through South-Careslina, to go to War with their Enemies, were taken up, and put in Prison. The English knew they were going to War, and that they used to do it every Year; and yet, after they had persuaded them in a friendly Way into their Houses, they were taken up, and put into Prison, and one, who was an Head Man of that Nation, lost his Life, and the others were severely used. This first raised Ill-will in the Minds of the Shawanese, and as the French came a little after this happened to settle on the Obio, the Shawanese complained of it to them, and they made an artful Use of it, set them against the English, and gave them the

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Hatchet. Being refolved on Revenge, they accepted it, and likewife spoke to their Grandfathers the Delawares, faying, Grandfathers, Are not your Hearts fore at our being used so ill, and at the Loss of one of our (is: Will not you join us in revenging his Death? So by Degrees cur young Men were Fought over to act against you. On searching Matters to the Bottom, you will find that you, in this Manner, gave the first Offence. This we thought proper to let you know. It may be of Service for the future. You may be induced by this to take better Care in conducting your Council Business, so as to guard against these Breaches of Friendship; or, as soon as they happen, in corresponding immediately with one another, and with the Indian Nations, who are in any wife concerned, on fuch Occasions.

Eight Strings of black Wampum.

Brethren,

This was the Case of the Shawanese, that I have just now related. Another of the like Nature has fince happened to the Senecas, who have fuffered in the fame Manner.

About three Years ago, eight Seneca Warriors were returning from War, through Virginia, having feven Prisoners and Scalps with them; at a Place called Green Briar, they met with a Party of Soldiers, not less than One Hundred and Fifty, who kindly invited them to come to a certain Store, and faid, they would fupply them with Provisions; and accordingly they travelled two Days with them in a friendly Manner, and when they came to the House, they took their Arms from the Senecas: The head Men cried out, here is Death; defend yourfelves as well as you can, which they did, and two of them were killed on the Spot, and one, a young Boy, was taken Prisoner. This gave great Offence, and the more so, as it was upon the Warriors Road, and we were in perfect Peace with our Brethren. It provoked us to fuch a Degree, that we could not get over it.

Brethren,

You have justly demanded your Prisoners; it is right, and we have given you an Answer. And therefore, as we think this young Boy is alive, and fomewhere among you, we defire you will enquire for him. If he be alive, return him; if you have fwallowed him down your Throats, which perhaps may be the Cafe, let us know it, and we will be content. His Name is Squiffatego.

Six Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,

We have one Word more to mention of the fame Nature, and which was the very Caufe why the Indians at Ohio left you.

Brethren,

When we first heard of the French coming to the Obio, we immediately sent Word to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania; we defired them to come, and likewise to supply us with such Things as were proper for War, intending to defend our Lands, and hinder the French from taking the Possession of them. But these Governors did not attend to our Mesfage; perhaps they thought there was no Foundation for our Intelligence. The French, however, came, and became our Neighbours, and you neither coming yourselves, nor affisting us with warlike Stores, our People, of Necessity, were obliged to trade with them for what we wanted, as your Traders had left the Country. The Governor of Virginia took Care to settle on our Lands for his own Benefit; but when we wanted his Assistance against the French, he difregarded us.

Brethren,

At this Treaty you justly demanded to see your Flesh and Blood. We have pressed this on our Coufins the Minifinks, and they, by this String, defired us to affure you, the Governors, that they would make ftrict Search in their Towns, and fincerely comply with your Request, and return all the Prisoners in their Power.

Two Strings of black and white Wampum.

Then directing his Discourse to the Governor of the Jersey, he proceeded.

Prother, the Governor of Jersey,
Our Cousins the Ministriks tell us, they were wronged out of a great deal of Land, and the English settling so fast, they were pushed back, and could not tell what Lands belonged to them. If we have been drunk, tell us so. We may have forgot what we sold, but we trust to you the Governor of Jersey to take our Cause in Hand, and see that we have Justice done us. We say that we have here and there Tracts of Land, that have never been sold. You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild Creatures, and will not let us come on your Land to hunt after them. You will not fo much as let us peel a fingle Tree; this is hard, and has given us great Offence. The Cattle you raife are your own; but those which are wild, are

fill ours, and fhould be common to both; for our Nephews, when they fold the Land, did not propose to deprive themselves of hunting the wild Deer, or using a Stick of Wood, when they should have Occasion. We defire the Governor take this Matter into his Care, and see Justice done in it.

Two Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,

All that has been faid has been of one Nature, that is, of Matters that are Subjects of Dispute; this that I am now going to speak upon is of another Nature.

Then, directing himself to the Governor of Pennsylvania, he said,

We must put you in Mind, that sour Years ago, you bought at Albany a large Tract of Land over Sassuchamas, extending from the Mouth of John Penn's Creek to the Obio. The Proprietaries Agents then paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight for the Part which was settled by your People, that have been since driven off and killed. We acknowledge to have received Payment for those Parts that were settled, but for the other Part that we have not received Payment for, that we reclaim. Our Warriors, or Hunters, when they heard that we had so such a large Tract, disapproved our Conduct in Council; so now we acquaint you, that we are determined not to confirm any more, than such of the Lands as the Consideration was paid for, and were settled; the included in the Deed, they are our hunting Grounds, and we desire the Request may be granted, and Notice taken, that it was made in open Conference.

Three white Strings.

Then Thomas King fat down.

The Six Nation Chiefs being asked if they had any Thing to say, answered, that they had done; and having eased their Minds of all that lay heavy upon them, they would return home.

The Governors promifed attentively to consider what was said, and give them an Answer.

Teedyuscung then arose, and spoke.

Brethren.

I should have said something at the Time our Uncles laid before you their Grievances, or Causes of Complaint, in Behalf of my Countrymen who lived near Golben. About three Years ago nine of their People were killed at Golben, when they were in Peace. I will not take upon me to say that the Land had never been sold, but there was no Dispute about this at that Time. I verily believe that they killed those nine Indians, for no other Reason than because they were hunting on that Land. I speak to all the English when I mention this, as what was very wrong.

Three white Strings.

Brethren,

One of the Woping Tribes, or Gossen Indians, tells me, that, as soon as those nine Men were killed, he went with three Belts, and Tears in his Eyes, to George Freeland's, in order to have the Matter made up; but he never received an Answer to this Day, tho' he told him that he would send the Belts to the Governor, and as soon as he should receive his Answer, he would send for him, and let him know it; but he has never yet received any Answer.

Brethren

I give you this String, to enquire what became of the three Belts, and what Answer was made to them.

Three Strings of white Wampum.

Brethren,
You may remember we made Peace last Year, and a Peace Belt was made, a Fathom long, and of Fifteen Rows. Mr. Croghan was present, so were some of my Uncles, and the Minisinks. They all staw it. You have asked me what is become of that Belt, and how far it went. I will tell you; I sent it up the Sasfquebannah to Diaboga; from thence it went to Assistant in thence to Secaughbung. The chief Men there got together to consider what was best to be done with it. They all concluded that it should be sent to our Uncle. He is a Man, and often told us he ought to see Things first, and consider what is to be done. The Senecas had the Belt the first, and then all the United Nations afterwards; they had it almost a Year. Now it is come back, and in Lapachpeton's Hands, who is one of the Delawares, and lives at Secaughbung. How far the Peace Belt went, I don't know; but I suppose it went thro' all my Uncles, and I affure you I will do as my Uncle does. He has promised you he will deliver up all your Captives, and I affure you I will do so, whereover I find them, in all my Towns. Four Tribes, now present, have agreed to this, viz. Delawares.

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Delawares, Unamies, Mobiecons, and Wapings, who are fettled as far as Secaughkung. This 1758. Belt confirms my Words.

Bretbren,

I did let you know formerly what my Grievance was. I told you, that from Tobiccon as far as the Delawares owned, the Proprietaries had wronged me. Then you and I agreed that it fhould be laid before the King of England; and likewife you told me you would let me know, as foon as ever he faw it. You would lay the Matter before the King, for you faid he was our Father, that he might fee what were our Differences; for as you and I could not decide it, let him do it. Now let us not alter what you and I have agreed. Now let me know if King George has decided the Matter between you and me. I don't pretend to mention any of my Uncles Lands, I only mention what we the Delawares own, as far as the Heads of Delaware. All the Lands lying on the Waters that fall into the Safquebannah, belong to our Uncles.

A Eelt.

Teedyulcung then took up another Belt, designing to speak to his Uncles the United Nations; but whift he was delivering the above, their Chiefs had one after another left the Council, feemingly much difpleased, he therefore declined speaking it.

October 19, 1758.

HE Governors, having prepared their Answers, defired the Indians to meet, but they continued holding private Councils among themselves all that Day, till late in the Afternoon; and as the Governors were going to the Place of Conference, the Indians fent Mr. Weiser out of Council, to desire they would defer meeting till the next Morning, their own private Business not being finished.

At a private Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October 19, 1758. P. M.

His Excellency Governor B E R N A R D, The Commissioners of New-Jersey, The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the Minifinks and Wapings, GEORGE CROGHAN, Deputy to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter, STEPHEN CALVIN, Interpreter of the Minisink and Waping Language.

ITS Excellency reciting the Request of the United Nations to him, to do Justice to their Nephews the Minifinks, concerning their Claims to Lands in New-Jerfey, said, he would make diligent Enquiry what Lands were remaining unfold by them; but as that would be a Work of Time and Expence, he wished that some Means could be found to give them Satisfaction at this Meeting. The People of New-Jersey said, that they had bought all, or the greatest Part of the Minisink Lands; and the Minisinks said they had a great Deal of Land unfold.

He could not tell who was in the right; but would suppose there were some Lands unfold, and upon that Supposition would give them some Money, by Way of Consideration, for them, if they would propose a reasonable Sum; and desired they would advise about it, and give an Answer.

The United Nations faid it was a very kind Propofal, and recommended it to the Confideration of the Minisinks.

The same Day Teedyuscung waited on Governor Denny, at his House, bringing with him Ifaac Stille, for his Interpreter, and his Grandfon; and, in the Presence of Governor Bernard, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Peters, acquainted the Governor, that the Delawares did not claim Lands high up on Delaware River; those belonged to their Uncles; and he thought proper to let the Governor know this, that there might be no Misunderstanding of what he had faid in the publick Conference.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October 20, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Governors, Council, Gentlemen and Indians, with the Interpreters, as before.

1758. OVERNOR Denny defired to know of Teedyuscung, if he proposed to speak, as prevented him from finishing what he had to say.

Then Teedynfcung arose, and, addressing himself to the Six Nation Indians, said,

Uncles,

According to our old Custom, we used to speak to one another at home; but we are now met here on Business, I must speak to you in the Presence of the English Governors; and what I shall say, I desire both you the English, and my Uncles, who are here, will attend to the Arch.

Uncles,

I take this Opportunity of speaking to you in the Presence of our Brethren the English, and two of their Governors; please to take Notice what I am going to say.

Uncles

You may remember that you have placed us at Wyomink, and Shamokin, Places where Indians have lived before. Now I hear fince, that you have fold that Land to our Brethren the English; let the Matter now be cleared up, in the Presence of our Brethren the English.

I fit there as a Bird on a Bow; I look about, and do not know where to go; let me therefore come down upon the Ground, and make that my own by a good Deed, and I shall then have a Home for ever; for if you, my Uncles, or I die, our Brethren the English will say, they have bought it from you, and io wrong my Posterity out of it.

A Belt

Governor Denny then requested the Attention of the Indians, and spoke.

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six United Nations, and your Nephews, here affembled, I am much obliged to you for the Account you gave me the Day before Yesterday, of the true Cause of the Bitterness of your Hearts towards us, and the Reasons which indeed fome of your young Men sirst to strike us, and others to side with the _rench on the Obio.

The Advice you gave us, to take better Care and guard against any Breach of Friendship between us for the future, is very kind and wholome; we will join with you, and endeavour to prevent the like Evils for the Time to come.

I promise you, that I will immediately send to the Governor of Virginia, to enquire after the Seneca Boy, Squissatego, who you say was left a Prisoner in his Country, and if he is alive, you may depend on his being returned to you.

A Belt.

Bretbren,

By these Strings you put me in Mind, that the Proprietaries, four years ago, bought of you at Albany, a large Tract of Land over Sasquebanab, from the Mouth of a Creek called Kayarondinbagh, or John Penn's Creek, to the Obio, and were pail by the Proprietaries Agents One Thousand Pieces of Eight, as the Consideration Money for such Parts as were settled by our People; but that, as your Warriors disapproved of your Condust in Council for making that Sale, you now reclaimed such of the Lands contained in that Grant, as you have not received a Consideration for.

Brethren,

The Proprietaries of this Province have, on all Occasions, maniscited their particular Regard for you; they prefer your Friendship and the publick Good to their own private Interest. Their former Conduct gives you no Room to doubt the Truth of this; what I am about to tell you is a further Confirmation of it; therefore give me your Attention, and listen to what I shall say. You may remember, that, at a Treaty you held with your good Friend Sir William Yolmslow, three Years ago, some of your wise men told him, that there were some among them who were distaitissed with the Sale of the above Lands, made by them at Albany, and were desirous

2 I

that Part of it frould be referved for them; though the Proprietaries had purchased it fairly of them, and paid One Thousand Pieces of Eight, which was all they were to receive, till our People feetfed to the Wellward of the Allegheny, or Appelacion Hills. Sir William Johnson represented this Matter to the Proprietaries, in your Behalf, whereupon they chearfully agreed to release to you all that Part of the Purchase you have reclaimed, and, by a Letter of Attorney, empowered Richard Peters, and Conrad Weifer, to execute a Deed to you for those Lands, on your certifining to them the Residue of that Purchase. On this Subject therefore you will please to confer with them, and fettle the Boundaries between you, that they may release the Lands to you accordingly, before you leave this Place, and fet your Minds at Eafe.

1758.

Brethren,

I thank you for the Pains you have taken with your Nephews, to prevail with them to return us fuch of our Brethren as are Prisoners among them, and we depend on the speedy Performance of their Promife.

Brethren,

I have fomething to fay to you which is of the utmost Importance to us all; it requires your particular Attention and Consideration. Providence has brought you and your Nephews together at this Meeting, Face to Face with us, that every Thing may be settled, and nothing remain, not so much as a Doubt, to create any Uneasiness in our Hearts hereaster. You know, Brethren, that there is an old Agreement between the Proprietaries and you, that you will not fell any of the Lands lying within this Province to any one but them, and they never take Possession of Lands till they have bought them of the Indians. You know also, that the United Nations have fold Lands to the Proprietaries, which your Nephews the Delawares now claim as their Right. This is the Case with Regard to some Part of the Lands lying between Tobiccon Creek and the Head of Delaware River, which Teedyufcung, in your Hearing, the Day before Yefterday, faid, the Proprietaries had defrauded him of. The Proprietaries are deficious to do ftrief Juftice to all the Indians, but it cannot be fupposed they can know in which of you the Right was vessed. It is a Matter that must be settled among yourfelves; till this is done, there will probably remain some Jealousy and Discontent among you, that may interrupt both your and our future Quiet, which we should guard against by all Means in our Power.

A String.

Brethren,

I now acquaint you, that a Store of all Sorts of Goods for your Use is opened at Shamokin, where the Indians may be supplied, at the most reasonable Rates, with any Goods they want, and the best Prices will be given to you for such Skins, Furs and Peltry, as you shall bring them. Another Store is intended to be opened at Fort Allen, and you may depend upon it that fuch Persons will be placed there, who shall use you with the strictest Justice in all their Dealings.

A String.

Frother Teedyuscung,

As I understood at our last Meeting, that you were prevented at that Time, by the Absence of some of the Six Nation Chiefs, from sinishing what you then had to say, I defer answering, for the present, such Parts of your Speech as relate to me. But I shall soon take an Opportunity of doing it.

This was interpreted to the Delawares by Isaac Stille.

After the Governor had done speaking, Tagashata and Nichas arose, and said, they did not rightly understand that Paragraph relating to the Lands, and requiring them to settle Matters among themselves; they said the Governor had lest Matters in the Dark; they said not know what Lands he meant. If he meant the Lands on the other Side of the Mountain, he knew the Proprietaries had their Deeds for them, which ought to be produced and shewn to them. Their Deeds had their Marks, and when they should fee them, they would know their Marks again.

And then Conrad Weifer being defired to bring the Deed, Governor Bernard informed the Indians he was going to speak to them; on which they acquainted him, that they chose to be fpoke to by one Governor only at a Conference; for that when they both fpck", their Belts were mixed, and they were thereby confused in their Councils. Whereupon he deferred his Speech to another Time.

The Deed was then produced to the Indians, and Nichas faid, this Deed we well remember; we know our Chiefs who signed it; some of them are present now; we sold the Land, and were honestly paid for it; the Land was ours, and we will justify it. They were defired [22]

1758. to take it with them into their Council Room, and confer on it, and fettle the Matter among themselves.

The Conference then broke up.

Teedyuscung having Yesterday requested of the Governor, that two Belts, which he then presented to him, might be sent as their joint Belts to the Obio Indians:

This Day the Chiefs of the *United Nations*, and *TeedyuJcung*, had a Meeting with two Members of Governor *Denny's* Council, at which the following intended Anfwer from Governor *Denny* to the *Obio Indians*, being first interpreted to the *Indians*, was considered, settled, and approved by all present.

Governor D E N N Y's Answer to the Message of the Ohio Indians, brought by Frederick Poft,
Piquitomen, and Thomas Hickman.

BY this String, my Indian Brethren of the United Nations and Delawares, join with me in requiring of the Indian Councils, to which these following Messages shall be presented, to keep every Thing private from the Eyes and Ears of the French.

Brethren.

We received your Meffage by Pifquitomen and Frederick Poft, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Meffanger of Peace, and that you have put him in your Bosom, and protected him against our Enemy Onontio and his Children, and sent him safe back to our Council Fire, by the same Man that received him from us.

Bretbren. A String.

I only fent Post to peep into your Cabbins, and to know the Sentiments of your old Men, and to look at your Faces, to fee how you look. And I am glad to hear from him that you look friendly, and that there ftill remains some Sparks of Love towards us. It is what we believed before-hand, and therefore we never let slip the Chain of Friendship, but held it fast on our Side, and it has never dropped out of our Hands. By this Belt we desire you will dig up your End of the Chain of Friendship, that you suffered, by the Subtilty of the French, to be buried.

Erethren,

It happened that the Governor of *Yerfey* was with me, and a great many *Indian* Brethren, fitting in Council at *Eafton*, when your Messengers arrived, and it gave Pleasure to every one that heard it; and it will afford the same Satisfaction to our neighbouring Governors, and their People, when they come to hear it. I shall send Messengers to them, and acquaint them with what you have said.

Your requesting us to let the King of England know your good Dispositions, we took to Heart, and shall let him know it, and we will speak in your Favour to His Majesty, who has, for some Time past, looked upon you as his lost Children. And we can affure you, that, as a tender Father over all his Children, he will forgive what is past, and receive you again into his Arms.

A Belt.

A Belt,

Bretbren.

If you are in Earnest to be reconciled to us, you will keep your young Men from attacking our Country, and killing and carrying Captive, our Back Inhabitants. And will likewise give Orders that your People may be kept at a Distance from Fort Duquesine, that they may not be hurt by our Warriors, who are ient by our King to chastise the French, and not to hurt you. Consider the commanding Officer of that Army treads heavy, and would be very sorry to hurt any of his Indian Brethren.

A large Belt.

And Brethren,

The Chiefs of the *United Nations*, with their Coufins, our Brethren the *Delaccares*, and others now here, jointly with me fend this Belt, which has upon it two Figures that reprefent all the *Englift*, and all the *Indians* now prefent, taking Hands, and delivering it to *Pifquite-men*, and we defire it may be likewife fent to the *Indians*, who are named at the End of the Meffages *; as they have all been formerly our very good Friends and Allies; and we defire they will all go from among the *French* to their own Towns, and no longer help the *French*.

Brethren on the Ohio,

If you take the Belts we just now gave you, in which all here join, English and Indians, as we don't doubt you will; then, by this Belt, I make a Road for you, and invite you to

* Saftaghretfy, Anigh Kalickon, Atowateany, Towigh Towighroano, Geghdageghroano, Oyaghtanont, Sifaghroano, Stiaggeghroano, Jonontadyinago.

[23]

come to Philadelphia, to your first old Council Fire, which was kindled when we first saw one another; which Fire we will kindle up again, and remove all Disputes, and renew the old and first Treaties of Friendship. This is a clear and open Road for you; sear therefore nothing, and come to us with as many as can be, of the Delawares, Shawanes, or of the Six Nation Indians. We will be glad to see you; we desire all Tribes and Nations of Indians, who are in Alliance with you, may come. As soon as we hear of your coming, of which you will give us timely Notice, we will lay up Provisions for you along the Road.

A large white Belt, with the Figure of a Man at each End, and Streaks of black, representing the Road from the Ohio to Philadelphia.

Brethren,

The Six Nation and Delaware Chiefs join with me in those Belts, which are tied togetter, to fignify our Union and Friendship for each other; with them we jointly take the Tomahawks out of your Heads, and bury them under Ground.

We fpeak loud, so as you may hear us; you see we all stand together, joined Hand in Hand.

Two Belts tied together.

The Indian Chiefs being asked, if it would not be proper to insert in the Message an Account of the Situation of our Army to the Westward, and to desire them to join General Forkes, against the Frenches; they replied, that they would by no Means advise this Government io soon to press them to take up the Hatchet, because their Wounds were not yet healed, nor Peace made, which must first be done. They said further, that as the French had many Indians sighting for them, and they by Intermariages were related to the Indians who sent the Messages, it could not be expected they would easily be persuaded to join the English, left they should kill their own Flesh and Blood, adding, that the only proper Measure that could now be taken, was to advise them to fit fill, and keep out of the Way, and this Advice they believed would be hearkened to.

They then defired, that at least two of our Inhabitants might accompany Pifquatomen and Thomas Hickman, the two Mettengers, to the Obio. The Six Nation Chiefs promifed to fend two of their own People with them; and Teedynfrung faid he would fend one, if not two Delawares.

At a private Conference with the Indians, held at Easton, October 21, 1758,

PRESENT,

His Excellency Governor BERNARD, and the Jersey Commissioners;

THOMAS KING, Chief of the Oneidoes,

TAGASHATA, Chief of the Senecas, TOKAA10, Chief of the Cayugas,

Egononowen, Chief of the Minisinks,

NIMHAM, Chief of the Wapings, with other Indians of the feweral Nations;
GEORGE CROGHAN, Deputy to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

ANDREW MONTOUR, His Majesty's Interpreter to the United Nations,

STEPHEN CALVIN, Interpreter of the Delaware and Minifink Languages.

H 18 Excellency informed them, that he met them to agree about the Price of the uncertain Claims of the Minifinks, Wapings, and other Indians, Claimants of Land in the Northern Parts of the Province of New-Yerfey, and defired that it might be confidered, that they knew not what they fold, and he knew not what he bought; therefore the Price ought not to be large.

That they might propose a Sum to him, or he would make an Offer to them; or it should be left to their Uncles to consider of a Price, as would please them best.

The Mingoes, or Six United Nations, by Thomas King, faid, that the United Nations had no Claim to the Lands of the Minifinks, or others their Nephews, on the Eaft Side of Delaware, and should therefore leave the fixing a Price to them.

Then the Minifinks and Wapings withdrew to confult upon it; and being returned, Ego-bobowen, the Minifink Chief, faid, they would chuse the Governor should make an Offer, as they might perhaps demand too much.

1758. His Excellency, having confulted the Commissioners, offered them Eight Hundred Spanish Dollars for their Claim in New Jersey, as an extraordinary Price.

The Minisinks faid, they should be glad of the Opinion of their Uncles in the Matter.

The Mingoes, or United Nations, by Thomas King, faid, that it was a fair and honourable Offer, and that if it were their own Cafe, they would chearfully accept of it; but as there were a great many Persons to share in the Purchase-money; they recommended it to his Excellency to add Two Hundred Dollars more; and if that was complied with, the Report of it would be carried to all the Nations, and would be a great Proof of the Affection and Generosity of their Brethren the English on this Occasion, and would be very agreeable to them.

His Excellency defired to know of the *Minifinks*, and other Claimants, if they approved of the Proposal of their Uncles, and they informed him that they did:

The Governor, after confulting the Commissioners, said, it was more than he had intended to give; but as the *United Nations* had given themselves the Trouble of being Mediators between them, he could not refue their Recommendations, and was glad of the Opportunity he had of shewing his Regard to the *United Nations*, and his Benevolence to the *Minisink* and other *Indians*, who had resided in the Province where he presided, and therefore complied with their Request.

His Excellency then defired them to remember, that this Confideration Money was to be in full for the Claims of all the Minifink and Waping Indians, and all others who claim any Lands in a Map, which was laid before them at the fame Time, which included all the Lands from the Line between the Provinces of New-York and New-Yerfey, and down Hudfon's River; to the Mouth of Rariton, up the fame to Laometang Falls, on the North Branch of Rariton River; thence on a strait Line to Pavoqualin Mountain, where it joins on Delaware River; and thence up the Delaware to Culpybink; and recommended it to them to have respect to this in the Division of the Consideration Money.

Then Tagashata, the Seneca Chief, arose, and, addressing himself to the Minishuks, and other Indian Claimants, spoke as follows.

My Nephews,

I defire you will now give over all Thoughts of your Land, and that we may hear no more Complaints about it.

Now you must remember the Friendship between you and your Brother, and transmit it to your Children; and make them acquainted with the Transactions of this Day. I recommend this to you, not from my Lips only, but from the Bottom of my Heart. I hope it will also make a deep Impression in your Hearts.

It feems as if your Grandfathers had not told you of the Treaties they used to have with their Brethren, but carried them with them to the Grave. But we hope you will not do so, but carefully inform your Children of your Agreements. We have given you this Advice, and hope you will follow it. We also expect you will take Care of your young Men, that they do no more Violence to their Brethren the English.

Egohobowen then addressed himself to the Governor, and desired to be heard.

Brother,

We are now thoroughly fatisfied, and we fitll retain a Friendfhip for our Brethren the English, and we defire, that if we should come into your Province to see our old Friends, and should have Occasion for the Bark of a Tree to cover a Cabbin, or a little Refreshment, that we should not be denied, but be treated as Brethren; and that your People may not look on the wild Beasts of the Forest, or Fish of the Waters, as their sole Property, but that we may be admitted to an equal Use of them.

The Governor answered, that, as soon as he got home, he should issue a Proclamation to notify to the People of his Province, that he had made a Peace with them; and to order, that, for the suture, they should be treated as Brethren, which he hoped would be done; but desired that they would not go into those Parts where they had lately committed Hostilities, till the Peoples Passions were cooled; for he could not be answerable for his Peoples Behaviour, whilst their Losses were fresh upon their Minds.

On the 21st of October the Members of the Pennsylvania Council received a Message from Mr. Weiser, that the Chiefs of the United Nations were met in Council, with their Nephews the Delawares, at the House of Nicholas Scull, and that the Delawares had something to say to their Uncles, which they defired some of the Members of that Council, and Commissioners, should be Witnesses of, and hear.

Mefficurs Growdon, Chew, and Mifflin, attended accordingly, with Mefficurs Galloway, Fox, and Hughes, Commissioners, and IJrael Pemberton, IJaac Zane, and some other Quakers, who were present at this particular Request of the Delawares.

E S E

All the Six Nation Chiefs, AWEHELA, alias James Davis, TEEDYUSCUNG, TAPISCAWEN, alias Samuel Davis, Neccochoon, Munfey Chief, NOWALEKEEKA, or Four Steps, Moses TITTAMY, COMPASS.

CONKAD WEISER, ANDREW MONTOUR, ISAAC SLILLE, Interpreters.

Teedyuscung, on Behalf of the Delawares, arose, and spoke as fullows. Uncles.

DESIRE you will hear me. We have gone fo far at this Treaty as to talk of Lands; I therefore thought proper to meet you here, to let you know that I have confulted with all my Brethren, your Coufins, here present, about the Deed you, our Uncles, signed to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, shewn to us Yesterday, for the Lands beyond the Kittochtinny

We have feen the Deed, and know it well. Nutimus, one of our Chief Men, has figned it, and here fits one of our Men, named Philip Compafi, who was present when the Sale was made; and remembers that Nutimus, our Chief, received Forty-four Dollars, as his Part or Share of the Confideration Money. We agree to it, and acknowledge that the Land was fairly fold. We give it up, and now confirm it. Let there be no Difference, nor any Thing more faid about it. This is not the Land I have diffuted with my Brethren the Eng-That Land lies between Tobsecon Creek and the Kittochtinny Hills.

Gave a String.

Tokaaion, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke as follows, addressing himself to Teedyufcung.

I thank you for your Openness and Honesty on this Occasion, freely to declare the Truth. We wish our Brethren the English, naming the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and Jersey, were so honest and precise.

They have called us down to this Council Fire, which was kindled for Council Affairs, to renew Treaties of Friendship, and brighten the Chain of Friendship. But here we must hear a Dispute about Land, and our Time is taken up, but they don't come to the chief

The English first began to do Mischief; we told them so. They only thanked us for our Openness and Advice, and said they would take Care for the future, but healed no Wounds. In short, when they speak to us, they do it with a shorter Belt or String than that which we fpoke to them with; tho' they can make Wampum, and we cannot.

They ought not thus to treat with Indians on Council Affairs. Several of our strong Belts are lost in their Hands entirely. I fear they only speak from their Mouth, and not from their Heart.

On the same Day, P. M. Pisquitomen and Thomas Hickman came to take their Leave of the Governor, accompanied with Captain Bull, William Hayes, and Isaac Stille, the Persons appointed to attend them to the Obio, who were particularly recommended to their Care and Protection by a String of Wampum.

The Belts and Strings were numbered, as well in the written Paper containing the Meffages, as on Labels tied to each of them, and delivered to Pifquitomen, and the written Meffage was delivered, with the Paffports, to Captain Bull.

The

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The 22d of October, the Six Nation Chiefs held a private Council, and named two of their People to fend to the Obio, viz. Tojenontavooby, a Cayuga Chief, and the youngest Shick Calamy, who joined Pilguitomen, and set off this Asternoon. As they were setting out, Mr. Frederick Post arrived with News from General Forbes, that a large Body of French and Indians, having attacked his advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, were repulsed with great Loss on their Side; which News he communicated to the Indians.

At Noon the Governors, being prepared for a Conference, proposed a Meeting of the *Indians*, which they defired might be deferred till the Morning.

October 23, 1758.

This Morning one of the Seneca Chiefs died; Condolence Ceremonies, and Prefents being made as ufual, he was decently interred, a Number of the Inhabitants attending the Funeral. This took up the Forenoon.

At a Conference with the Indians, the Same Day, P. M.

PRESENT,

The GOVERNORS, and the Gentlemen of their Councils, &c. as before.

HE Minutes were read, and approved, to the End of the publick Conference on Friday last; after which Governor Denny spoke.

Breshren.

By this Belt, we heal your Wounds, we remove your Grief; we take the Hatchet out of your Heads; we make a deep Hole in the Earth, and bury the Hatchet so low, that no Body shall be able to dig it up again.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Now we have healed your Wounds, we, by this Belt, renew all our Treaties; we brighten the Chain of Friendfhip; we return to our first Affection; we confirm our antient Union; we put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it may bear up against every Storm that can blow, and live and flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun shines, and the Rivers run. And we defire you would publish it among your own, and all other Indian, Nations, who are your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with His Majesty, and all His Subjects; in whose Behalf I give you this Belt.

A large Peace Belt.

We now open a Road to the old Council Fire, which was kindled by your and our Fathers in the City of *Philadelphia*.

Be affured, that you will always find this Road open, eafy and pleafant to travel in, and, for the future, whenever Occasion calls, we shall be glad to see you there.

A Belt.

Brethren of the United Nations, and all our other Brethren, your Coufins and Nephews, We thank you for the Care and Diligence with which you have attended to the several Matters recommended to you in these Conferences, which has yielded us Abundance of Satisfaction.

This Treaty will convince all our Enemies, that we are now united in the firmest Band of Amity; and whilst we join our Strength together, it will not be in their Power to hurt either you or us.

Brethren,

As a Token of the Love we your Brethren of this Province bear to you, I shall make a Present of a Quantity of Goods, which we have prepared for you, and defire your Acceptance of them; sensible of the approaching Season, and of the many Difficulties you live under, from the present War. We give it with an hearty Good-will.

Here his Honour delivered a Lift of the Goods, and defired Mr. Weifer, and Mr. Montour, would interpret it to them at a proper Time.

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INVOICE of Indian GOODS brought to Easton.

1758.

- 3 Groce of narrow starred Gartering.
- 4 Ditto of broad Star.
- 2 Ditto of middle Star.
- 4 Ditto of narrow Scotch.
- Ditto of middle Turkey.Ditto of broad Turkey.
- 4 Ditto of best Scotch.
- 5 Ditto of mixt figured. 2 Ditto of narrow Calimancoe.
 2 Ditto of broad Calimancoe.
 2 Ditto of fpotted.
 2 Ditto of Leaf.

- 1 Ditto of London lettered. 2 Ditto of plad.
- 3 Ditto of middle Scarlet.
- 4 Ditto of broad Scarlet.
 3 Ditto of fuperfine.
- Ditto of Boys, lettered.Ditto of broad white lettered.
- 2 Ditto of coloured Pigeon.
- 2 Ditto of Camblet.
- 33 Painted Looking-glaffes. 8 Pieces of red Stroud.
- 4 Ditto.
- 14 Ditto of Mazarine Blue.
- I Ditto. I Ditto black
- Ditto red, and one blue.
 Pieces of 6-qr. blue Duffil.
- 2 Ditto of 7-8ths Ditto.
- t Ditto napped. Piece of stamped Serge.
- I Piece of red Halfthicks.

- Piece of brown Halfthicks.
 Ditto of white Ditto.
 Piece of blue Broadcloth.

- 5 Laced Coats.
 8 Plain Ditto.
- 50 Pair of Shoes.
- 3 Dozen and one Pair of Womens Worfled Stockings.

 Ditto of Yarn Ditto.
- 4 Pieces and 2 Bandanoe Handkerchiefs.
- Ditto Lungee Romals.
 Ditto of Cotton Romals.
- 4 Ditto of Nonfopretties. 8 lb. Coloured Thread.
- 3 Dozen and ten Worsted Caps.

- 3 Dozen and ten Worted Caps.
 2 Ditto of Knives.
 1 Ditto of Tobacco-boxes.
 1 Ditto of coarfe Linen Handkerchiefs.
 4 Pieces of figured Gartering.
 4 Ditto of blue and white flowered Hand-
- kerchiefs. 3 Dozen and ten plain Hats.2 Dozen of Taylors Shears.
- 6 Gun-Locks.
- I Bunch of black Beads. 3 Groce and an Half of Sleeve Link But-
- 4 Dozen of Ivory Combs.
 I Groce of Womens Thimbles.
- 100 Blankets.
- 160 Matchcoats.
- 246 Shirts, plain.
- 187 Ditto, ruffled.

Brother Teedyuscung,

By this Belt you put me in Mind, that we formerly referred our Dispute about Lands to our Father King GEORGE, and you defired to know if he has decided it.

Brother.

You should consider the Circumstances of the Affairs of your Father King George; His Majefly lives at a very great Distance from us, is now engaged in a War with the French, and the Business of War takes up a great deal of Time and Attention; besides, in Time of War, we have but few Opportunities of hearing from him.

As yet I have had no Answer relative to your Affairs. You may depend upon it, as soon as I receive one, it shall be communicated to you. And I can affure you, the Proprietaries have pressed Dispatch, and will do every Thing they can to bring it to a speedy Determination.

Then Governor Bernard, requesting the Attention of the Indians, addressed them as follows.

Brethren of the United Nations,

By this String you spoke on Behalf of our Brethren the Minisinks, and faid that they were wronged in their Lands; that the English settled so fast, that they were continually pushing them back; and when they asked for their Lands, they were told that they had fold their Lands, and had get drunk, and forgot it. If they had swallowed their Lands, they must be content, but they did not believe that they had swallowed all, but that some was left. They defired that I would enquire after their Lands that were left, and do them Juftice.

Brethren,

I am glad I have an Opportunity, in the Presence of so many Nations, to express the Defire I have of doing Justice to every one. The Throne of the Great King is founded on Justice, and I should not be a faithful Servant to him, if I neglected to give Redress to all Persons that have received Injuries from the People over whom the Great King has placed me.

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1-38. I have therefore had a Conference with the Minifinks, in the Prefence of some of their Uncles, and have come to a full Agreement with them; the Proceedings of which are now ready to be read to you.

Brethren,

I have another Proof to give you of the Uprightness and Justice of our Province. We have come to an Agreement with the Delaware Indians, and other Indians, for the uncertain Claims they had on the Southern Parts of our Province; I hereby produce the Deeds that have been executed on this Occasion, that the Subject of them may be explained to you, and be had in perpetual Remembrance by all the Nations present; and I desire that you may all remember, that, by these two Agreements, the Province of New-Yerfey is entirely freed and discharged from all Indian Claims. In Confirmation of which I give you this Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung,

By this String you tell me, that, after the killing the nine *Indians* near *Esopus*, you carried three Belts to *George Freeland*, who undertook to give them to the Governor, and you ask what is become of those Belts.

Brother,

I can only fay, that I never heard of those Belts before; nor do I know what Governor George Freeland undertook to carry those Belts to. The proper Governor was the Governor of New-York; for in his Province was this Mischief committed. And probably the Governor of New-York had these Belts; for I have heard that he issued a Proclamation for apprehending the Perpretrators of this Fact. This Fact has been blamed by all good and wise Men; and I am glad it was not done by the People of my Province. I will acquaint the Governor of New-York with what you have said upon this Occasion, and I will enquire after those Belts, and give you an Answer.

A String.

Governor Denny, being obliged to return to Philadelphia, on urgent Bufiness, took his Leave of the Indians.

Brethren,

It gives me great Pleasure that the Business of this Treaty has been carried on with so much Satisfaction.

I am forry I am now to inform you, that I am obliged to leave you, having received last Night an Express from General Forbes, who is now near the Obio. My Business calls me to Town, I shall therefore leave Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters to transact the Remainder of the Business, and doubt not but they will act to your Satisfaction.

I affure you of my Affection for you, and wish you all Manner of Happiness.

Teedyuscung arose, and desired to be heard on Behalf of the Wapings, or Wapinger Indians, called the River Indians, living near Espau, and produced a short broad Belt of white Wampum, having in the Center two Hearts, of a reddish Colour, and in Figures 1745, wrote after the following Manner, 17 20 145. The Belt had a round Circle Pendant, representing the Sun; he then produced two Certificates, one from Governor Clinton, and the other from Governor Hardy, both which were much in Favour of the Wapinger Tribe of Indians. He said the Belt was given them by the Government of New-York, and represented their Union, which was to last as long as the Sun should continue in the Firmament.

Teedyuseung addressed Governor Bernard, desiring, by a String of Wampum, that he would extend his Protection to the Tribe of the Wapings; and as their Chief was old and infirm, he requested the Favour of a Horse to carry him home, which was readily granted.

Takeaghfado, or Tagoflata, made the same Request to Governor Denny, which was likewise granted.

The Six Nation Chiefs confulted together, and, in a little Time, Nichas, in their Behalf, returned an Aníwer to the Speeches of the Governors, laying the Belts and Strings upon the Table in the Order they were delivered, and repeating diffinelty what was faid on each of them. At the End of every Article he returned Thanks, and expressed the highest Satisfaction, particularly on the ratifying the Peace, and the large Belt given thereupon, which faid should be sent to all the distant Nations of Indians, to whom it would be very agreeable; he likewise promised, that every Thing transacted in these Conferences, which, he again

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hid, had afforded him great Pleafure, should be laid before the great Council at Onondago, whose Answer should be carefully transmitted. He thanked Governor Bernard for making up all the Differences between the Government and the Minishis Indians, so much to their Satisfaction. He made an Apology for the Want of Wampum, and the Exchange of other Belts, to give in Confirmation of their Performance of the several Things mentioned in the Governor's Speeches, agreeable to Indian Customs. Then wished Governor Denny a good Journey.

1758

October 24, 1758.

Mr. Peters, and Mr. Weifer, the Proprietary Agents; held a private Conference with the Chiefs of the United Nations, at the House of Adam Johe, in Easton; at which were present,

WILLIAM LOGAN, Efq; of the Council.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Esq; Depúty Agent to Sir William Johnson,

CHARLES SWAINE, Efq; Prothonotary, of Northampton County,

Mr. HENRY MONTOUR, Interpreter, and
Mr. John Watson, Surveyor, in the County of Bucks.

And there were likewise present the following Indians.

Kuriabtaaty, Chief of the Mobawks, Seguckfonyont, Chief of the Oncidees, Affaradungua, Chief of the Oncideos, Tagafbata, Chief of the Senecas, Tokaaio, Chief of the Cayugus, Nichaquantaquoah, Chief of the Tufcaroras, Comiach, Chief of the Conoys, Robert White, Chief of the Nanticokes, and Several other Indians.

M. Peters, and Mr. Weiser, in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to them, under the Great Seal of the said Province, having previously settled with the Indian Chiefs the Limits of the Lands to be released by the said Proprietaries, and of the Lands to be confirmed by the United Nations, the Proprietary Release, and the Indians Deed of Confirmation were read and interpreted, and the Indians expressing their Satisfaction at every Part thereof, and particularly with the Limits, as described in the Draught annexed to their Confirmation Deed, they were both executed in the Presence of William Logan, George Crogban, Henry Montour, Charles Swaine, and John Watsen, who subscribed their Names, as Witnesses thereto. A Belt was given to the Indians at the Delivery of the Release; and it was agreed, that both Deeds should be produced at the next publick Conference, in order to be acknowledged.

On the 25th of October the Indians were employed all Day in dividing the Presents among their several Tribes.

At a Conference held at Easton, with the Indians, October 26, 1758.

P R E S E N T,

His Excellency Governor B E R N A R D,

WILLIAM LOGAN,
RICHARD PETERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
CHARLES READ,
JOHN STEPHENS,

George Croghan,
Conrad Weiser,
Efquires. Charles Swaine,
Major Ornot,
The Sheriff and his Officers,
Mr. John Watson,

The Chiefs of the United Nations, and of the other Nations of Indians, Mofes Tittamy, and James Davis, and several other Delawares.

THE Secretary having observed to the Six Nation Chiefs, that the Governors were charged, by Tokaaio, with having omitted some Things in their Answers, and desired to know what they were; Thomas King said they were afterwards supplied, and recommended some Things to be more particularly mentioned than they had been; and agreeably to this Advice the following Speech was spoke by the Members of the Pennsylvania Council.

Brethren

As we have now fettled all Differences, and confirmed the antient Leagues of Amity, and brightened the Chain of Friendship; we now clean the Blood off your Council Seats, and

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1753. put them in Order, that when you hold Councils at Home, you may fit as you formerly used to do in your Seats, with the same Peace and Tranquility.

A String, confishing of One Thousand Grains of Wampum.

Brethren,

With this String of Wampum we condole with you for the Lofs of your wife Men, and for the Warriors that have been killed these troublesome Times, and likewise for your Women and Children; and we cover their Graves decently, agreeable to the Custom of your Foresathers.

A String of One Thousand Grains of Wampum.

Brethren,

We disperse the dark Clouds that have hung over our Heads during these Troubles, that we may see the Sun clear, and look on each other with the Chearfulness our Foresathers did.

A String of One Thousand Grains of Wampum.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser produced the Confirmation Deed, executed by the Chiess of the United Nations, as before set forth, which the Indian Chiess acknowledged to have been their voluntary Act and Deed, and that they clearly understood the Contents thereof, together with the Limits described in the Draught annexed to it; and the same being handed from Indian to Indian, it was re-delivered to the Proprietaries Agents.

After which the *Indian* Chiefs produced the Proprietary Deed of Releafe; executed by Mr. *Peters*, and Mr. *Weifer*, the Proprietary Agents, who acknowledged it to be their Act and Deed, in Behalf of their Constituents, and re-delivered it to the *Indians*, together with the Belt.

His Excellency Governor Bernard produced the following Deeds; one executed by five Indian Attorneys, appointed by a Council of the Delaware Nation, for all the Lands lying in New-Grefy, South of a Line from Paogualin Mountain, at Delaware River, to the Falls of Laometung, on the North Branch of Rariton River, and down that River to Sandy-Hook; dated the 12th of September 1aft, with Endorfements thereon, made by Teedyulung, Anacalleckon, and Tepalawane, fignifying their Agreement thereto, and Acknowledgment of their having received Satisfaction thereon, witneffed by three Chiefs of the United Nations, who, in Behalf of the United Nations, approved the Sale; and also by several English Witnesser.

Another Deed, dated the 23d of October Inflant, at Eaflon, from the Chiefs of the Munfeys, and Wapings, or Pumptons, Sixteen in Number, and included all the remaining Lands in New-Yerfey, beginning at Cufbetung, and down the Divilion Line between New-Yerfey and New-Yerfe, to the Mouth of Tappon-Creek, at the North or Hudfon's River, and down the fame to Sandy-Hook; then to the Mouth of Rariton; then up that River to Laometung Falls; then on a fitrait Line to Paoqualin, where it joins on Delavaere River; and Delavaere to Cufbetung; endorfied by Nimbam, a Chief of the Pumptons, or Wapings, who was fick at the Execution thereof, and approved by the United Nations, which was tellified by three of their Chiefs, figning as Witneffes. And Governor Bernard defired all prefent might take Notice of the fame, the Indian Title to all the Lands in the Province of New-Yerfey being conveyed thereby; which being interpreted in the Six Nation and Delavare Languages, his Excellency addreffed the Indians, as follows.

Brethren,

I am very glad this good Work has been so happily finished. I came among you, wholly unacquainted with your Forms, and therefore if I have omitted any Ceremonial, you will readily excuse me. But in whatever I have been deficient, I am sure I have not wanted a good Heart towards you.

The Circumstances of our Province have hitherto rendered us unable to give you any great Proofs of our Regard for you; but I shall endeavour to persuade my People to do you good Service for the suture, by opening a Communication with you, which, if rightly managed, will be much to the Advantage of both People. And, for my own Part, I shall be always ready to do you Justice, and defire that whenever you have Cause of Complaint against my People, you will take Care to signify it to me.

A String.

The Five Nation Chiefs having laid all the Belts and Strings on the Table, that were delivered at this and the laft Conference, the Cayuga Chief, Tokaaio, defired the Governors, and all prefent, would hearken to what Thomas King was going to say on Behalf of the United Nations (now Eight in Number) on which Thomas King arose, and taking up the fifts Belt, which was given by Tecdynscung, when he requested a Deed for the Wyomink Lands, he addressed the Delawares, Tecdynscung not being present, as follows.

Coufins,

Coufins.

By this Belt Teedyuſcung deſired us to make you the Owners of the Lands at Wyonnink, so Shamshin, and other Places on the Saſguebannab River; in Anſwer to which, we who are preſent fay, that we have no Power to convey Lands to any one; but we will take your Requeft to the great Council Fire, for their Sentiments, as we never convey or ſell any Lands, before ir be agreed in the great Council of the United Nations. In the mean Time you may make ufe of thoſe Lands, in Conjunction with our People, and all the reſt of our Relations, the Indians of the different Nations in our Alliance, which being interpreted in Delaware, the String of Wampum was given to Moʃes Tittamy, and James Davii, to be delivered to Teetyuſcung, as he was not preſent.

Then taking up each Belt and String, in the Order it was delivered in this and the last Conference, he proceeded to repeat distinctly what had been said under each Article, returning Thanks for all those good Speeches, which he said were extremely agreeable: He made particular Mention of the large Peace Belt, saying, the Nations were vasitly pleased, that all the antient Treaties made here, at Albany, and eliewhere, were renewed, as well as that the old Council Fire at Philadelphia was kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that might be travelled without any Danger; these in particular, as well as every other Matter transacted at these Conferences, we will make known to our own Nations, and to every other in Friendship and Alliance with us; and we are sure they will be very well received.

Then, addreffing Governor Bernard, they thanked him for his Farewel Speech, faying, it was a very kind one, and that they were very glad at his having been prefent and given his Affiftance at this Treaty, which had given them an Opportunity of gaining an Acquaintance with him, which they would ever remember with Pleafure. After a Paufe, he defired to be excufed in mentioning fomething that had been omitted by the Governors and their Councils. You have forgot to bring with you Ammunition, of which we always ufed to receive a fufficient Quantity, not only to ferve us in our Journey, but fupport us in our hunting Seafon, that we might be enabled to make Provision for our Families. You have given us Gun-Locks without Guns, which are of no Manner of Ufe to us; and therefore this must farely have been forgot, as it is impossible for Indians to substitutions. Powder and Lead, of which we have received note.

Brethren,

As many of us are old and infirm, we defire our Brethren will be so good as to surnish us with a Number of Waggons to carry such of us as are not able to walk with the Goods you have been pleased to give us, as far as Wyonink, where we have lest our Canoes, and then we will discharge the Waggons. We further desire a Supply of Provisions may be put into the Waggons, enough to serve us till we get to our respective Habitations.

He then took up the Proprietary Releafe, and returned Thanks for it. He faid that, when the United Nations first made the Request to Sir William Yolmson, to be transinitted to Onas, they had no Doubt but Onas would comply with it, having always found him ready to grant all their Requests; with him we have never had any Difference, he has always settled our Affairs without giving us any Trouble, and to our Satisfaction. We heartily thank Onas. This Act confirms us in the good Opinion we have always had of him.

Then, addreffing himself to the *Delawares*, with a String of Wampum, he spoke as follows.

This serves to put Teedyuscung in Mind of his Promises, to return the Prisoners. Remember Cousin, you have made this Promise in our Presence; you did it indeed before, and you ought to have performed it; it is a Shame for one who calls himself a great Man to tell Lies; let us, as Counsellors, perform our Engagements and Promises; Cousin, you must not now fail to perform your Word; we are all one People, and we must all of us be punctual in the Performance of our Engagements. This was interpreted in the Delaware Language, and the String was given to Moses Tittamy for Teedyuscung. He then said the United Nations had sinished what they had to say.

Looking round the Room, he cipied Mr. Vernen, the Person who had the Care of furnishing the Indians with Provisions, and he desired, that, now Council Business was over, he might be ordered to take the Lock off the Rum, and let it run freely; that, as they were going away, their Hearts might me made glad, and we could very well spare it, as it was of no Use to us.

Some Wine and Punch was then ordered in, and the Conferences were concluded with great Joy and mutual Satisfaction.

The E N D.

1758.