

nine Miles below the Detroit. They beat the Indians off, killed several, wounded twenty, of which from certain Intelligence, eight died, and the Schooner, with the loss of the Master and one Man, went in safe with her Provisions to the Detroit.

The last Accounts from Niagara are of the 25th of September. The 46th Regiment had arrived there some Days before, and Major Wilkins was preparing to set off with a strong Detachment for the Detroit. The Supernumeraries from Montreal left Oswego the same Day to proceed to Niagara; so that now the whole Reinforcements are got up, I hope soon to have some good News from that Quarter.

By Letters from Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst it appears, that he had had a Meeting on the 7th of September, with a numerous Body of Indians of the Six Nations, and those of Canada and Susquehanna. The following is an Account of what passed most material in the Conferences with them.

Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings between Sir William Johnson, Bart. and the Six Nations, and Indians of Caghawaga in Canada, &c.

Johnson Hall, Sept. 7, 1763.
P. M. The Indians of each Nation assembled.

Present,
Sir William Johnson, Bart.

SIR William acquainted the Indians with his having heard, that some of their People had committed Hostilities on the Frontiers of Virginia, and desired to be informed, who are concerned therein. After which he gave them an Account of Colonel Bouquer's successful Engagement near Fort Pitt, and of the Loss sustained by the Indians.

Then Teyawarunte, Speaker of Onondaga, addressed Sir William as follows:

Brother Warraghyagey,

IN Consequence of your Speech made to us lately at the German Flatts, we sent immediately to the Senecas, to know the Cause of their Behaviour; and, on the Arrival of our Deputies in that Country, our Warriors addressed theirs, desiring they would immediately lay down the Hatchet, and bethink themselves of the Danger in which their bad Proceedings must involve their Families, and not proudly continue the War, but consider their Welfare.

Then our Sathems addressed theirs, desiring they would think for the Publick Good, and not permit their young Men to prosecute Hostilities; but that they would remember the Old Agreement whereby they were to keep Peace; and never begin any Disturbances, whereby they might be assured they would never be hurt: That therefore they should talk wisely to their Warriors, and not suffer them to get drunk, and behave as they had lately done, and desired they would mind their proper Affairs, which was the publick Business, and prevent any bad Designs, by observing the Agreement, by which they were bound to shake any Nation by the Head who behaved amiss; and that if they acted as we desired, our Children yet unborn should reap the Advantages thereof: And desired they would remember, that this was the Third Time we had spoken to them thereon; that we expected they would communicate what we had said to all their Brethren to the Westward, as we should expect their immediate Answer at Onondaga.

The next Day we met again, when the Senecas acknowledged some of them had acted foolishly, and did not know what they did, but begged that we should return and endeavour to make up Affairs with our Brethren the English.

After which they returned our Belts; but ours and the Seneca Warriors were of Opinion, that the Se-

neca Sachems did not act right, and that they only talked; therefore they agreed with us that we should consider our Safety, and preserve Peace; the Seneca Warriors saying, that we had Wise Men to guide us, but they had none, which was the Cause of the present Troubles; and assured us, that they would join themselves once more to us, and act peaceably, and that their Words were from their Hearts.

After this, a few of us were sent forward to Chenusso, where the Senecas have two Castles; but as those who went thither are not yet returned, we know not the Success of their Negotiations. And now, Brother, we beg you may be assured we are unanimously determined to hold fast by the Old Agreement and preserve Peace; a necessary Step to which, we think will be your allowing us a large and reasonable Trade at Oswego, and the German Flatts as formerly: As for our Parts, we shall say nothing farther concerning the Posts, which have caused so much Disturbance; but we, the Five Nations, the Caghawagas, and many others in our Alliance, will carefully preserve Peace, and use our daily Endeavours to bring about the same with the rest; and we desire the General may be immediately acquainted with our Resolutions, and that we may have his Answer.

Gave a large Belt with 13 Rows.

Brother,

WE now deliver you the Belt which we sent to Canada, whereby we bound Ourselves together in a peaceable Alliance, and we are glad the Governor of Montreal is so well disposed thereto.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother,

BY this String we are to acquaint you, that the friendly Ottawas near Michillimakinac have brought Home your Flesh and Blood, who were Prisoners in that Country.

Six Strings.

Brother,

WE are heartily sorry that any of our People have been suspected for striking the Inhabitants of Virginia; it is more probable the Shawanese have done so, or if not, we are sure we have no Hand therein.

Then the Meeting broke up.

Sir William afterwards assembled all the Indians. Present as before.

Brethren of the several Nations,

I Have hearkened with Attention to what you said, Yesterday, regarding your Proceedings with the Senecas, and I shall now give you my Sentiments thereon.

Your Design in going to the Senecas, in order to bring them to their Senses, was very well meant; but you know it was your mere Motion, and not at my Desire; as that Nation had refused to attend the Meeting held lately with me at the German Flatts, we had nothing else to expect but their Continuance of Hostilities, which they have really done ever since, and have now Parties out engaged in the same; but the Indifference with which they have received all my Admonitions and your Endeavours, is a sufficient Proof that they are badly disposed, and can only be brought to Reason by a proper Punishment.

It is highly unreasonable to suppose that any Nation will sit still, and accept of the Sorrow of another for the Murders they have committed; this would be Folly in us to the highest Degree, and what I am sure not one Nation of the Confederacy would put up with, as you make War amongst yourselves, on Occasions, not in the least comparable to the present.

If your Hearts be good, and your Old Agreements