

prevent their reaching that Nation while in the present Temper.

October 17. The Express which arrived here late last Saturday Afternoon, with Dispatches from Fort Prince-George to his Excellency the Governor, brought Advice, that Captain Stuart was still there the 9th Instant, when he came away: That he had sent Cattle and Flour for the Relief of Fort-Loudon, which it was hoped would get up safe, as some young Indians had been prevailed upon to escort the same; but that no white Man had passed from thence to Keowee for some Time past. At the same time, that the Arrival of this Express removes the Fears we began to entertain of Intelligence being cut off by the Indians, he confirms that Report to be true which we called a vague one, that a considerable Number of Cherokees were coming to Town, and adds, that they come in two different Parties.

Since Saturday it is reported that the two Parties of Cherokees abovementioned have taken different Routs, and that the Militia in the back Settlements, who are very alert, and in high Spirits, have fallen in with one of them.

Mr. Richard Smith, the Virginia Trader, who was going to the Cherokees with 80 Horse Load of Goods, arrived here last Sunday Afternoon, with a Cherokee Indian, under an Escort of Militia: There was another Indian with him, who made his Escape, on seeing the Province in Arms. Mr. Smith fortunately had Directions to proceed no farther than to Salisbury, in North-Carolina, till he should receive further Instructions from Governor Lyttleton, and accordingly left his Goods there; but finding all Parts alarmed, instead of waiting for the Instructions he expected, proceeded thither immediately.

A Party of Cherokees, consisting of 37 Men, 13 Women, and 5 Children, arrived Yesterday within a Mile of Town: Among them are Tistoe, of Keowee, the Wolf, and Old Caesar. The Judge's Friend came with them part of the Way, but afterwards did not think proper to proceed.

We hear that the Man-killer, or Round-O, of Stickowee, is at the Head of the other Gang. This Indian has always refused to take Part in any Disturbances against the English.

AUGUSTA, in GEORGIA.

The Deposition of John Reid, a Person enlisted in the Service of the Hon. EDMUND ATKIN, Esq; his Majesty's Agent and Superintendent of the Southern Indians; taken at the Court-house at Augusta on Friday the 5th Day of October, 1759, before David Douglass, and Edward Barnard, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District aforesaid.

THE said Deponent, being duly sworn, saith, That on Friday, the 28th of September last, when the Hon. Mr. Atkin was giving his grand Talk to the Creek Indians at the Tuckabatchee Town, he the said Mr. Atkin was struck on the Head with a Hatchet, by an Indian Fellow of the Cusstah Town, called the Tobacco-Eater; which Blow he the Deponent believes was designed to have killed Mr. Atkin, but, by a sudden Turn thereof, it only wounded him on the Head and Arm. That the said Indian Fellow was secured and tied by the other Indians. That the Matter above related happened about 6 o'Clock in the Evening of the said (Friday) 28th of September last; and at 10 o'Clock the same Night, he this Deponent was sent off by the said Mr. Atkin to the Lower Towns, to give Notice of what had happened, and to prevent the white People there from being alarmed by other more imperfect Accounts of the said Matter. That he this Deponent, being so near Augusta as the Lower Towns, thought it necessary to come down and give the same Information, to prevent the Inhabitants being alarmed by a false Account of the Matter.

Taken the 5th Day of October 1759, before us, DAVID DOUGLASS, EDWARD BARNARD.
October 20. By an Express which arrived here Yesterday Morning from North-Carolina, we have Advice, that Governor Dobbs has sent Orders for making Draughts from all the Northern Regiments of Militia in his Province, to act against the Cherokees, if necessary; and that he was sending Ammunition to those Regiments, and taking every other Measure proper in the present Juncture.

November 1. On Monday the 21st ultimo ended the Conferences with the Cherokees. On the first Day of these Conferences, Thursday the 18th, Ocunastota, the Great Warrior of Chote, upon the Indians being acquainted, that the Governor was ready to hear what they had to say, told his Excellency, "That they were not come to give a Talk, or make Proposals to him; that hearing he

had sent a Letter to the Nation, they expected to receive a Talk from him." The Governor ordered the Interpreters to acquaint them, "That it was true, he had sent a Letter to their Nation, upon receiving the Copy of a Talk sent by John Vann to Governor Ellis, of Georgia, said to be delivered by Woahatchee, in the Name of the upper, middle, and lower, Towns, "Desiring the said Governor of Georgia to interpose his good Offices in accommodating Matters between the Cherokees and this Government, and declaring their Intentions to be peaceable, not to invite them hither, but to permit any that were peaceably disposed, to come; and to inform them, that he was ready to hear what they had to say." The Great Warrior upon this told his Excellency, "That he was then unprepared; that his Hands were bare, and he brought no Tokens; but that he would give a Talk the next Day." The Governor agreed to receive it. Friday the 19th, the Indians met the Governor again, in the Council Chamber. The Great Warrior, and three others, spoke. The Substance of their Talk was, "That they had been sent by Old Hop to make the Path strait, to brighten the Chain, and to accommodate Differences. They confessed, "That Outrages had been committed by their Nation," but (as usual) alledged, "That their young Men were the Authors," and pretended, "That they had been provoked to commit them, by the Irregularities of some white People at the Fort." Then they desired, "That all that was past might be now forgot;" but did not offer any Satisfaction, as was expected. They laid Skins at the Governor's Feet, and offered Strings of white Beads, which his Excellency permitted them to lay down, but would not receive. When they finished their Talk, the Governor ordered them to be acquainted, "That he would consider it, and give them Notice to attend, when he should be ready to give his Answer." Monday following, the Indians had Notice to attend in the Council Chamber; when there, the Governor told them, "That although the Great Warrior, and the other Indians of the upper Nation then present, pretended to be deputed to come to him, he knew they were not, and that they only came in Consequence of being refused Ammunition at Keowee; that he had Advices then in his Hand, received the Night before, that since they came away, a large Party was gone out from Settico, one of the upper Towns, to fall upon the Settlements on Broad-River; and that a Soldier from Fort Prince George, who was sent out to drive some Cattle, had been stopped by the Indians of Conastatchee, who took his Horse by the Bridle, led him into the Middle of the Town, pulled his Hat off his Head, and cut it in Pieces with a Tomahawk, then bid him go Home, and say, it was War; that therefore they had no Right to be protected, according to the Talk he had sent up to their Nation; that although those of the lower Nation were deputed, yet, as there had been a Party sent out from thence afterwards, who fired at an Express coming down to him, they also were not intitled to Protection; nevertheless, as they said they came down, expecting to be protected by it, they should be so." His Excellency then enumerated the other Outrages and Murders the People of their Nation had committed; acquainted them, "That the People of this Province, determined no longer to bear their Insults, were in Arms; that he himself was going, with a great many of his Warriors, to their Nation, to demand Satisfaction; that if, when he arrived there, the Satisfaction he should ask, was given, it would be Peace, the Path would be open again, and the Trade restored; but if they refused to give it, he would take it." The Governor concluded, by telling them, "That they should return Home with him, and his Warriors, and that they would be safe, only by going with them, and advised them, not to expose themselves, by straggling out of the direct Road, where he would not answer for their Safety."

The same Day (the 21st) the Stores, Baggage, and other Necessaries, provided for the Army by the Commissary General, began to be put into the Waggons that had been impressed by him for that Service, and those Waggons were all loaded, and set off on Tuesday last, escorted by the Independents and Provincials. At the same Time, the Commissary for the Army loaded two Schooners with Provisions, to be carried by Water to Stone Landing, there to be received in other Waggons.—The Indians went off with the Independents and Provincials.

Our last Letters from Fort Loudon are dated the 3d ult. and advise, That before the above Party of Indians left the Nation, the Path over the Four

and Twenty Mountains was stopped, and likewise that of Telliquo; but was then open again: That the Women who used to come to the Fort, were forbid to go thither again on Pain of Death: And, there were continually Scouts about in Search of white Peoples Tracks: That Capt. Demere, however, at last found an Opportunity to send for Ocunastota with 2 or 3 other Headmen to the Fort, who accordingly came: When the Great Warrior came he asked him, why the Cherokees killed the white People, and had so suddenly declared War? told them, he was better provided with Ammunition and Provisions than they imagined; and assured them, that the Carolinas, Virginia, and other Provinces, would not suffer their Insults and Cruelties to go unpunished: Ocunastota answered, that the Towns of Choto, Tennessee, Toquo, and Tomoty were not guilty of any of the Outrages complained of; that they were committed by young People who would give Ear to no Admonitions, and persuaded themselves that the English designed to destroy them all, and make Slaves of their Wives and Children; the French having told them, that when the English had once erected a Fort in their Nation, and made some Settlements, they would withhold Ammunition from them, and extirpate all the Men; and that those Indians had lately great Offers from the French Fort, for Englishmens Scaples, and Promises of large Supplies of Ammunition, &c. That Capt. Demere assured him we had no such Designs; but had stopped Ammunition, only upon a Discovery of the bad Disposition of the lower Nation; and offered to convince him of the contrary, whenever he would fix a Time and go down to Keowee: That, upon this, the great Warrior came down to Fort Prince George, and took with him, by the Way, several other Headmen.—When he arrived there, he applied for Ammunition, and was refused it; upon which he resolved (being first assured that he should come and return in Safety) to join the Deputies he found coming to the Governor from the lower Towns. Since they left Keowee, we are informed that nothing has happened amiss in the lower Nation, and that the Indians are likely to remain quiet while this Gang is in our Power.

According to Calculations made by several Gentlemen, it is computed, that the Expedition to the Cherokees cannot cost this Province less than 20,000 Pounds Sterling, or 142,000 Pounds Currency.

All our late Letters from Georgia (except one) are full of Commendations on Governor Ellis's Conduct with regard to Indian Affairs in general, but more particularly the Creeks that lately made his Excellency a Visit at Savannah; they seem to think that he could effect almost any Purpose with them. Although they came to Savannah in no very promising Temper, they departed the 18th ult. in the best Humour imaginable, and made perfectly happy by a Distribution of considerable Presents to every Individual according to his Rank. At their Conferences they acknowledged that they had been privy to, and disposed to act a Part in, the Cherokees Designs, rejoiced that they did not, and had been induced to make Mr. Ellis a Visit; promised to exert themselves in bringing their Nation to a good Humour, and in hindering their Countrymen from interposing, should there be a general Breach between the English and the Cherokees; they opened, without Reserve, all the Causes of their Discontent; complained in very bitter Terms of some Person's Conduct; earnestly wished his Majesty's Agent among them might be recalled; and expressed their Fears lest some Mischief should befall him. The Outrage committed on Mr. Atkin was afterwards mentioned to them, in a tender and delicate Manner, which notwithstanding alarmed them very much; however, on hearing his Life was not in Danger, they seemed composed, but repeated their Instances that he might be recalled. At parting with the Governor, warm Professions passed on both Sides.

The Fort at Augusta is enlarging, and some private Stores in that Quarter, are enforcing.—Fort Moore, we are told, will also be soon repaired and enlarged. People are enforcing themselves in several Parts of the back Settlements.

Nov. 3. On Friday the 26th ult. the Governor set out from hence on the Expedition to the Cherokees, throughout which a large Detachment of Brigadier-General Bull's Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Major William Walter, is to attend his Excellency: That Day the Town and Stone Troops were joined by the St. George's, at Peronneau's, in Goose-creek; where the whole, with the Volunteers (among which the Artillery Men are here all along included) halted. The same Day

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