Turpin, Morley
Records of E. Allen, Indian. Compiled by Morley Turpin and Howard L. Osgood. 1940's.
3-4 fitted boxes;
The old nations of the world, such as the Egyptians, Assyrians and Romans, founded their rights to territory only upon conquest and held it as conquerors merely by force of arms and not by claim to the land occupied under any other right; but the English, French, Spanish, Italians, Germans have always shown a different spirit in their occupations of newly discovered countries. Their claims seemed to be their right to the fee of the land immediately vested upon the discovery of it, and that the Natives simply retained a right to occupation subject to the superior right of the discoverers.

Not very soon after the year 1500, we find fleets of fishing boats manned by Norman and Breton sailors catching cod fish off the banks of New Foundland and the fisheries along those banks, developed continuously for many years afterwards. The French occupied the neighboring shore and spread inward along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; but the occupation of the interior was largely accomplished by Jesuit Missionaries.

In 1620, the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock, and a charter had been granted by the King of Great Britain to the colony of all the lands of Massachusetts Bay covering many miles of sea board and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In 1691, the charter of the Massachusetts colony was renewed and added to by a charter of William and Mary, but previous to that,
in 1663, Charles I, granted to the New York colony a large tract of land extending from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson and west to the Pacific ocean and running from the Atlantic ocean north to Canada; although the geography of the Royal makers of these grants was very hazy, it still made conflicting claims to the territory of western New York. The French claiming by right of occupation particularly under Champlain, whose travels and discoveries began about 1608, were not to be excluded from this rich territory without some resistance, and the long and bloody wars which ensued in which the Indians were involved by their sense of right to the land in dispute between strangers were continued and were not finally settled until the peace in 1763. The English were then left in Canada of Western New York, and of the great and then unknown West. Further wars occurred with the Indians which were not concluded until 1783, the close of the revolutionary war. The indefiniteness of the charters to Massachusetts and New York soon gave rise to controversies between these States, and after much dispute commissioners were appointed by the two States who met in Hartford, Connecticut in 1786 and there concluded a convention in which Massachusetts ceded to the State of New York all her claim to the government and jurisdiction of all the territory lying west of the present east line of New York State. And New York ceded to Massachusetts
the pre-emption right or fee of the land subject however, to the
title of the Natives of all that part of New York State lying
west of a line beginning at a point in the north line of Penn-
sylvania, eighty-two miles north of the north-east corner of said
State and running from thence due north through Seneca Lake to
lake Ontario, excepting and reserving to the State of New York
a strip of land east of and adjoining the eastern bank of the
Niagara River, one mile wide and extending its whole length. The
land thus ceded to Massachusetts amounted to about six million
acres. The constitution of the State of New York forbade
the purchase by individuals of the fee in the lands of the In-
dians, but there immediately were formed two land 'trusts' called
the New York Genesee Land Company, and the Niagara Genesee Land
Company. These proceeded in 1787 to obtain a lease of nine hundred
and ninety-nine years of all the land of the six nations in the
State of New York at an annual rent of two thousand dollars and a
bonus of twenty thousand dollars, but Governor George Clinton was
not to be blinded by the wealth or power of these land companies
and he issued a proclamation warning purchasers that the title of
these lessees would be annulled by the State and inform the
Indians of this fact and of the fraudulent acts of the lessees; and
he immediately urged upon the legislature of the State to take
action. In March 1788 an act was passed which authorized the
Governor to disregard all contracts made with the Indians not
sanctioned by the State and to remove all persons who had en-
tered upon Indian lands under such contracts. Therefore
proceeded to form a lobby by which their investments could be saved
but finding that the leases made by them could not be upheld, in
1793 they procured the passage of an act authorizing a tract of
land about ten miles square, now what is called the old military
tract, to be set off to them. This ended the operations of the
lessee companies.
Oliver Phelps was a true Yankee and a man of
influence. He was a friend of Robert Morris, the great financial
adviser of our revolutionary heroes. Through Robert Morris, he
heard of the lands in Western New York, which could be opened for
settlement, and with four other friends, he determined to purchase
one million acres of Western New York lands. But Nathaniel Gorham
had already made proposals to the Massachusetts legislature for
the purchase of the same lands and to prevent disputes between
them Mr. Phelps admitted Mr. Gorham as one of the partners and they
made an offer to the Massachusetts legislature of one shilling
and six pence per acre, for one million acres, payable in the paper
money of the commonwealth. Their offer was not accepted at the
Sessions of 1787, but in 1788, other bidders for the lands having
appeared, Phelps and Gorham were appointed the representatives of
an association, including all the proposed purchasers, and one hundred thousand dollars payable in the paper money of Massachusetts was offered for the lands and the offer was accepted.

The lessee companies, however, having not yet been ousted had to be treated with, and Mr. Phelps, after much negotiation, in 1788 concluded a treaty with the Indians and the lessees by which he and his associates obtained what is called the Phelps and Gorham purchase. Its eastern boundary was the Massachusetts pre-emption line. Its western boundary was a line beginning in the northern line of Pennsylvania due south of the corner or point of land made by the confluence of the Genesee River and the Canaseraga creek; thence north on said meridian line to the corner or point at the confluence aforesaid; thence northwardly along the waters of the Genesee river to a point two miles north of Canawagus village; thence running due west twelve miles; thence running northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the western bounds of said river to the shores of lake Ontario, containing about two million six hundred thousand acres.

The Indians had been very reluctant to yield any lands to the white man west of Genesee River, but Mr. Phelps with great difficulty persuaded them to grant him a piece of land west of the river large enough for a mill site by enlarging upon the great advantages which they would obtain through the establishment
of a mill for grinding their corn. He was asked how much land he
would require for such a purpose, and with great modesty replied,
that a piece about twelve miles wide extending from Canawagus vil-
lage (Avon) on the west side of Genesee River to Lake Ontario, only
twenty eight miles, would be sufficient for his purpose; and urging the necessity of this mill seat, the Indians were finally
induced to accede to his demand. This strip of land contained
about two hundred thousand acres, and was called the Genesee Falls
mill lot. The surveyor, whom he employed to lay off this mill seat,
rang his lines from Canawagus twelve miles west of the Genesee
River, and thence due north to Lake Ontario. But the Indians
finding that the agreement was not to be carried out according to
its terms, so strenuously objected, that Augustus Porter ran a new
line to conform, as nearly as he could, to the line as stated in
the treaty. Mr. Phelps carried out his agreement with the Indians
by procuring Ebenezer Allen to erect a saw and grist mill at the
Genesee Falls, the consideration being the conveyance to Allen
of one hundred acres of land, which is now the one hundred acre
tract of this city. The grant to Phelps and Gorham by Massa-
chusetts had been made on condition that they would extinguish the
Indian title and they finding themselves unable to perform the
condition made application to the State to confirm their title
to that part of the lands as to which the Indian title had been
purchased and release them from the payment of the sums of money due to the State for such portion as they had not obtained and in November of 1788, the title of Phelps and Gorham to the land granted to them by the Indians was confirmed. In 1789 Phelps and Gorham found themselves unable to fullfil their agreements with Massachusetts for the payment of the purchase money of these lands on account of the increase in value of the paper money, which had, at this time, risen nearly to par, which at the time of their first negotiations was of the value of only about fifty cents on the dollar, and thereupon applied to Robert Morris, whose wealth and financial abilities made him a desirable person to deal with, to purchase their unsold lands in the Genesee country. Mr. Morris investigated the subject, and bought from Phelps and Gorham two million, two hundred thousand acres, excepting such parts as they had sold for thirty thousand pounds, New York currency. The deed to Morris is dated November 18, 1790, and was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State on the 24th of May, 1791.

Mr. Morris immediately placed the lands in the market and made William Temple Franklin, a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, his London agent. At the same time he proceeded to try to induce settlers to come in upon the new territory, but before his endeavors had been well begun he received notice from his agent that an association, consisting of Sir William Pulteney, John Hornby and Patrick Col-
quhoun, had bought the whole tract, paying thirty five thousand
pounds sterling. These associates appointed as their agent,

Charles Williamson, a Scotchman, who was immediately sent to
America to manage their affairs. Williamson was naturalized by the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the 9th of January, 1792, and ac-
cepted a deed of the Phelps and Gorham purchase from Robert
Morris and his wife, dated April 11, 1792, and acknowledged before
James Wilson, an agent of the United States Supreme Court, on the
20th of February, 1795. Mr. Morris immediately, with great activity,
opened the lands for settlers and made his headquarters at Geneva
and Bath.

In 1798, an act was passed by the legislature entitled,

"An act to enable aliens to purchase and hold real estate", and

in 1801 Charles Williamson conveyed all the unsold lands to Sir
William Pulteney, upon the division of lands between Sir William
Pulteney and John Hornby, the other associate having sold out his
interest to them. This deed conveys Williamson's title to all
these lands, together with all and singular, the buildings, edifices,
mills, waters, water courses and streams of water, mines, minerals,
and salt and sulphur springs, rights, members, privileges, advan-
tages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same be-
longing or in any wise appertaining, Sir William Pulteney thereupon
made a full power of attorney, dated July 29, 1801, to Robert
Troup, to act as his agent, to make sales and contracts, to grant
conveyances, to receive all payments and execute all papers. He at first declined the responsibility but was finally induced to accept it; on account of the questions which arose under the act above mentioned Robert Troup took title to many lands for the benefit of Sir William Pulteney, and held the same for many years until the title of Pulteney estate had been substantially settled.

Sir William Pulteney died in May 1805, intestate, leaving an only daughter, Henrietta Laura Pulteney, the Countess of Bath. She died in July 1808, intestate as to her real estate in America, leaving a cousin, Sir John Lowther Johnson, her heir, but leaving a will disposing of her personal estate in America and bequeathing the same for the benefit of Elizabeth Markham, who afterward became the wife and widow of John Pulteney and her children. The personal estate in America consisted of moneys due on sales of real estate by contracts of purchase and by bonds and mortgages and securities taken on such sales. Sir John Lowther Johnson died December 23, 1811, after making and publishing a last will and testament, and in the acts of the New York legislature, passed, July 1821, exemplification from the English court of Chancery of the death of Sir William Pulteney, intestate, and the descent cast upon the Countess of Bath, her death intestate as to her real estate, and the descent cast on Sir John Lowther Johnson and the death of Sir John Lowther Johnson, after making his last will and testament, were perpetuated as testimony. The will of Sir J.L. Johnson, devises
all his lands in America in trust, the trustees being as follows:

First, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, Charles Herbert Pierpont, David Cathcart and Masterton Ure. In 1819 Pierpont released to his co-trustees. In 1827 the Duke of Cumberland, Cathcart and Ure, made a deed conveying a joint interest in the lands in question to John Ure and appointing him co-trustee. The Duke of Cumberland died in November 1851 and David Cathcart died in April 1829. The evidence of their death was procured by commission upon the 19th of May, 1860 pursuant to Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1860. In 1851, Masterton Ure and John Gordon conveyed all the interest of Gordon in the estates to the Earl of Craven, Alexander Oswald and Edmund Bucknell Estcourt, as co-trustee of Ure. In 1859 Masterton Ure made a deed to Craven, Oswald and Estcourt of all of his interest in the lands; and in 1867 Oswald and Estcourt being the surviving trustees conveyed to Henry C. Howard, John C.K. Johnston, Henry Chaplain and James R. Farquharson all the estates of the grantors in America according to the will of Sir John Lowther Johnson. From time to time during the continuance of these 'trusts' various attorneys were appointed by the trustees. In 1832 Joseph Fellows succeeded Robert Troupe, and in 1859 William Young was appointed trustee jointly with him. In 1862 Benjamin F. Young was appointed the attorney of the estate and has retained that office till the present time.
On the death of the Countess of Bath, the legal title to the contracted lands in America passed to Sir John Lowther Johnson, who, during his life, held title to them as trustee for Mrs Elizabeth Markham Pulteney, and her children, in respect to the purchase moneys arising from the contracts of sale, which were accounted for and paid over to Mrs. Pulteney and afterwards to her son and legatee, the Rev. R. T. P. Pulteney. The title of the personal estate having remained in the executors of the will of the Countess of Bath, the executors pursuant to an order of the Court, in 1856 conveyed to said R. T. P. Pulteney all the property forming part of the estate of the Countess of Bath situated in America. The title having become fully vested in R. T. P. Pulteney, the estate was separated from the other branch and Joseph Fellow relinquished that agency to Benjamin F. Young, to retain the agency of this, and in 1862, Joseph Fellow, Edward Kingsland, of Geneva, were appointed the attorneys of the personal estate. In 1871 Mr. Kingsland was appointed the sole attorney. In 1874, R. T. P. Pulteney died, leaving a will bequeathing his estate to Maximilian H. Dalison and Alfred Martley in trust for the benefit of his wife, and his children, after her death. The trustees appointed Mr. Kingsland their attorney in 1874 and he continues the attorneyship to the present time. On November 8, 1790, Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps conveyed the twenty thousand acre tract, so called, to Ebenezer Hunt and five others. This tract includes all the present site.
of the city of Rochester, but excepts and reserves 'the one hundred acres previously granted to Ebenezer Allen'! On this exception depends the title to the one hundred acre tract in this city. In The Reynolds Library is the original conveyance of assignment by Ebenezer Allen to Benjamin Barton of 'all that tract of land containing one hundred acres lying on the west side of the Genesee River in the County of Ontario, State of New York, bounded east on the Genesee River so as to take in the mills lately built by the said Allen, from thence it ran northerly from said mills sixty-three rods; also, southwardly of said mills sixty-three rods; from thence turning westerly so as to make one hundred acres, strict measure. And the said Ebenezer Allen doth hereby empower the said Benjamin Barton to apply to the Honorable Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, or either of them, for a good and sufficient deed of conveyance to be by them, or either of them, executed to the said Benjamin Barton, his heirs and assigns, for said tract of land'. The consideration is stated to be five hundred pounds, New York currency, and the instrument is dated March 27, 1792. The mill referred to in this instrument, and which forms the only actual location on which this description is founded, was situated about on the spot next south of Andrews printing office. Benjamin Barton sold his one hundred acre tract to Samuel B. Ogden, December 24, 1793. Barton conveyed the property to Charles Williamson and it thus became a part of the Pulteney estate. In 1802, Nathaniel
Rochester, William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll bought the one hundred acre tract of Sir William Pulteney's agent, for seventeen and one half dollars per acre. They thereupon laid out the tract into lots and commenced sales.
Objections to Attorneys Title

1. By deed of cession from Wy. Mass was
conveyed to extinguish Indian Title. Not true
2. That all purchases from Indians were to
be approved by Mass. Indian Sketchstick. False
3. As Indians mort. can find in life of
Free State.

4. No such Treaty can ratified by Legislature
5. Nor did legislation amount to such a Treaty

12. That the act of 1775 did not enable
a trust

13. That such trusts being void by statute
are void

Read 3Deller p 307 Dukes of Cumberland vs Graves
People v Sprague 41 U.S. 897

In Corpus Christi Court vs Kempshall
Canandaigua 20 September, 1832.

Dear Sir,

Since I wrote to you on the 3d instant, I have ascertained the facts respecting the south line of the 40,000 acre tract of the Genesee River, belonging to the Messrs. Willinks.

I find that the line was run in the year 1806 by Mr Peacock, a surveyor employed by Mr Ellicot who was the agent of the proprietors, and that line has ever since been recognized as the true one. Sales were made, and possession taken by the purchasers, in the year 1807, and have been maintained ever since, along that line.

In the year 1810 Mr Higbie the trustee of the Honorary Creditors of Robert Morris, caused the adjoining tract, on the south to be surveyed and run into lots by David Finlay surveyor, who adopted the line run by Peacock, as the true one between the two tracts, and bounded his lots accordingly. These lots were soon afterwards sold to actual settlers who have made valuable improvements and have continued to occupy up to that line ever since.

Under these circumstances I am perfectly satisfied that it is not now competent to the Messrs. Willinks to say, that in running their line of 1806, they did not help themselves to their full quantum of 40,000 acres, and that to make up a supposed deficiency they may run over into the adjoining tract. Even supposing that there is a deficiency, they are estopped by their own act in establishing the line, and by their acquiescence in it for 26 years past from doing so.

Under the circumstances I cannot advise the purchasers under me to consent that the 40,000 acre tract be re-measured and that if a deficiency be discovered it be left to counsel to say whether they are to be encroached upon, to make it up, or not. That deficiency, too, arising from an alleged blunder by the Surveyor or clerk's of the Messrs. Willinks in adding up the number of acres composing their various lots. It would be monstrous and intolerable that a line so long established, and valuable improvements made along it, on the faith of its being correct, should be thus disturbed and I cannot consent to give any countenance whatever to such a procedure.

But it is far from being certain that there is any deficiency in the 40,000 acre tract, for it is supposed to be ascertained merely by adding up the different lots into which it is subdivided, and not by taking the outlines of the tract, and the traverse of the Genesee River which has never been accurately made, and ascertaining from thence
the true quantity inclosed within the bounds. Now, it is very well known that at that early day, the subdivision of a large tract almost always exceeded rather than fell short of the intended quantity and it is more than probable that such is the case in the present instance.

The deed from Tho. L. Ogden, to the Messrs. Willinks, after describing the bounds of the tract to the north east corner of Samuel Ogden's land, goes on to say that it is to run thence "so far south as will with a due east course to the river Genesee inclose 40,000 acres". The map which is appended to the deed, and referred to as a part of it, states that the length of this line is 4 chains 60 links.

Mr Peacock in running out the tract instead of 4 c. 60 l. runs 42 chains 1 link south of Ogden's north east corner, and thus takes from the Honorary Creditor's tract sixteen or eighteen hundred acres more than if he had run the 4 c. 60 l. only. Had this been known to the trustees of the Honorary Creditors at the time, it would have formed a grave question between them and the Messrs. Willinks whether the line could be extended beyond the 4,60 and if you are disposed to open the question now I dare say they will be very ready to do so, but this is no concern of mine, it being sufficient for me and those who claim under me, that the line has been so long established, and acquiesced in, that it cannot now be disturbed to our prejudice.

I remain with much regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obt. & humble,

(John Greig)

David Finlay's traverse of the Genesee River. "Beginning at a basswood tree 2 feet in diameter standing in the south east corner of the 40,000 acre tract marked 'HON. CRD. R. M.'.

Lot No. 1 --Beginning at an old iron wood post marked 2 M on the west side No. 1 on the south side, turning N. 62° E. 16 links from a beech tree 15 inches in diameter marked 1810, standing on the south line of the 40,000 acre tract, thence

Survey Running in 1840——
Canandaigua 20 September, 1832.

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In the year 1810 Mr. Higbie the trustee of the Honorary Creditors of Robert Morris, caused the adjoining tract on the south to be surveyed and run into lots by David Finlay surveyor, who adopted the line run by Peacock, as the true one between the two tracts, and bounded his lots accordingly. These lots were soon afterwards sold to actual settlers who have made valuable improvements and have continued to occupy up to that line ever since.

Under these circumstances I am perfectly satisfied that it is not now competent to the Messrs. Willinks to say, that in running their line of 1806, they did not help themselves to their full quantum of 40,000 acres, and that to make up a supposed deficiency they may run over into the adjoining tract. Even supposing that there is a deficiency, they are estopped by their own act in establishing the line, and by their acquiescence in it for 26 years past from doing so.

Under the circumstances I cannot advise the purchasers under me to consent that the 40,000 acre tract be re-measured and that if a deficiency be discovered it be left to counsel to say whether they are to be encroached upon, to make it up, or not. That deficiency, too, arising from an alleged blunder in the Surveyor or clerk's of the Messrs. Willinks in adding up the number of acres composing their various lots. It would be monstrous and intolerable that a line so long established, and valuable improvements made along it, on the faith of its being correct, should be thus disturbed and I cannot consent to give any countenance whatever to such a proceeding.

But it is far from being certain that there is any deficiency in the 40,000 acre tract, for it is supposed to be ascertained merely by adding up the different lots into which it is subdivided, and not by taking the outlines of the tract, and the traverse of the Genesee River which has never been accurately made, and ascertaining from thence
the true quantity inclosed within the bounds. Now, it is very well known that at that early day, the subdivision of a large tract almost always exceeded rather than fell short of the intended quantity and it is more than probable that such is the case in the present instance.

The deed from Tho. L. Ogden, to the Messrs. Willinks, after describing the bounds of the tract to the north east corner of Samuel Ogden's land, goes on to say that it is to run thence "so far south as will with a due east course to the river Genesee include 40,000 acres". The map which is appended to the deed, and referred to as a part of it, states that the length of this line is 4 chains 60 links. Mr. Peacock in running out the tract instead of 4 c. 60 l. runs 42 chains 1 link south of Ogden's north east corner, and thus takes from the Honorary Creditors' tract sixteen or eighteen hundred acres more than if he had run the 4 c. 60 l. only. Had this been known to the trustees of the Honorary Creditors at the time, it would have formed a grave question between them and the Messrs. Willinks whether the line could be extended beyond the 4,60 and if you are disposed to open the question now I dare say they will be very ready to do so, but this is no concern of mine, it being sufficient for me and those who claim under me, that the line has been so long established, and acquiesced in, that it cannot now be disturbed to our prejudice.

I remain with much regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obt. & humble,

David Finlay's traverse of the Genesee River. "Beginning at a basswood tree 2 feet in diameter standing in the south east corner of the 40,000 acre tract marked 'HON. CRD. R. M.'.

Lot No. 1 --Beginning at an old iron wood post marked 2 M on the west side No. 1 on the south side, turning N. 62° E. 16 links from a beech tree 15 inches in diameter marked 1810, standing on the south line of the 40,000 acre tract, thence

Running in 1860---
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the true quantity inclosed within the bounds. Now, it is very well known that at that early day, the subdivision of a large tract almost always exceeded rather than fell short of the intended quantity and it is more than probable that such is the case in the present instance.

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I remain with much regard,

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Your most obt. & humble,

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CRD. R. M.'.

Lot No. 1 --Beginning at an old iron wood post marked 2 M on the west side No. 1 on the south side, turning N. 62° E. 16 links from a beech tree 15 inches in diameter marked 1810, standing on the south line of the 40,000 acre tract, thence

Running in 1860---
THIS INDENTURE of Release, Assignment, and covenant made the fifth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Isaac Bronson of Fairfield in the County of Fairfield of the first part, and the State of Connecticut, by John Treadwell, Jonathan Brace, Hezekiah Ripley and Andrew Kingsbury, Managers of the School Fund for said State of the second part, WITNESSETH,—

Whereas, Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua in the State of New York, Esquire, being indebted to the said party of the first part in a considerable sum of money, did for securing the payment thereof execute to him his certain Bond in the penalty of six thousand seven hundred Dollars, upon which a judgment was entered by Anthony Dey, Attorney on the sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by the confession of said Oliver Phelps for the amount of said penalty of Debt, and for fourteen Dollars and forty three cents of costs, upon which judgment there is at present due the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-six Dollars principal, besides the interest.

And Whereas the said Oliver Phelps on the tenth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, being indebted to the said party of the first part in the further sum of eight thousand dollars did for securing the same with interest to be paid half yearly, execute to the said party of the first part his Bond of that date with condition for the payment thereof, and also a mortgage upon all that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows, viz: all those three equal undivided eight parts, the same into eight equal parts to be divided, of all that certain tract of land situate in the County of Ontario, and State of New York, beginning at an elm tree in the forks of the Genesee River, from thence running northerly by the several courses of said river such distance as will give to the tract hereby intended to be conveyed a breadth of three miles. Thence due West, and parallel to the northern boundary line of the tract of land conveyed or to be conveyed to Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris five miles, or such other distance as will include between those lines, and a line to be drawn due South from the termination of the last described line three miles, and thence due East to the north west corner of the said tract of land of the said Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris, and thence along the said North boundary line thereof to the place of beginning; containing nine thousand and six hundred acres of land, excepting and reserving six hundred acres of land being an undivided interest in six eights of said undivided tract of nine thousand six hundred acres, above
described with the buildings and improvements thereon
standing, upon which Bond and Mortgage there is now due the
principal sum of Eight Thousand Dollars besides the interest.

And Whereas, upon a Statement of the sums due from
the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the first part
on the sixteenth day of March last past, there was, and is
due from the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the
first part, a balance of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and
eighty six Dollars and seven cents with lawful interest of
the State of New York payable half yearly, as will more fully
appear by an account between those parties by them signed
and acknowledged the day last mentioned.

And Whereas the said party of the second part have
received for said State, from the said Oliver Phelps se-
curity upon his lands in the State of New York for
large sums of money due from him to said State of Con-
necticut, which lands they have discovered to be subject
by the incumbrances aforesaid, to the prior liens of the
said party of the first part, by virtue of his securities
aforesaid,

WHEREBUPON, it hath been agreed by the parties hereto
that the said party of the first part should assign his
securities to the said party of the second part, who in
behalf of said Oliver Phelps and at his request, have
agreed in order to obtain such assignment, and thereby to
perfect their security upon the real property of said Oliver
Phelps to assume in behalf of said Phelps the payment of
the sums due from him to the said party of the first part.

Now, Therefore, the said party of the first part in
execution of the foregoing agreement, and in consideration
of the sum of five Dollars to him now in hand paid by the
party of the second part, for and in behalf of said State,
hath given, granted, bargained, sold, transferred, assigned,
and set over, and doth give, grant, bargain, sell, transfer
and set over unto the said State of Connecticut, the two
several Bonds, and the Mortgage, and the judgment aforesaid
and all his Interest and demand therein, with power to ask,
demand, and receive the same, and give receipts and ac-
quittances therefor in the name of the said party of the
first part, his Executors, or administrators, but for the
proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said State of Con-
necticut and at the expense of said State, and the said
party of the first part hath also granted, bargained, sold,
remised and released, and doth grant, bargain, sell, remise
and release unto the said State of Connecticut and their
assigns forever all his right title, interest, claim and
demand in and to the entire tract of land before described
of nine thousand six hundred acres, or any part or parcel
thereof excepting three thousand three hundred acres part thereof, which the said party of the first part holds in fee simple absolute by conveyance from said Oliver Phelps, and excepting a mortgage which the said party of the first part holds from Horatio Jones upon two thousand four hundred acres thereof and excepting all the right, Interest and title of said party of the first part, under said Mortgage which said excepted tracts of three thousand three hundred acres in fee simple absolute, and of two thousand four hundred acres under mortgage aforesaid, are in common and undivided in said tract and are to remain free of any lien, interest, incumbrance or interference of the said State of Connecticut, or of any person claiming under them, also the Gorhamfarm so called of about one hundred and ninety acres. And the title of the said party of the first part to the same is not in any manner to be affected, or impaired by any claim arising under the judgment or mortgage aforesaid, or under these presents. And the acceptance of the release and assignment hereby made is to be deemed on the part of said State a Release of all claims and demands to the lands herein excepted, to have and to hold all the premises herein before granted (excepting as is last excepted) unto the said State of Connecticut and their assigns forever, for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said State.

And this Indenture further Witnesseth, that the said party of the second part by the Managers of the School Fund aforesaid for and in consideration of the Release and Assignment aforesaid, do covenant and agree with the said party of the first part to pay unto him, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in behalf of the said Oliver Phelps the aforesaid debt or sum of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seven cents, which payment shall be made and completed within ten years from the date hereof or at a shorter period and in annual installments, as the party of the second part may choose with the Interest thereon half yearly to be paid at the Merchant's Bank in the City of New York in the Bills of Hartford Bank at the rate of Interest stipulated in the contract of said Oliver Phelps with the said party of the first part.

In testimony whereof, the party of the first part for himself and the party of the second part by the Managers of said School Fund, have interchangeably set their hands and seals at Hartford, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
In Presence of
Elisha Colt.
Tho. Huntington.

Isaac Bronson. (L.S.)
Jona. Brace. (L.S.)
Hezekiah Ripley (L.S.)
A. Kingsbury (L.S.)
THIS INDENTURE of Release, Assignment, and covenant made the fifth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Isaac Bronson of Fairfield in the County of Fairfield of the first part, and the State of Connecticut, by John Treadwell, Jonathan Bracq, Hezekiah Ripley and Andrew Kingsbury, Managers of the School Fund for said State of the second part, WITNESSETH,—

Whereas, Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua in the State of New York, Esquire, being indebted to the said party of the first part in a considerable sum of money, did for securing the payment thereof execute to him his certain Bond in the penalty of six thousand seven hundred Dollars, upon which a judgment was entered by Anthony Day, Attorney on the sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by the confession of said Oliver Phelps for the amount of said penalty of Debt, and for fourteen Dollars and forty three cents of costs, upon which judgment there is at present due the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-six Dollars principal, besides the interest.

And Whereas the said Oliver Phelps on the tenth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, being indebted to the said party of the first part in the further sum of eight thousand dollars did for securing the same with interest to be paid half yearly, execute to the said party of the first part his Bond of that date with condition for the payment thereof, and also a mortgage upon all that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows, viz: all those three equal undivided eight parts, the same into eight equal parts to be divided, of all that certain tract of land situate in the County of Ontario, and State of New York, beginning at an elm tree in the forks of the Genesee River, from thence running northerly by the several courses of said river such distance as will give to the tract hereby intended to be conveyed a breadth of three miles. Thence due West, and parallel to the northern boundary line of the tract of land conveyed or to be conveyed to Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris five miles, or such other distance as will include between those lines, and a line to be drawn due South from the termination of the last described line three miles, and thence due East to the north west corner of the said tract of land of the said Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris, and thence along the said North boundary line thereof to the place of beginning; containing nine thousand and six hundred acres of land, excepting and reserving six hundred acres of land being an undivided interest in six eights of said undivided tract of nine thousand six hundred acres, above
described with the buildings and improvements thereon
standing, upon which Bond and Mortgage there is now due the
principal sum of Eight Thousand Dollars besides the interest.

And Whereas, upon a Statement of the sums due from
the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the first part
on the sixteenth day of March last past, there was, and is
due from the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the
first part, a balance of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and
eighty six Dollars and seven cents with lawful interest of
the State of New York payable half yearly, as will more fully
appear by an account between those parties by them signed
and acknowledged the day last mentioned.

And Whereas the said party of the second part have
received for said State, from the said Oliver Phelps se-
curity upon his lands in the State of New York for
large sums of money due from him to said State of Con-
necticut, which lands they have discovered to be subject
by the incumbrances aforesaid, to the prior liens of the
said party of the first part, by virtue of his securities
aforesaid,-

WHEREUPON, it hath been agreed by the parties hereto
that the said party of the first part should assign his
securities to the said party of the second part, who in
behalf of said Oliver Phelps and at his request, have
agreed in order to obtain such assignment, and thereby to
perfect their security upon the real property of said Oliver
Phelps to assume in behalf of said Phelps the payment of
the sums due from him to the said party of the first part,-

Now, Therefore, the said party of the first part in
execution of the foregoing agreement, and in consideration
of the sum of five Dollars to him now in hand paid by the
party of the second part, for and in behalf of said State,
hath given, granted, bargained, sold, transferred, assigned,
and set over, and doth give, grant, bargain, sell, transfer
and set over unto the said State of Connecticut, the two
several Bonds, and the Mortgage, and the judgment aforesaid
and all his Interest and demand therein, with power to ask,
demand, and receive the same, and give receipts and ac-
quittances therefor in the name of the said party of the
first part, his Executors, or administrators, but for the
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nnecticut and at the expense of said State, and the said
party of the first part hath also granted, bargained, sold,
remised and released, and doth grant, bargain, sell, remise
and release unto the said State of Connecticut and their
assigns forever all his right title, interest, claim and
demand in and to the entire tract of land before described
of nine thousand six hundred acres, or any part or parcel
thereof excepting three thousand three hundred acres part thereof, which the said party of the first part holds in fee simple absolute by conveyance from said Oliver Phelps, and excepting a mortgage which the said party of the first part holds from Horatio Jones upon two thousand four hundred acres thereof and excepting all the right Interest and title of said party of the first part, under said Mortgage which said excepted tracts of three thousand three hundred acres in fee simple absolute, and of two thousand four hundred acres under mortgage aforesaid, are in common and undivided in said tract and are to remain free of any lien, interest, incumbrance or interference of the said State of Connecticut, or of any person claiming under them, also the Gorhamfarm so called of about one hundred and ninety acres. And the title of the said party of the first part to the same is not in any manner to be affected, or impaired by any claim arising under the judgment or mortgage aforesaid, or under these presents. And the acceptance of the release and assignment hereby made is to be deemed on the part of said State a Release of all claims and demands to the lands herein excepted, To have and to hold all the premises herein before granted (excepting as is last excepted) unto the said State of Connecticut and their assigns forever, for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said State.

And this Indenture further Witnesseth, that the said party of the second part by the Managers of the School Fund aforesaid for and in consideration of the Release and Assignment aforesaid, do covenant and agree with the said party of the first part to pay unto him, his heirs, executors administrators or assigns, in behalf of the said Oliver Phelps the aforesaid debt or sum of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seven cents , which payment shall be made and completed within ten years from the date hereof or at a shorter period and in annual installments, as the party of the second part may choose with the Interest thereon half yearly to be paid at the Merchant's Bank in the City of New York in the Bills of Hartford Bank at the rate of Interest stipulated in the contract of said Oliver Phelps with the said party of the first part.

In testimony whereof, the party of the first part for himself and the party of the second part by the Managers of said School Fund, have interchangeably set their hands and seals at Hartford, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered

In Presence of
Elisha Colt.
Tho. Huntington.

Isaac Bronson. (L.S.)
Jona. Brace. (L.S.)
Hezekiah Ripley (L.S.)
A. Kingsbury (L.S.)
THIS INDENTURE of Release, Assignment, and covenant made the fifth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Isaac Bronson of Fairfield in the County of Fairfield of the first part, and the State of Connecticut, by John Treadwell, Jonathan Brace, Hezekiah Ripley and Andrew Kingsbury, Managers of the School Fund for said State of the second part, WITNESSETH.--

Whereas, Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua in the State of New York, Esquire, being indebted to the said party of the first part in a considerable sum of money, did for securing the payment thereof execute to him his certain Bond in the penalty of six thousand seven hundred Dollars, upon which a judgment was entered by Anthony Dey, Attorney on the sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by the confession of said Oliver Phelps for the amount of said penalty of Debt, and for fourteen Dollars and forty three cents of costs, upon which judgment there is at present due the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-six Dollars principal, besides the interest.

And Whereas the said Oliver Phelps on the tenth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, being indebted to the said party of the first part in the further sum of eight thousand dollars did for securing the same with interest to be paid half yearly, execute to the said party of the first part his Bond of that date with condition for the payment thereof, and also a mortgage upon all that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows, viz: all those three equal undivided eight parts, the same into eight equal parts to be divided, of all that certain tract of land situate in the County of Ontario, and State of New York, beginning at an elm tree in the forks of the Genesee River, from thence running northerly by the several courses of said river such distance as will give to the tract hereby intended to be conveyed a breadth of three miles. Thence due West, and parallel to the northern boundary line of the tract of land conveyed or to be conveyed to Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris five miles, or such other distance as will include between those lines, and a line to be drawn due South from the termination of the last described line three miles, and thence due East to the north west corner of the said tract of land of the said Thomas FitzSimons and Thomas Morris, and thence along the said North boundary line thereof to the place of beginning; containing nine thousand and six hundred acres of land, excepting and reserving six hundred acres of land being an undivided interest in six eights of said undivided tract of nine thousand six hundred acres, above
described with the buildings and improvements thereon standing, upon which Bond and Mortgage there is now due the principal sum of Eight Thousand Dollars besides the interest.

And Whereas, upon a Statement of the sums due from the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the first part on the sixteenth day of March last past, there was, and is due from the said Oliver Phelps to the said party of the first part, a balance of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty six Dollars and seven cents with lawful interest of the State of New York payable half yearly, as will more fully appear by an account between those parties by them signed and acknowledged the day last mentioned.

And Whereas the said party of the second part have received for said State, from the said Oliver Phelps security upon his lands in the State of New York for large sums of money due from him to said State of Connecticut, which lands they have discovered to be subject by the incumbrances aforesaid, to the prior liens of the said party of the first part, by virtue of his securities aforesaid,-

WHEREUPON, it hath been agreed by the parties hereto that the said party of the first part should assign his securities to the said party of the second part, who in behalf of said Oliver Phelps and at his request, have agreed in order to obtain such assignment, and thereby to perfect their security upon the real property of said Oliver Phelps to assume in behalf of said Phelps the payment of the sums due from him to the said party of the first part.-

Now, Therefore, the said party of the first part in execution of the foregoing agreement, and in consideration of the sum of five Dollars to him now in hand paid by the party of the second part, for and in behalf of said State, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, transferred, assigned, and set over, and doth give, grant, bargain, sell, transfer and set over unto the said State of Connecticut, the two several Bonds, and the Mortgage, and the Judgment aforesaid and all his interest and demand therein, with power to ask, demand, and receive the same, and give receipts and acquittances therefor in the name of the said party of the first part, his Executors, or administrators, but for the proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said State of Connecticut and at the expense of said State, and the said party of the first part hath also granted, bargained, sold, remised and released, and doth grant, bargain, sell, remise and release unto the said State of Connecticut and their assigns forever all his right title, interest, claim and demand in and to the entire tract of land before described of nine thousand six hundred acres, or any part or parcel
thereof excepting three thousand three hundred acres part thereof, which the said party of the first part holds in fee simple absolute by conveyance from said Oliver Phelps, and excepting a mortgage which the said party of the first part holds from Horatio Jones upon two thousand four hundred acres thereof and excepting all the right Interest and title of said party of the first part, under said Mortgage which said excepted tracts of three thousand three hundred acres in fee simple absolute, and of two thousand four hundred acres under mortgage as aforesaid, are in common and undivided in said tract and are to remain free of any lien, interest, incumbrance or interference of the said State of Connecticut, or of any person claiming under them, also the Gorham Farm so called of about one hundred and ninety acres. And the title of the said party of the first part to the same is not in any manner to be affected, or impaired by any claim arising under the judgment or mortgage aforesaid, or under these presents. And the acceptance of the release and assignment hereby made is to be deemed on the part of said State a Release of all claims and demands to the lands herein excepted, To have and to hold all the premises herein before granted (excepting as is last excepted) unto the said State of Connecticut and their assigns forever, for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said State.

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In testimony whereof, the party of the first part for himself and the party of the second part by the Managers of said School Fund, have interchangeably set their hands and seals at Hartford, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered

In Presence of

Isaac Bronson. (L.S.)
Jona. Brace. (L.S.)
Hezekiah Ripley (L.S.)
A. Kingsbury (L.S.)

Elisha Colt.
Theo. Huntington.
Philadelphia 5th Octr. 1832.

Dear Sir;

I have to acknowledge your favor of the 25th ult. I called on Mr Vanderkamp this morning, but find he had just left here for New York and will probably see you. I fully concur in your views of the matter, and hope your arguments may induce Mr Vanderkamp to let it rest. I am obliged to you for your information, and of course expect to share in any expenses incurred, or to be incurred should the matter proceed further.

Very Respectfully & Truly,
Yrs,

Geo. Brinton,
264 Walnut St.

John Greig, Esq.
Philadelphia 5th Octr. 1832.

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Very Respectfully & Truly,

Yrs,

Geo. Brinton,
264 Walnut St.

John Greig, Esq.
Creditors not represented by Committee.

Garritt Cottringer, $30,000
Thomas Russell, Boston, 26,000
Jared Ingersoll, 4,000
Joseph Higbie, 50,000
Stephen Higgenson, Boston, 6,500
Samuel Jackson, 12,000
John Marshall, 40,000
John Richards, ( ) 10,000
James Rees, ( ) 10,000
Samuel Street, do. & Bartin, 32,000
R. Theodore, D. Smith Conder Brants & Changurne of Amsterdam, 60,000
Major L'Enfant, 5,800
John Codman, 5,000
Sharp Delany, 3,000
Chevalier Colbert, 3,500
I. Steenmetz, 4,000

Whole Amount Dollars, 425,000
Creditors not represented by Committee.

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Honorary Creditors, Robert Morris.

Creditors represented by Committee.

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Thos. Fitzsimmons, pr W. Rawle, Exr. Wm. Lewis, $50,000
Henry Sheaff, pr Exr., 12,000
Walter Stewart, 7,000
Clayton Earl, 2,000
George Latimer, 1,500
Jos. Ball, pr Exr., 600
George Harrison pr T. W. White, 6,000
Israel Wheelan, pr. Assignee 5,000
Samuel Clarkson, 10,000
Revd. Bishop White, 16,000
Wm. Constable, pr. Exr. 8,000
Jonathan Meredith, 5,000
James Carey, pr W. Rawle, 5,000
Nathn. Levy, 5,000

Amount not Represented, 
Whole Amount, 

133,200 291,800 425,000
Honorary Creditors, Robert Morris.

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Amount not Represented, 291,800
Whole Amount, 425,000
Honorary Creditors, Robert Morris.

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133,200

Amount not Represented,
Whole Amount,

291,800

425,000
Dear Sir:

In furnishing Mr Greig with the information requested in his favor to Mr Evans of the 3rd inst. relative to the South line of the 40 M acre tract, it will be sufficient to refer him to the title papers on which the Messers Willinks found their claims, and to state some circumstances accounting for the lapse of time during which the present location of their South line, though now confidently believed erroneous, has been acquiesced in by the Messers Willinks.

When recurring to the papers, it is unnecessary to give Mr G. any laborious history of the chain of title; it having come to the Messers Willinks, through and from the same sources, as that of those lands held by Mr Greig; on which a correct location of the South Line of the 40 M. acre tract, will advance about 30 chains.

The amicable arrangement entered into, by the Messers Willinks, and as well by Mr Greig’s predecessors, on the 22nd April, 1800, with Mr Thos. L. Ogden, stipulating that he should, at a sheriff’s sale, then shortly to take place, of the lands of Robert Morris lying west of Gorham and Phelp’s purchase, so called, become the purchaser, and then distribute the same to the several claimants, agreeably to instructions to be given, in writing, by Messers Alexander Hamilton, David A. Ogden and Thomas Cooper, is one common foundation for the rights, both of the Messers Willinks and Mr Greig. The great object of this arrangement was, undoubtedly, to settle and fix the lines and specific location of Robert Morris’ old grants; they having been made, without actual surveys and plottings, in the general. Though the title of the Messers Willinks derives its authenticity from transactions long prior to the said agreement of April 22, 1800, yet the specific and definite location of the lines of their tract, relatively to others claiming through Mr Morris, was controlled and governed by that agreement. So, also, was and is the adjoining tract, known as the Trustees land; a part of which is the land of Mr Greig.

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conveyances by metes and unalterable bounds to inclose more or less. The contents were fixed, and the distance of the South line, up the River, was more or less, as might be necessary to inclose the given quantity. The proprietorship of the tract was, by a suit in Chancery, vested in Messers Wilhelm and Jan Willink, upon their satisfying certain mortgage incumbrances, of prior lien to their own.

Mr Greig will find the agreement of April 22, 1800 recorded at the Secretary of State's Office, at Albany, in Vol. 40, fol. 117 &c. (I presume it is, also, recorded at Canandaigua tho' I do not know the fact). The deed of the sheriff of Ontario Co. (Roger Sprague) to Thomas L. Ogden, dated 13th May 1800, is recorded for Ontario Co. Vol. 6, fol. 415, &c.. The instructions of Messers Hamilton, Ogden and Cooper to Mr Ogden, is dated the 22 Jan. 1801 and recorded for Ontario Co. Vol. 9 fol. 221 &c.. The release of Thos. L. Ogden, in pursuance of said Agreement and instructions, together with Mr Governeur Morris, made to Messers Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers, Mortgagees and Trustees, for the 40 M. acre tract, is dated 10th Feb., 1801, and recorded for Ontario Co. Vol. 8, fol. 424.

Upon examining this last conveyance, Mr Greig will find what boundary lines are fixed, and how it was intended to ascertain the location of the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract.

I will barely remark, before passing to the second object of the present communication, that Mr Governeur Morris had possessed himself of the reversionary interest of Robert Morris, and therefore became a party to the paper of the 22 of April, 1800 and to that of the 10th Feb. 1801. It may not be out of place to observe further, that Thomas Fitzsimmons and others, the trustees of Robert Morris, attempted in the Supreme Court of the United States, to impugn the arrangements generally, among the Morris grantees as fixed by the releases of Mr T. L. Ogden, but failed; and since that time, those releases are the only correct data, for the fixing and settling of boundaries, among Robert Morris' grantees.

In accounting for the long acquiescence of the Messers Willinks in the present location of their South line, while conjecture as to the circumstances must of course be relied on, yet they will satisfy Mr Greig, that no designed delay has been a part of the case, but a reliance on what had been supposed correct. For the Messers Willinks it is sufficient, that thro' their Agents, they presumed the South line really included the requisite quantity, or as near it, as
could, under the circumstances of the windings of the River, be expected. On the part of the superintendents of their interests, as soon as the error was sufficiently ascertained to exist, to justify inviting an investigation, it has been submitted; and a small fractional deficiency would never have induced the investigation.

The peculiar circumstances under which former reliance, on the correctness of the location, was founded, and as well a mistake in the original return of the surveyor of the allotments of the tract, discovered by examination long after, are now related; to satisfy Mr Greig that the delay has been the force of circumstances, and the present invitation to a correct location stands justified by its real merits.

The allotment of the tract (by which I mean the sub-division of it into small compartments) was made, by a good practical surveyor, upon the traverse of the Genesee River, as made under the superintendence of the late Joseph Ellicott; at the time of the allotting the tract, the documentary evidences of lines and boundaries, were but little within the reach of the resident Agents, being lodged, either at the General Office at Philadelphia, or with the Bankers of the Holland Coy. in the City of New York. The surveyor would seem to have followed an old location of the tract, one used in describing the mortgaged premises or tract; and made anterior to the several conveyances by R. Morris to sundry purchasers of the lands lying east of what is known as the East Transit Meridian Line, and while no conflicting interests, East of that meridian, would be interfered with by a given location of the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract; tho' , several years before this allotting took place, the deed of Feb. 10, 1801 had been given, and with the express view of avoiding collision among these tracts lying on and bounded on their West line by said Transit Meridian. The surveyor ran South, along A. Craigie's East line to his South line, and "as much further due South as would by a line due East to the river contain the 40 M. acres" or rather he thought he had run so far as would include them. This running interfered with a tract of 50 M. acres granted to Saml. Ogden, as was found to be the fact, to the cost of the Messers Willinks, upon legal investigation. At the time of the releases from T. L. Ogden, it is very evident (tho' it would appear it was not within the knowledge either of Mr Ellicott or his surveyor when the allotting took place) the arbitrators had satisfied themselves that there was not sufficient distance along the East Transit, to satisfy the grants to Sterret, Church, Williamson and S. Ogden, without curtailing the West
line of the 40 M. acre Tract or giving them more breadth East and West. This was impracticable, for that whole breadth was required for those grants lying between the above named grants and the West line of Messers Gorham and Phelps's purchase. The demarkation laid down in the deed of 10th Feb. 1801 worked injury to none, as it avoided interfering with S. Ogden's North line, and merely advanced the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract upon those lands lying East of the Ogden Tract and North of the Harrison and Sterrett lands. But in fact the allotment was erroneous even upon its assumed data, and did not proceed near far enough South, even including what it took from the S. Ogden tract, in consequence of a singular error in making up the contents, as will be hereafter noticed. This return of the allotments ran on its North line, 12 miles West, intersecting the East line of A. Craigie's tract at the South point of the Le Roy, Bayard and Clarkson Tract, denominated the Triangular Tract; running South along A. Craigie's East line to his South line and as much farther due South as would with a line due East to the river inclose 40 M. ac. The return exhibited a surplus of acres on its face, but interfering or not regarding what was called the Ogden Tract, about as much as the excess, in the absence of more correct data, it is presumable suspicions of its general accuracy were prevented. Some 10 or 12 years since, the Ogden Tract by adjudication reinstated itself in its true locations, and abstracted from the survey of the 40 M. ac. Tract, some two hundred and odd acres, more than the excess appearing upon the face of the allotting survey. Even yet no suspicions of its general accuracy seemed to have been excited, as the deficiency was but two or three hundred acres; and did not justify disturbing the lines after so long a supposed accurate location of them.

At the time of the determination of the Messers Willinks to put this Tract in the market, and for a long time after it was opened for sale, those parts of it, bordering on the River, were reserved for the appreciation which was anticipated by opening the uplands of the Tract—therefore it was, in reference to their views in this particular, unnecessary, in the allotting it, for the market, to make small subdivisions of those parts, on the river, which were intended to be reserved. In conformity to this idea none was returned, by the surveyor, as specifically lotted, but those parts desired to be sold; the other parts were returned as unallotted Tracts; for they were not all in one body. On the return a schedule was made, composed of the allotted parts, containing together so much; and the unallotted parts, so much; which two items with the contents...
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investigation a few years since, of the contents of those
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specified on the survey, and which, by reason of sales of
part, it became necessary to ascertain specifically, it was
discovered that one piece had been included in the aggregate
of the allotted parts, and also in the aggregate of the
unallotted parts. This piece contained more than 1300 as.,
which error, when corrected and tested by an actual cal-
culation on the Traverse of the River, and the actual lines
of the several compartments as sold, and the present
location of the South line, leaves the deficiency requiring
the advance, on Mr Greig and others, alluded to by Mr
Vanderkemp in his letter to the first named gentleman. And
indeed the survey without even regarding the rights of Mr
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required its South line to have been advanced on Mr Greig
much farther than its present location.

The deed of 10th Feb. 1801 (by which both the
Messers Willinks, and those, thro' whom Mr greig holds,
were bound) follow the 40M. acre Tract along its North line,
West, 12 miles from the river to the Craigie Tract and the
point of the Triangular Tract; thence South along A.
Craigie's East line to the S. Ogden tract; thence East ,along
S. Ogden's North line to its (Ogden's) North East corner;
thence along S. Ogden's East line "So far due South" says
the deed "as will with a due east course to the river
Genessee inclose 40 M. acres". The undefined Southern ad-
vance being upon residuary lands, the balance only of which,
after satisfying various grants then made, was to be depos-
ited in "Trustees of Robert Morris".

There is no question that, but for the double addi-
tion made in summing up the contents of the tract, when it
was allotted for the market, the abstraction from those
contents, by the adjustment with the S. Ogden Tract, would
have elicited a thorough examination of that survey; which
is now satisfactorily ascertained to be deficient more than
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Mr greig will discover in a moment, on an examina-
tion of the deed, and inspection of its accompanying map,
recorded at Canandaigua Vol. 8, fol. 424, that the South
line of the 40 M. acre Tract bounds in part on the North
line of the S. Ogden Tract, and for the distance, from said
Ogden Tract to the River, upon a due East line, so far,
South of Ogden's North east corner, as will give to the
Messers Willinks 40 M. as. and if their South line be cor-
rectly located, as now held, the deficiency can only be
found in gross errors in the Traverse of the River. That I am very sure, in the first view of the Map, Mr Greig will perceive is out of the question. In addition, if that traverse were not in the general substantially accurate, the several grants of Robert Morris, interspersed as they are within the Residuary lands, and touching the Genesee River at some point or other, could never have maintained their relative position in relation to each other and their approach to, or distance from, the said River.

Respectfully,
John Lowber.

David E. Evans, Esq.
Land Office, Sept. 5, 1832.

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could, under the circumstances of the windings of the River, be expected. On the part of the superintendents of their interests, as soon as the error was sufficiently ascertained to exist, to justify inviting an investigation, it has been submitted; and a small fractional deficiency would never have induced the investigation.

The peculiar circumstances under which former reliance, on the correctness of the location, was founded, and as well a mistake in the original return of the surveyor of the allotments of the tract, discovered by examination long after, are now related; to satisfy Mr. Greig that the delay has been the force of circumstances, and the present invitation to a correct location stands justified by its real merits.

The allotment of the tract (by which I mean the sub-division of it into small compartments) was made, by a good practical surveyor, upon the traverse of the Genesee River, as made under the superintendence of the late Joseph Ellicott; at the time of the allotting the tract, the documentary evidences of lines and boundaries, were but little within the reach of the resident agents, being lodged, either at the general office at Philadelphia, or with the Bankers of the Holland Co., in the City of New York. The surveyor would seem to have followed an old location of the tract, one used in describing the mortgaged premises or tract; and made anterior to the several conveyances by R. Morris to sundry purchasers of the lands lying east of what is known as the East Transit Meridian Line, and while no conflicting interests, East of that meridian, would be interfered with by a given location of the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract; tho', several years before this allotting took place, the deed of Feb. 10, 1801 had been given, and with the express view of avoiding collision among these tracts lying on and bounded on their West line by said Transit Meridian. The surveyor ran South, along A. Craigie's East line to his South line, and "as much further due South as would by a line due East to the river contain the 40 M. acres" or rather he thought he had run so far as would include them. This running interfered with a tract of 50 M. acres granted to Saml. Ogden, as was found to be the fact, to the cost of the Messrs. Willinks, upon legal investigation. At the time of the releases from T. L. Ogden, it is very evident (Tho' it would appear it was not within the knowledge either of Mr. Ellicott or his surveyor when the allotting took place) the arbitrators had satisfied themselves that there was not sufficient distance along the East Transit, to satisfy the grants to Sterret, Church, Williamson and S. Ogden, without curtailing the West
line of the 40 M. acre Tract or giving them more breadth East and West. This was impracticable, for that whole breadth was required for those grants lying between the above named grants and the West line of Messers Gorham and Phelps' purchase. The demarcation laid down in the deed of 10th Feb. 1891 worked injury to none, as it avoided interfering with S. Ogden's North line, and merely advanced the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract upon those lands lying East of the Ogden Tract and North of the Harrison and Sterrett lands. But in fact the allotment was erroneous even upon its assumed data, and did not proceed near far enough South, even including what it took from the S. Ogden tract, in consequence of a singular error in making up the contents, as will be hereafter noticed. This return of the allotments ran on its North line, 12 miles West, intersecting the East line of A. Craigie's tract at the South point of the Le Roy, Bayard and Clarkson Tract, denominated the Triangular Tract; running South along A. Craigie's East line to his South line and as much farther due South as would with a line due East to the river inclose 40 M. ac. The return exhibited a surplus of acres on its face, but interfering or not regarding what was called the Ogden Tract, about as much as the excess, in the absence of more correct data, it is presumable suspicions of its general accuracy were prevented. Some 10 or 12 years since, the Ogden Tract by adjudication reinstalled itself in its true locations, and abstracted from the survey of the 40 M. ac. Tract, some two hundred and odd acres, more than the excess appearing upon the face of the allotting survey. Even yet no suspicions of its general accuracy seemed to have been excited, as the deficiency was but two or three hundred acres; and did not justify disturbing the lines after so long a supposed accurate location of them.

At the time of the determination of the Messrs Willinks to put this Tract in the market, and for a long time after it was opened for sale, those parts of it, bordering on the River, were reserved for the appreciation which was anticipated by opening the uplands of the Tract—therefore it was, in reference to their views in this particular, unnecessary, in the allotting it, for the market, to make small subdivisions of those parts, on the river, which were intended to be reserved. In conformity to this idea none was returned, by the surveyor, as specifically lotted, but those parts desired to be sold; the other parts were returned as unallotted Tracts; for they were not all in one body. On the return a schedule was made, composed of the allotted parts, containing together so much; and the unallotted parts, so much; which two items with the contents
of the roads laid out, comprised the whole contents. On an investigation a few years since, of the contents of those called unallotted parts, which had not been individually specified on the survey, and which, by reason of sales of part, it became necessary to ascertain specifically, it was discovered that one piece had been included in the aggregate of the allotted parts, and also in the aggregate of the unallotted parts. This piece contained more than 1300 acres, which error, when corrected and tested by an actual calculation on the Traverse of the River, and the actual lines of the several compartments as sold, and the present location of the South line, leaves the deficiency requiring the advance, on Mr Greig and others, alluded to by Mr Vanderkemp in his letter to the first named gentleman. And indeed the survey without even regarding the rights of Mr S. Ogden, when corrected in its true contents, would have required its South line to have been advanced on Mr Greig much farther than its present location.

The deed of 10th Feb. 1801 (by which both the Messers Willinks, and those, th'o whom Mr Greig holds, were bound) follow the 40M. acre Tract along its North line, West, 12 miles from the river to the Craigie Tract and the point of the Triangular Tract; thence South along A. Craigie's East line to the S. Ogden tract; thence East, along S. Ogden's North line to its (Ogden's) North East corner; thence along S. Ogden's East line "So far due South" says the deed "as will with a due east course to the river Genesee inclose 40 M. acres". The undefined Southern advance being upon residuary lands, the balance only of which, after satisfying various grants then made, was to be deposited in "Trustees of Robert Morris".

There is no question that, but for the double addition made in summing up the contents of the tract, when it was allotted for the market, the adstraction from those contents, by the adjustment with the S. Ogden Tract, would have elicited a thorough examination of that survey; which is now satisfactorily ascertained to be deficient more than 1500 acres.

Mr Greig will discover in a moment, on an examination of the deed, and inspection of its accompanying map, recorded at Canandaigua Vol. 2, fol. 424, that the South line of the 40 M. acre Tract bounds in part on the North line of the S. Ogden Tract, and for the distance, from said Ogden Tract to the River, upon a due East line, so far, South of Ogden's North East corner, as will give to the Messers Willinks 40 M. as, and if their South line be correctly located, as now held, the deficiency can only be
found in gross errors in the Traverse of the River. That I am very sure, in the first view of the Map, Mr Greig will perceive is out of the question. In addition, if that traverse were not in the general substantially accurate, the several grants of Robert Morris, interspersed as they are within the Residuary lands, and touching the Genesee River at some point or other, could never have maintained their relative position in relation to each other and their approach to, or distance from, the said River.

Respectfully,

John Lowber.

David R. Evans, Esq.
To all People to whom these presents shall come, 
greeting: Know ye, that we, the sachems, chiefs, and 
warriors, of the Five Nations of Indians, for, and in 
consideration of, the sum of two thousand one hundred 
pounds, lawful money of the State of New York, paid, 
and received by us, to our full satisfaction, of Oliver 
Phelps, of Granville, in the county of Hampshire, and 
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, and Nathaniel 
Gorham, of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, in 
the commonwealth aforesaid, and of which we do hereby 
release and discharge them, the said Oliver and Nathaniel; 
and particularly, in consideration of the covenant and 
engagement made and executed by the said Oliver Phelps, 
in behalf of the said Nathaniel and himself, by deed 
of even date with these presents, have given, granted, 
ceded, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed, and confirmed, 
and by these presents do hereby give, grant, cede, 
bargain, sell, alien, convey, and confirm, unto them, 
the said Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, and to their 
heirs and assigns, forever, all that territory or country 
of land lying within the State of New York, contained 
within, and being parcel of, the lands and territory, the 
right of pre-emption of the soil whereof, from the native 
Indians, was ceded by the State of New York aforesaid, 
to the Commonwealth aforesaid, by deed ofcession, 
executed at Hartford, by commissioners for that purpose, 
on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our 
Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, within 
the following limits and bounds, that is to say: Beginning 
in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of forty-two degrees north latitude, at a point distant eighty-two miles west from the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, as the said boundary line hath been run and marked by the commissioners appointed by the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively; and from said point or place of beginning, running west upon said line to a meridian which will pass through that corner or point of land made by the confluence of the Shanawaga and Creek (so called) with the waters of the Genesee river; thence, running north along the said meridian to the corner or point last mentioned; thence, northwardly along the waters of the Genesee river, to a point two miles north of Shanawageras village, so called; thence, running in a direction due west, twelve miles; thence, running a
direction northwardly, so as to be twelve miles distant
from the most westward bends of said Genesee river, to
the shore of the Ontario lake; thence, eastwardly
along the shores of said lake, to a meridian which will
pass through the first point or place of beginning above
mentioned; thence, south along said meridian to the
first point or place of beginning, aforesaid; together
with all and singular the woods, houses, streams, rivers,
ponds, lakes, upon, within, and in any wise appertaining
to, said territory; to have and to hold the above granted
and bargained premises, together with all the appurten-
ances and privileges therunto belonging, or in any wise
appertaining, to them the said Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel
Gorham, and to their heirs and assigns forever. And we,
the underwritten sachems, chiefs, and warriors, do
hereby covenant and engage, to and with the said Oliver
Phelps, Nathaniel Gorham, and their heirs, executors,
and administrators, that we will warrant and defend the
above granted and bargained premises to them, said
Oliver, Nathaniel, and their heirs and assigns, against
all claims whatsoever.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands
and seals, this eighth day of July, in the year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

Mohawks.

Hendricks Tekarihoga,  X (L.S.)
Jos. Brant and Thayendanegea, X (L.S.)
Thomas Shasennowane,  X (L.S.)

Onondagas.

Kanawagenton,  X (L.S.)
Sharatowase,  X (L.S.)
Oghnaongoghtet,  X (L.S.)

Onondagoes.

Yonghwanjowanen,  X (L.S.)
Sharonejowanen,  X (L.S.)
Otkwentagegtes,  X (L.S.)

-2-
Kagontenayen,  
Aragkhwente,  
Onareraaghhere,  
Kashighstoghare,  
Kayendakhengh,  

Gayogas.  

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The Female Governesses, or Chief Women.

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Senecas.

Teyohannahawnts, X (L.S.)
Ochonareyaghs, X (L.S.)
Karontowanings, X (L.S.)
Shothonwaas, X (L.S.)
Skanthogwaddig, X (L.S.)
Tekaghakatste, X (L.S.)
Shonoghsowha, X (L.S.)
Shiwarentonghkw, X (L.S.)
Kanasse, X (L.S.)
Tew topocharangea, X (L.S.)
Jonondaweaghtahsi, X (L.S.)
Shagoyaghwaha, X (L.S.)
Kayentwaghegh, X (L.S.)
Shorihowa, X (L.S.)
Karonghyagera, X (L.S.)
Tekanwaghsha, X (L.S.)
Arajongwacah, X (L.S.)
Taiskeek, X (L.S.)
Shogsharowana, X (L.S.)
Katsirgeron, X (L.S.)
Osawetrongh, X (L.S.)
Aonghwenjeghte, X (L.S.)
Taghongewonghsahnah, X (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
John Butler, Deputy Agent,
Sam. Kirkland, Superintendent in behalf of Massachusetts.

James Payne, Interpreter,
Elisha Lee,
Jos. Brandt,
Benj. Barton,
David Smith,
Ezl. Scott.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed March the 30th, 1788, I have attended a full and general treaty of the Five Nations of Indians, at the chief village in their territory, on Buffalo creek, alias Teyoheghscote, when the foregoing instrument or deed of conveyance, made to the Honorable Nathaniel Gorham, and Oliver Phelps, Esqrs. of a certain part of the lands belonging to the said Five Nations, the description and boundaries thereof being particularly specified in the same, was duly executed, signed, sealed, and delivered, in my presence, by the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the above mentioned
Five Nations, being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction and content.

And I do therefore certify and approve of the same.

Samuel Kirkland,
Missionary, superintendent in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

I, Henry Alline, notary and tellerion public, by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, dwelling and practising in Boston, within said Commonwealth, do hereby certify all whom it may concern, that the foregoing instrument or deed of conveyance, and caption thereon, are true copies from the originals, which were carefully examined and compared by me the said notary. Thus done at Boston aforesaid, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my notarial seal.

(L.S.) Henry Alline, Notary Public, 1790.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

By his Excellency John Hancock, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I do hereby certify, that Henry Alline is a notary public, within and for the county of Suffolk, in the said Commonwealth, duly constituted and sworn, and that, to his acts and attestations, as on this paper, full faith and credit is, and ought to be given, both in and out of court.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the public seal of the Commonwealth aforesaid to be hereunto affixed, this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini 1790, and in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

(L.S.) John Hancock.

By his Excellency's command:
John Avery, Jun. Secretary.
C. M. BURTON.
LIBRARY, 27 BRAINARD STREET.
TEL. 4119.

DETROIT, MICH. July 10, 1891.

Howard L. Odgore,
Dear Sir:

I will have the manuscript in my library examined and such as are written to or by Allen, copied or used by him. I remember also a letter of introduction which relates to Allen, a power of attorney &c.

Allen, I think, had a tract of land at the Grand River, possibly some connection with Brant. There are a few of Brant's letters, letters are chronologically arranged & bound in volumes. A diary of John Astin makes occasional reference to Allen.

These things I only remember as I have met them in reading the papers for other purposes.

I wish you could have a few days to visit my library & look the matter over for yourself. I might also, induce you to look at what I think is the finest library of works on patent & patent causes in the west. This is jointly owned by my brother, Charles J. Burton, and Mr. R. A. Parker.

Respectfully,

C. M. Burton.
Mr. H. D. Osgood

Dear Sir:

I am greatly obliged for your kindness in sending me your article on Indian Affairs and have had a copy made so that I might refer to it hereafter, if I should find anything new regarding Ebenezer Allen.

I return the original herewith. Since getting this paper I have found another of the orderly books of Gen. Wayne. My set of these orderly books is not yet complete but I have between 500 and 600 pages. The books were apparently scattered around among different members of the military family. The last one comes from the family of James Withenell who was one of our first territorial judges.

If I find anything regarding Allen, or anything in which I suppose you will be interested I will let you know.

Respectfully,

C. M. Burton
Mr. Homer, L. Osgood

Dear Sir:

Enclose copies of a few papers which I have been able to find regarding Ebenezer Allen. I am quite confident that I have somewhere seen an application of Allen for the grant of a large tract of land, which I was in the American State Papers but I do not find it there. Perhaps it was in some Canadian work.

There are a lot of letters in the "Scott" Collection in the Public Library at Toronto. There are doubtless some from Allen. Was Ebenezer related to Isaac and the other Vermont Allens?

I find he applied for a grant of land in Canada, see Archives at Ottawa (Q. 282-1 page 350-351). You can obtain this by applying to Mr. Douglas Brymner, Ottawa.

I find another application (Q. 290-1 page 724). These applications frequently contain important facts.

I find mention of Ebenezer Allen in Missouri Territory, see 19th American State Papers (20, 1834), 601.

There are quite a number of references to Ebenezer in the Vermont Hist. Soc. Collections, but you have doubtless seen these. I clipped from a copy a long article in which reference was made to Ebenezer, but I cannot find my hand on the clipping just now.

I keep a lady busy in my clothing, all the time, but the walk increases to just for her. If I run across anything more useful send it along.

Very truly,

C. M. Burton
Ebenzer Allen

Indian Treaties—Mitchell series no. 1X + X. J.P. 170, 253, and 454.

Short biography of Col. Eben. Allen of the N.A. Corp. and its Rangers in 1777, by Dr. Melvin Barnes.

I do not possess a copy of this pamphlet, but there is one in the Union, Historical Society Library.

Governor & Council, Vermont, vol. 4, has a number of references.


Letter from Ebenzer Allen to Pres. Congress (Chas. Bondinot) Aug. 13, 1784, regarding Indians. This letter is not printed but can be found in State Department Archive, Chas. A. no. 78, vol. 1, p. 433.

U.S. Nis. & Gen. Register, vol. 10 & 30, Allen family.

[Signature]

[Reference]

(1805) 17 Ann. State Police (1834 Ed.) p. 644

Dr. Eben Allen a voter in Detroit in 1791

VIII Mich. Pro. Col. 509 & 511

[Handwritten note]
Your text is not readable due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a legal document or a record of some sort, but the details are unclear. If you provide a clearer version or a transcription, I would be able to assist you better.
In a Memorandum dated 13th Oct. 1796 occurs the following:

"Received from Mr. Allan the following papers which I promised to return as soon as I would be done with them: Declarations in the cases following in order to make judgment rolls.

J. McGregor vs Barres
Samuel vs Peter Bate
John Westwright vs James & John Acton vs Smith
Patterson vs. Hardest (same as Beauchief Delin vs Ambros)
Same vs Same
McGregor vs Barres
Acton vs Smith."

An Extract from a letter to Alexander Henry of Montreal, then in New York, dated 25th of August, 1795, written from Grenville.

"The by this day have received the news from Detroit that Madame Bate has sold her lands on the American side of River U for $39000, per acre, the whole amounting to 41400 acres. Col. Allen of Grand Isle in the State of Vermont is said to be the purchaser."

In Mr. Ackrie’s List of Expected Remittances for Sept 30, 1796 to be made to Mr. Ackrie’s account. McEill in Montreal.

occurs the item: "Israel Roland & Allen $224 - 16 - 18."
Dr. Sir,

The bearer hereof Mr. Ebenezer Allen has applied to me to know if there is any merchant into which I think would advance a small Indiaman cargo on getting security for the payment, as I think, you wrote me last year of having ordered out goods to that port. I and perhaps have not declared, of these, I mentioned you to him, he says his plans are to go to the Wisconsin or, I believe the Joe River, and he will acquaint you with the details of his scheme, if this, or the place of trade, I am no judge you are, a small dealer, you yourself I therefore have no advice to give respecting the intended trade, nor must you consider me as unscrupulous in any respect should matters not turn out well, for intentions are to serve both.

Mr. Allen is not my debtor, nor to my knowledge, does he owe any merchant here. I have seen his deed from Government for about between two and three thousand acres of land, a part of which he has sold for £300 and I believe, little or no payment is made yet, nor has he given receipt as I understand for what he sold, but intends to do so, and take mortgages, which mortgages I suppose is to be the security for the payment of the goods he may get of you or any other, I have heard that Allen is a great planter and will on his lands have excellent fencing therefore must be valuable. I have only to add that Mr. Allen is as active and enterprising a man as any in the province, and perfectly sober. These are my opinions the business fair for both sides so far as I have, to my knowledge, therefore do as you think fit.

(Signed) J.A. (John Askin)

Addressed to Mr. Allen & Henry, Montreal, by Mr. John Askin
agreement, you know the trouble & expense. I have bin
let in putting in force this plan. I trust to you to
finish this business, & rely on your word & honor.
I hope to hear from you by Mr. Jones from Mr.
Your linchka. Humble servant
E. Allan

Mr. John Askins Esq.


The Sir

Dear sir,

You are no doubt conscious, containing the joint
note I signed, with Breal, Roland, of one hundred
and twenty pounds or there abouts, with them I will
pay as I come, as to mine. My power, I wish you to call
both. Mr. Rowe administrates for about fifty pounds
Nyarke Carney wish Mr. Row deceased of the Childers
as will appear by the records of court & indorse what
Evere you receive on the note of Roland & mine.
& the Talent I will pay & retain your most obedient
E. Allan

To John Askins Esq.


Detroit, November 30, 1801

Sir,

Doctor Allan is so kind as to call to hand, if I have
any command, I need to answer your letter, I cannot
find it, but I remember, it was perfecting payment of your
joint note with Mr. Roland. This I really do not wish to push
you as any manner you want money, unless I hope
you will not defer payment much longer.

I am sir, your most obedient servant

E. Ebenezer Allan
41 River Thames

Mr. John Askins Esq.
Cattaragus Reservation.
April 10th 1876.

My dear friend Dr. Mills.

Your letter of the 3rd I have received.

The paper you sent me with the description of Indian Allen on Mt. Morris Tract I am very much pleased with. The oldest daughter of Indian Allen (Polly.) married a white man by the name of Crow, he was a very bad man, a complete horse thief and was in company with a man by the name of Greig Allen, one of Indian Allen's sons from a white woman. Indian Allen had three wives, two white women and one Indian. Polly Allen died about five years ago on the river Thames, Canada West, leaving one daughter. Cloe married a white man by the name of Cooper of whom one son is now living on this Reservation by the name of Sylvester Cooper. Cloe lost her husband about forty years ago or over. She married again a man by the name of Seely they having a son now living on this Reservation by the name of William Seely. Cloe died nearly forty years ago on the Buffalo Reservation.

Your Friend

Thomas Jameson
Chalana, Jan'y 23, 1794.

Dear Sir,

Eskimonic research on the part of the Secretary of the Dept. has revealed little about Allen. One thing he was not on the regular staff. The Dominnward Archivist has found his name, but his books and papers are not accessible for research being still under the influence of the fire in the western block. We will bear your wish for information in mind & if he gets away will send it home for you.

There is what we have so far.

Sincerely,

List of officers in the Indian Dept.


2. Ebenezer Allen (Sgd since 1777, remains to form this book ending.

(What had he had been up to?) This list was signed by John Johnson.

Enrolled in a letter of the John Johnson dated 7th Apr. 1783 is a list headed "Plafer of the officers and interpreters to that may be reduced in the usual manner."
District of the Indian Dept. in
York in District. In this list are
the names of four captains, eight
lieutenants, and four volunteers.
One of the volunteers is your friend
Ebenezer Allen.

Under the following Extract from
an Order in Council of May 17 1794,
Taked ah Neechaka, Country of Lincoln.

"Ebenezer Allen
and associates
praying for a township
Ordered, That Mr. Allen having
served as an officer in the Indian
Dept. have a parish of five thousand
acres that John I. Dunwell have
a parish of ten thousand acres
And to every settler that Mr. Allen
shall bring in his hundred acres

Hope this may be of some
use to you. Always command me
Please command me to Mr. Jell
and assure him that I am a devoted
man of "Pero Invincible." Kindest
regards to the young ladies & yourself

Yours always

[Signature]
Rochester Dec 1789

Mr. 14 Lo. Ogden

Dear Sir,

I find no material mistakes in this map. There are some slight errors of draughting but they are of little consequence.

Respectfully,

G. H. Harris
London, Ontario 29 Dec 1891

My dear Mr. [Name]

I much hope this letter finds you well. I trust you are enjoying yourself very much. I hope that you have fully recovered from the effects of "Fugia" which I hear is a very costly practice. It is followed by an immediate jump into the water, where a blanket is thrown over you. Your type-written notes will be highly enjoyed by those who like myself are interested in all questions involving the political history of the United States and Canada during the time when we were "Uncle Tom's". There is nothing at all satisfactory about "Uncle Tom's" - and the result of my recent visit to the United States. I trust you will forward your letter as soon as possible. I have been informed that the contents of which I sent you on 11th inst. are under the care of the Chief Superintendent of Indians from this Department.
woman with a common education, named a man named Crow. He had a daughter named Mary. Mary married Mr. Crow. She had a daughter named Mary, who is now a widow. She is on a visit of acquaintance in New York.

She is the daughter of one of the ladies who married a man named Cooper. Mary Allan got a Grant of the Western Front in America. She now lives in Kentucky. I sent you a former letter containing Z 360 as the daughter of Benjamin Allan.

Mille St. Clair, otherwise Mille de St. Clair, also got a Grant of the Front in Kentucky. She lives in Canada. She must have been in her 20s when she received the news of her death. She was married after her father's death. She lived in New York as one of her sons in 1825.

I told her that she was one of the women who lived with her mother Milie St. Clair. It is the Allan Settlement in Western New York. She is the son of
I am [name removed] from [name removed]. I am writing to you today because [reason for writing].

I understand the importance of [specific topic or issue]. As such, I am writing to you in the hopes that [specific request or action].

Please take the time to consider my request, as I believe it is in the best interest of [specified audience or entity].

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
State of California, except however that
Hills black conveyed to Gregory Allen
& William Allan. The second in Oma
doe which I mentioned above. The
Consideration being examin'd for conclude
that Gregory was also in four. They both
afterwards tried the case. Gregory went
with a party from Deloraine to California
in 1849. That's all on the by. Indictedly
Killed a stevedore. The party were surrounded
After the Lucas & the party of Gregory
who was killed on the first.

White wife, Lucy, to Hills Gregory &
She is called in the conveyance of the
Deloraine. This is granted to Berkeley Allen
had a daughter named Joanna who
lived with a man named Taylor who
lived in Allen's house. Joanna afterwards went to live at Oro and Cape
Moll. Where the party of the commander will
live. - White wife who was probably
The Lucas Chalmers ran whatever. From Allen
Berkeley Allen. 5th
7th Dec.
was built - Opposite the Point about 1817, &
then his tenant sold him, he came back & built a small store on the Point, & a house. He
built another house on the corner of the
Creek, & it burned twice, & it then burned
2 or 3 times. It was then rebuilt. The little
Church & the two houses in the Point
were the first village of Delaware, all
ruined before the year 1822. The present Village is about
a mile from the old one. That
place where the old Clark house was,
about 1816 was burned on
some part of it & the land, which are
now divided from the Delaware land by
the creek, which there is all the
history of the Alleghans that can get at
the present time. I could pick up more
of these, but it is hard & yet at people

and she would have been gone long before you if it were anything further in which I can assist in your researches — only let me know in advance at your hearing — you can refer to my letter of 23. I fear this one may have brought out some slight differences in liquid & what I said in the other I have not time to pursue at present — so I should have to detain it for some longer time.

Hope you have not received your letters as this by keeping you waiting too long.

I would like to see your work — when it is completed — I shall look forward with much pleasure in the chance of meeting you this year.

[Signature]
You could arrange for a visit to Lake Fishingerine on Lake Flower where there is a quantity of good duck shooting. I have a quantity of good duck shooting for you & a couple later Charity. I would like to show you Delaware & the lands up your letter a cause with down the River, Thack & Cane, which I have often taken thoroughly enjoyed. I can show you all the romantic & historic spots on our way down. It is only 125 miles. I think you a happy need you. Love your very best W. C. A. M.
Every test cannot be made more satisfactory
information for you, but I have done my best.

Of interest in this question is the actual
deliere delivered to

from Strange to Shakespear at that time.

Allen was a close friend, Shakespear he was one
a close friend. If you can give any
information from someone? The Mayor's
Office for London was kept there at that time
and the original documents of the late, by

Shakespear for the Delaware County seat was now
in the Black Book's Office. Back the
old walls were not built in London when
the County Hall was repaired from
the former London District.

If however,

there were at any time any official from

then in the same office [i.e., the

were all destroyed by fire about 1876 at the

or opposite Office, as it was called a

if was a standard of land in his Office. The

Office was burnt down by the enemy.

Wright, Monument Avenue, was found.
old official document, some account of Sherr.  

Last year or three years here will let your know,  

I am a little in doubt as to the correctness of some  
of your information about him, and am very much of  
the opinion that he was not a partaker in the American  
side, in the war of 1812, or his relations would never  
have received the grants granted in 1840.  

Believe me your most sincerely  

W. E. J.  

Howard  

Rochester  

E Y
London, Ontario

29 Nov 1897

My dear Sir,

I have had "Allan" on the brain for some days in the hope of being able to write from difficulties in this matter. I am aston-ished to hear of the supposed will and I am of the opinion that the letter made one. The arrangement with Mr. S. H. Grant was made in 1887. Shortly after his Delaware which he sold to Mr. S. H. Grant. He sold me a Con. of George Grant in 1886. I made them a Con. of George Grant in various lots as "being all that I had to grant at Estate." All of the George Grant was then sold to Mr. C. H. Grant. George Grant was then sold to Mr. C. H. Grant. George Grant did not execute the deed but sold to Mr. C. H. Grant. The Conveyance is to John H. Grant.
The conveyance to Andrew Webster for 60 a. of land
was dated in 1801.

The conveyance also bought the right of a "man
Montforton" to some lands in Township 
No. 10 Borough, now in Co. Elgin — which in
1803 he conveyed some Thomas Smith of land
back 76 acres. for about
$700

Yet of all these traces of Deering's body
there — mentioned in your letters of June 1828 of
a lot in Delaware, which he lived in 1808 of

A strong reason

for my thinking that E. A. did not make
a claim in this. in 1823. It was E. A. and
his interest in a certain tract of land in Town-
hip 10 (opposite to the River James
,
Thompson said) "granted to Hillis Allen, 
by the Crown in trust for her & young Michael

Thompson, of which the 3rd Edition is one."
No doubt but that Millie Allan was one of the younger wives of Robert, being left poor has some claims upon her for the day which obtained her this grant. Now there is no trace of this grant till 1891 after the Convenience by others of his interest for a man named Sprague. In 1891, Millie Allan, William Allan, [illegible] Allan, & Millie Allan, got individual grants from the Govt. of the day of different portions of the lands due to the Warrant to Millie Allan.

Now take these last names to have been the Fleming long ago two daughters of Millie Allan. Mary married a man named Allan & had a daughter named Magdalen who married a man named MacDonald. Millie Allan I cannot trace. Millie Allan, I have been also William & he. Millie Allan & I do not remember but they are dead and this is the land. Mary Allan once had a daughter Magdalen but her Share of the so-called "Special Grant" which was also shared among mentioned above.
individually. The only one of the tribe alive is 11 year old Mary Bowe. She is not at home.

The reason I am writing to you positively as few people in the tribe have been to the hospital.

I have been well at the time of this letter, as they were a Crooked Cat friend to deal with. I traveled up the Shasta River and the weather was very pleasant. I received your appointment for the nurse to come at the time. Mary, I know last Saturday night.

Delmar was sent for care on Monday.

If you were ever hurtful or unkind to Delmar in any way, let us forget it. I have written to the chief, and the tribe thought that the idea of being a bit of a pain was nothing to them. They were all a bit like him.
I cannot find anyone who remembers Sheney—All the old people are dead who
from personal knowledge or hearing were
likely to know anything about him
I went yesterday to Ulverston where Mr
Mr. Dougall, [Apostle] Allan or Cross
but the old time to Ulverston lies in
February. I might not be back for 6
months. The old Ulverston was strong
with Ulverston in those times past. She
dad could not tell me anything about
his ancestry. When she told
woman returned (or ever the story) would
try to learn to tell me something of her
history, that Paul Cattan they are of
the Ulverston. They have just
heard today of a son of Mr. Allan. He is dead
in Ulverston in this City. Sent by a friend her
by last letter from him with writing about well let you know—
Lam
July 11, 1896.

Captain D. H. Kelton,
U. S. Army, C/a War Dept.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In your "Annals of Fort Macinac", you give the date of the British evacuation in 1796 as October. I am looking up this subject as a smaller portion of a larger one, and would be much pleased to learn where I can find the original documents or the original references from which you obtain that date.

The favor of an early reply would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

(Dictated).

(1 enclosure).

Dear Sir.

After a visit to Ottawa where I read a lot of old letters, reports, etc., I figured out that the month of October was O.K., and if not mistaken, I think I fixed it as the first week in the month.

Yours truly,

D. H. Kelton.

36 West Newton St., Boston, Mass., July 14, 1896.
From Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement.

"In the early days of the Settlement, one Ebenezer Allen, of the town of Delaware, was the prolific source of a good share of the business done by the Court. He was one of several incorrigible citizens that formed a part of the new settlement at the town of Delaware at this time. He brought more than one of his neighbors to Long Point for assault and battery and other misdemeanors, and finally he was caught in the meshes of the law on a charge of forgery. He was tried, convicted and imprisoned in the jail at Turkey Point. He found it pretty cold there in the winter time, without a fire, and on Dec. 11th 1805 we find the following entry in the Journal:

"Ebenezer Allen, a prisoner in the district jail, prayed the court to allow him the use of a fire. Ordered that he be allowed the use of a fire provided he secure the Sheriff to his satisfaction, and if the Sheriff be willing to comply with the conditioned order and not otherwise."

From the same source:

"One Andrew Westbrook and this Ebenezer Allen each claimed a certain axe which was in the possession of the Court, and the court ordered that the axe "be left with Job. Loder, the jailer until the next jail delivery."

The sessions of the Long Point Settlement court were held in the tavern of Job. Loder at Turkey Point.
From the narrative of Lobbous Fish as it appears in the Rochester Historical Society publication for the year 1927.
1783, Apr. 14. Washington to Maclean. Informing him of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace; that the necessary documents had been sent to Haldimand but that on account of the distance and the delay that must take place in receiving orders from Quebec, he had sent this unofficial notice to prevent hostile movement on either side.

C. A. 1886: 272; B. 103: 79.

1783, May 1. Resolve in Congress to announce peace to the Indians.

May 3. Washington to President of Congress, charging him with the making of frontier posts along the River.

1783, May 3. Lincoln to Irvine.
Irvin, 188.

1783, May 3. V. B. Lincoln, (Secty. of War), to officer commanding at Oswego, (Ross) stating that Congress had directed him to inform the Indian nations that peace has been agreed on and to announce the pacific disposition of the U. S. to the tribes. Asks that Mr. Bull, charged with the message, may have assistance to this end.


1783, May 3. Gen. Lincoln to Ephraim Douglas, informing him of the terms of his message to the Indians, in accordance with the resolution of Congress; Mr. Bull is charged with a similar message to the Indians of Oswego and Niagara.

A similar letter to DePeyster follows.
B. 103: 129.

1783, May 4. Maclean to Washington, acknowledging receipt of his letter (of Apr. 14,) and stating that a copy of His Majesty's proclamation had been sent him, which he had communicated to Major DePeyster at Detroit, to prevent the disagreeable consequences that might arise to the people of the U. S. from the improper conduct of Gen. Clark in the Indian country. x x x x
Assures Washington of the care he (Maclean) has taken to prevent acts of hostility and to show him Haldimand's anxiety on this point, he encloses an extract from letter from Haldimand dated in February, forbidding acts of hostility or retaliation. The Indians meditated no acts of cruelty against the frontiers. x x

1783, May 5. Maclean to Haldimand, enclosing the correspondence with Washington. Trusts that his letter to Washington is approved, but he thought it his duty to defend the Indians against false aspersions.
B. 103: 141. C. A. 1886; 302.

1783, May 13. Maclean to Mathews. It would be good policy to keep Joseph Brant in Canada for some time and to get him to write to David and Aaron (Hill?) that they are not to be forgotten. Joseph knows too much and too little; though a good fellow, he is a perfect Indian, and after picking up news, true and false, he might do mischief if he returned. x x x. Joseph said that England had sold the Indians to Congress and these people might bye and bye retaliate and try to ingratiate themselves with Congress.
1783, May 13. Maclean to Haldimand. x x x. David and Aaron (Hill?) thought of settling at Genesee but will wait till Joseph arrives. All quiet and he hopes will remain so if rum and presents arrive. x x x. David and Aaron report to Butler that they had an invitation from the Western Indians to attend a conference. Does not believe that a message was received and has forbidden David to go.

May 18, Maclean to Haldimand. Reports the state of the Indians as to the boundaries and of the reports brought by the Oneida Indians of the bloody threats made by Schuyler against the Indians and whites, especially Sir John Johnson and Butler. "The Indians from the surmises they have heard as to the boundaries look upon our conduct as treacherous and cruel; they told me they could not believe that our King could pretend to cede to America what was not his own to give or that the Americans would accept from him what he had no right to grant. x x x x, that it was impossible x x x, to imagine that the King of England should pretend to grant to the Americans all the whole country of the Indians lying between the lakes and the fixed boundaries as settled in 1768 between the colonies and the Indians or that any part of it could be claimed by the Americans or granted by the English to them. x x x they were but a handful of small people but they would die like men, which they thought preferable to misery and distress if deprived of their hunting grounds. x x x He (Maclean) had sent them away content, telling them that the Oneidas had deceived them and that the Americans would not wish the loss by war of their own people for the sake of a few miles of desert. x x x x. The report of Schuyler's threat had already made a number of Delawares quit Buffalo Creek, cross at Fort Erie and go to Grand River 50 miles
June 4, 1813
Fort Pitt.
Douglass to Irvine.
Irvine, 413.

June 7, 1813
Douglass to Irvine.
Irvine, 414.

"14, Oswego
Ross to Mathews, xx. Has forwarded the bearer of a letter (a Moravian preacher) to Niagara.

"16, Niagara
Maclean to Gen. Lincoln. That his letter has been received and that the mission with which Mr Bull was charged had been officially executed some time ago by order of Gen. Haldimand. Points out that Mr Bull could not be allowed to visit the Indians and that when his (Lincoln's) letter was delivered Mr Bull's mission was at an end.

"17, Delaware town.
Ephraim Douglas to H. Elliot. Announcing in friendly terms that he is charged with a mission from the U.S. Congress to the Indians and asking Elliot to be present at the meeting.

"17, Niagara
Maclean to Haldimand. Sends the correspondence with Gen. Lincoln. The Moravian who brought the letter is a poor old Buck, his son and daughter had been put to death in the massacre of the Moravians at Fort Pitt by Col. Davidson; the remnant are settled about 20 miles from Detroit where Bull and his companions wish to join them and never place themselves near Congress, as they would rather retire beyond Hudson's Bay. Sends Albany papers x x
Schuyler, there is little doubt, is the principal person concerned in these inflammatory publications, as he is a large purchaser of the confiscated estates of loyalists.

B. 103: 203. C. A. 1886: 342

June 28, Niagara

Maclean to Haldimand. It is scarcely possible to know how to behave with the designing hypocritical Americans. They have emissaries constantly among the Indians. x x x If there are any white men among those sent last Col. Butler and he are of opinion that the consent of the chiefs should be obtained to bring them here to be sent out to Carlton Island till His Excellency can be heard from and to send the Indians back, escorting them to a distance from the frontier. The Americans may pretend that they cannot prevent their Indians coming to see the Indians in Canada, but this is all a farce; if there may not be some sinister design, they would not openly.


" 29, Niagara

DePeyster to Maclean. "The enclosed is this instant come to hand. I have despatched Mr Elliot to fetch in this favourite of congress lest he do mischief among the Indians."

JUne 29, Detroit

DePeyster to Douglas.


July 2 Conference with Indians at "Toriota" by Butler. Schuyler's Land


July 6, Douglas to Irvine. Irvine, 414.

July 7, DePeyster to Maclean, reporting his conference with Douglas and McCully sent by the U. S. Congress to treat with the Indians. He has recommended them to go to Niagara, to which they have agreed.

July 7,

DePeyster to Maclean. Is happy that Douglas and McCully have embarked; suggests that they had better return home by Lake Champlain.

DePeyster to Maclean. Is happy that Douglas and McCully have embarked; suggests that they had better return home by Lake Champlain.


July 8,


" 10,

DePeyster to Irvine.

Irvine, 416.

" 9

Maclean and Haldimand to Maclean.

Maclean and Haldimand to Maclean. x x x The speech attributed to Schuyler he (Maclean) believes to be a fabrication, as although he has no great opinion of Schuyler, he cannot believe he could use such expressions.

Arrival of Brant. x x x Maclean is angry with Butler for recommending the Indians to send two men of consequence to meet the vagabond Oneidas. Brant has succeeded in having runners sent after the two who had gone, with orders to bring them back.


July 12,

Washington to Haldimand, (Steuben's mission).

Writings VIII: 461.

" 13,

Maclean to Douglass.


" 16,

Douglass to Maclean.

Maclean to Douglass.


" 17,

DePeyster to Maclean; Hopes that the missionaries from Gen. Lincoln have been sent round by Oswego or Lake Champlain; it would be dangerous for them to travel from Detroit to Fort Pitt. x x x The two Moravians will remain quietly at their own plantation near Detroit.

July 17, Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing letters from DePeyster respecting the Commissioners from Congress. Stating how he received and treated Douglas and McCully and sent them off satisfied by the way of Oswego.


Copy of letter to Douglas dated 16th July follows. B. 103: 268, and from Douglas and Maclean of the same date. B. 103: 271.


List furnished by Ephraim Douglas of captives taken by the Indians since beginning of spring of 1783.


Aug. 12


Aug. 18, Report Douglass to Lincoln, Secty. of War.


Sept. 7, Sir John Johnson to Haldimand; transmitting copy of a speech from Schuyler to the Six Nations Indians. Butler had advised the chiefs to wait for his (Johnson's) advice before answering it; he is sending off the answer desiring them to wait till His Excellency's sentiments are known. x x x.


" 11, Montreal. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. The speech by Schuyler has been received. It deserves and he will neither be surprised nor sorry should it receive a spirited reply. Tell Indians to continue moderation and forbearance. x x


Sept. 13, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand x x x. The Indians are well disposed. Schuyler sent them a speech lately denying he ever sent them any threatening messages.

B. 103: 352. C. A. 1886: 39g.

Sept. 14, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. The Indians with the approval of Butler, sent a belt and message to Schuyler assuring him that they were well disposed to peace and friendship with congress. x x

B. 103: 355. C. A. 1886: 40g.

Sept. 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Has received speech of Six Nation Indians in answer to Schuyler's. x x It falls short of the spirit and energy which has distinguished the speeches of the Six Nations.


Oct. 22, Loyal Village. Answer by the Six Nation and confederate Indians to the speech of Gen. Schuyler dated at Saratoga the 29th. July 1783; the answer is signed by Jo. Brant.


Oct. 30, Haldimand to Major Hoyes directing him to transfer the command of Niagara to Col.
DePeyster and to hand him over all papers or orders received from Brigadier Maclean.

Nov. 2,  Hoyes to Haldimand,
Allen's arrest in Oct. and escape
Nov. 1.  B. 103: 398.
Nov. 25:  New York City evacuated March 1779: 499
B. 103: 409.

1784. Jan. 5, Hoyes to Mathews, Traders, invited by
Allen, visit Genesee.
B. 103: 419.

Jan. Schuyler's speech to the deputations
Schenectady of the Six Nations.

Mar. 6 & 7. Meeting held at the request of the Sachems
Niagara and chiefs of the Six Nations in consequence
of a speech by Schuyler sent to them in
answer to their speech sent last fall by
Peterus and Little Beard.

Mar. 17. Battle to S. Johnson, including copy of Schuyler's speech of March 7.

Mar. 17, Hoyes to Mathews. The Indians sent down
to Albany with a letter from Brant to
Schuyler have returned; the chiefs are
satisfied with what has been done. x x
B. 103: 421.  C. A. 1886: 422.
My Act of Arch 25, 1783 directs Council of appointment to select 3 Comrs of Ind. Affairs - all their acts.

Council assembled June 27, 1783 - Abram Cayley, Peter Schuyler & Henry Green.

My Act of Apr 6, 1784 the Governor with these 3 Comrs were authorized & appr. others with
them in entering into agreements with the Indians &


Clinton dealt with Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga & Seneca

Indian war as former Mlks. - Ref to

Communication made to Gen Schuyler.

Meeting of Loyal Village - Lake Senaca - May 17, 1784

June 6, 1784. Indian war continues as before. Ref to

Message from Southern Indians that 200 Indians had

Comes to 676. wife & was burying lands.

If any person shall come to Oneida bands at

Weedilla and dwell Nov 2 of 46 Was 126. 73 w

Army with a hostage under US treaty 93 x 676

Peter the Minn. on Oneida chief in Council

June 26, 1785. Said to Comrs said

"The land that you apply for in our Darr-

Hunting County & the Northern one

Reason hunting County -

Oneida & Tuscarora) deed June 28, 1785

And Treaty L U 147 3575. 3575. 3575.

Oneida Council with my Comrs at Albany 110

March 26, 1787

If you come on said

Comes to my memory. Also on

The honor of the hunting is maintained & the customs of families. 17

Comes to 1787. Indian rooms to 1787. We think of our land in

©
Sir:—

Quebec, April 11th, 1781.

The Colonel's objection to Mr. Allen as an officer in his corps, I think very reasonable, but the services he has already performed and those that may be expected from him merit attention and I hope his conduct in the Indian Department will produce it for him in that line.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Fred Haldimand.

Endorsed, No. 5 Date, 1781.

Page 37.

To Brigadier General Powell, of the 11th of April, 1781.
The information of Voir. Allen of Col. Johnson's Department, who was sent up against the Canadas in last March, with a party of Tuscaroras, and returned this instant 12th May, and of other persons brought in lately to Niagara, 1781.

That he arrived at Montague Township, Sussex County, in the Jerseys on the 23rd ultimo, and after reconnoitring and getting some craft for his party to cross the river, he attacked the settlement on the 26th ultimo, and after some resistance burnt six houses, two grist mills and three saw mills, killed seven rebels in action, took 3 prisoners and brought off 3 friends of Government, being obliged to retreat as the country was alarmed and about 150 men coming against him. That on his return he burnt De Chay's Fort in Pensilvania; says they killed upwards of 12 head of cattle and 10 horses and that the party are bringing in eight horses. That one of his party was badly wounded, but will be in when the rest arrives.

Endorsed,
Intelligence received from persons brought in by Col. Johnson's Indian party.
12th May 1781.

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Sir:—

John Abiel and party arrived here on the 18th. instant with a prisoner, taken near Geneirohars named Wolfe, who says he had heard, that the French had recruited last Fall and Winter in Philadelphia, and that cannon were brought near Albany where it was reported an expedition was intended against Canada; however, the cannon was lately carried back and no farther talk of an army going to the northward.

He also says that a considerable number of Hanoverian troops were arrived at New York. That Colonel Ethan Allen is an open enemy to the Congress; that he had killed 10 of the rebels, upon which they killed 12 of his men, and that Allen is recruiting with the greatest expedition.

To-morrow a party of Senecas sets off, intending to strike at Wicoming; if anything particular happens, I will write to you rather than to Capt. Welles, by which means you will receive it the sooner.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Ebenzer Allen.

Lient. Col. Butler.
Chemisico, April 22dst, 1782.

SIR:—

This day a Tuscacora, a runner, arrived here, who says the party to which he belonged had been at Wyoming, where they took 5 prisoners. The rebels pursued them to Wylosyn, and wounded one of the chiefs through the body, so that they were obliged to run and lose the prisoners, except 13 of which they killed and scalped. They were informed by the prisoners that 600 men were at Wyoming.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Ebenezer Allen.

Lieut. Col. Butler.
"Extract of speech delivered to Brig. Gen. Maclean by the principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nation Indians assembled in Council, at Niagara, Decr. 11, 1782."

Tioquanda speaker.


"We thank * * * * * * * * as it gives us the power to lay before him (General Maclean) and Colo. Butler the result of our deliberations in a late Council of the Chiefs, held at one of our villages in consequence of intelligence received from our Brothers the Shawanees informing us of their late misfortune; their lower towns having been cut off by the perfidious cruel Rebels, at a time when they and we were forbid to go to War, and directed to cease hostilities by the great General your Brother the King of England and upon our agreeing to obey the orders of the General, the perfidious Rebels have taken advantage of our inactivity and have come like Thieves in the night when the Shawanees Warriors were out at their hunting Grounds surrounded one of their towns and murdered all the women and children. We therefore * * * * * * * * let the great General know that we shall remain no longer idle and see our Brothers and people destroyed by these cruel Rebels. * * * * * * * * We therefore desire the great General to assist us heartily in sharpening our Axe. * * * * * * * * We are persuaded there is no reliance to be had on the faith or promises of the Rebels, whose unparalleled cruelty lately destroyed the poor innocent Moravian Indians, their near neighbors, who never went to war against them or any other people, yet under the Cloak of Friendship they murdered them in cold blood and reduced their Bones to ashes that the murder might not be discovered".

In the year 1779 when the Rebels attacked the villages of the Six Nations their cruelty was equally great for at the Onondaga Town (of which I am one of the Principal chiefs) they put to death all the women and children except some young women whom they carried away * * * * and were afterwards put to death in a more shameful manner, yet the people call themselves Christians." * * * * * * * * * * * * We are therefore resolved that we will in future act upon our own principle and shew them no lewdity or Mercy." * * * * * * * * * * * *
In Council, April 4th, 1783.

Gentlemen,

The particular Circumstances of this state render an attention to Indian affairs indispensably necessary; and as the present time seems in several Respects favorable, for obtaining a final and advantageous settlement of all Differences, We earnestly desire that you will use your utmost Exertions in Congress, to prevail on that Honorable Body to adopt without Loss of Time the most effectual measures, for making Peace with all the Indian nations.

I am with great Esteem

Gentlemen,

Your very h'ble servt.,

J. D.

Endorsed,

To Hon'ble the Delegates of Penn'a in Congress.

1783, April 4th.
Sir,

The expectation of Peace gave the inhabitants of the Western Frontiers hopes of being eased of the calamities of war, at least for some time; but it is our great mortification the savages have began anew their depredations. They took one Mrs Walker Prisoner on the 27th ult., on Buffalo Creek, but she happily made her escape. This woman says that two parties of Indians are gone against the Inhabitants. Two days after there were two men taken prisoners at Weeling--the day following, a man was wounded on Short Creek. The 1st of April they took the Wison Boice and Family consisting of eight persons, and a Man was killed the day following, near Washington County Court House. Same time two Indian Rafts were seen on the Ohio, between Weeling and Grave Creek. In short the inhabitants are in the utmost consternation especially on the Frontiers, and unless timely relieved, their case must be truly deplorable.

The Commandant of Fort Pitt,(Col. Bayard), has generously supplied us with ammunition, and is ready to give every assistance in his power.

We are with the great respect
Sir, your most
obedt humle Servants,

Wm. Parker,
James Allison,
Sub. L. W. C.
Neagana Mill Strip

Cases in Supreme Ct.
Vol 1. June Term 1885.

On Petition of the State
Re: 2d al Neagana

Goat Island

Dated by Parkhurst Whitney
Oct 10, 1815.

Petition of Aug Pohin

N. J. D.
Oliver B. Ray Porter &
Oliver Burton (Fishman)
Dec 9, 1808 and
Reg Stake Jr. July 14, 1809

John & Orin Burton
Jun 20, 1814 and Reg Stake
Jr. Jan 22, 1816
Loc. 12 & 43
Sale was at Albany
July 28, 1808

See Act of April 6, 1807, Ch. 164

Bartlett conveyed to
Porter for $10000
by W.D. & C. Aug. 8/20

Act of 1813, Ch. 130, p. 130
§ 3 authorizes lease of portion
around falls & a suitable piece
of land at each site until
Bartlett, Porter & Amy Bartlett
Mile, Joseph Asbury
Joseph Asbury Sep 5th
1803
Pres. Dickinson to Delegates in Congress, 1783.

In Council, Pa., Apl. 29th, '83.

Gentlemen,

Council wrote to you some time ago, desiring that you would endeavor to have the most effectual measures speedily adopted by Congress for making Peace with the Indian nations. Having lately received advices that about forty Inhabitants of this State have been killed and taken by them, & having good Reason to be assured, that these Hostilities will be continued along the Frontiers, we think it our Duty earnestly to repeat our Request.

Perhaps the United States might appear more respectable to those nations at a Treaty to be held with them after the Delivery of Niagara & Detroit tolls by the British; but, in the meantime, we hope such steps may be taken, as may be the means of saving many lives, and preventing great Calamities. We wish Congress would be pleased to consider, whether it might not have a good effect upon the Indians, to inform them by authority, that Peace has been made with Great Britain, the articles of which are now carrying into Execution; that the Black Country with all the Forts is thereby ceded to us; that they must now depend upon us for their Preservation and, that unless they immediately cease from their outrages, & remain quiet till we can hold a Treaty with them at Niagara or Detroit, we will instantly turn upon them our armies that have conquered the king of Great Britain, and now have us other Enemies to employ their Valour, and extirpate them from the Land where they were born and now live: But, if they behave as they ought to do, they shall be treated not only justly, but friendly. Such Intelligence as this with the advance of a proper Reinforcement to Genl. Irvine at Pittsburg, & the Exertions of the Troops under his Command, might put a stop to the cruelties of the savages, or at least prevent their becoming more extensive.

I am Gentlemen

with great Esteem and Regard

Your &c.,

J. D.

Indorsed,

1783, April 29th. To Hon'ble The Delegates of Penn'a in Congress.
Letter Sec. at War to President of Congress.

War Office May 1, 1783.

"Sir,

On the letter from President Dickinson to the delegates of Pennsylvania in Congress, and a letter from General Irvine to the sec. at War both expressing the hostile proceedings of the Indians against the inhabitants on the frontiers of this state, I beg leave to submit the following draught of a resolve to the consideration of Congress."

"Resolved that the Sec. at War take the most effectual measures immediately to inform the several Indian Nations on the frontiers of the United States that preliminary articles of peace have been agreed on and hostilities have ceased with Great Britain and to communicate to them that the Ports within the United States and in possession of the British troops will speedily be evacuated, intimating also that the United States are disposed to enter into friendly treaty with the different tribes."

"Ordered that the Sec. at War transmit the proceedings of Congress herein with copies of President Dickinson's and General Irvine's letters to the Commander in Chief and to the commissioner for Indian Affairs in the Northern Department, who is directed to request Sir Guy Carleton to take such measures as may second the views of Congress and prevent the commission of farther hostilities by the Indian Nations in alliance with Great Britain against the citizens of the United States."

I have the honor to be

with perfect respect

Your Excellency's,

Most obedient servant

B. Lincoln"

To His Excellency

The President

Of Congress."
Resolves in Congress, 1783.

In Congress, May 1st, 1783.
Resolved, That the Sec'y at War, take the most effectual measures to inform the several Indian Nations, on the frontiers of the United States, that Preliminary articles of peace have been agreed on and Hostilitys have ceased with Great Britain, and to communicate to them that the forts within the United States and in possession of the British troops will speedily be evacuated, intimating also that the United States are disposed to enter into friendly treatys with the different tribes and to inform the hostile Indian nations, that unless they immedy. cease all hostilitys, against the Citizens of these states and accept of these friendly proffers of peace, Congress will take the most decided measures to compel them thereto.
Ordered, That the Secy at Warr, transmit the proceedings of Congress herein with copies of President Dickinson & Genl. Irwine's letter to the commr. in Chief & the Commrs. for Indian affairs in the Northern departmt.
Lincoln to Irvine.

War Office, May 3, 1783.

Sir:— Mr (Ephraim) Douglass, who will have the honor of presenting this letter, is charged with a message to the Indian nations on the frontiers of the United States. You will be pleased to afford him every assistance which will contribute to render his mission speedy and effectual.

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1 This letter was directed to Irvine at Fort Pitt although he was at Carlisle. However, he soon left for Pittsburgh, reaching there previous to the arrival of Douglass.

2 On a report of the secretary at war of the United States to congress on the 1st of May, 1783, to whom had been referred a letter from President Dickinson of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania to the delegates of that state, covering one from General Irvine to him on the continuation of Indian hostilities in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, that body

Resolved, That the secretary at war take the most effectual measures to inform the several Indian nations, on the frontiers of the United States, that preliminary articles of peace have been agreed on, and hostilities have ceased with Great Britain, and to communicate to them that the forts within the United States, and in possession of the British troops, will speedily be evacuated; intimating also that the United States are disposed to enter into friendly treaty with the different tribes; and to inform the hostile Indian nations, that unless they immediately cease all hostilities against the citizens of these states, and accept of these friendly offers of peace, congress will take the most decided measures to compel them thereto.
"Ordered, That the secretary at war transmit the proceedings of congress herein, with copies of President Dickinson's and General Irvine's letters, to the commander-in-chief and to the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department."

The secretary at war appointed Ephraim Douglass, a prominent citizen of the western department, a resident of Westmoreland county (of that part which soon became Fayette), to visit the western tribes under the foregoing resolution; and issued to him early in May, 1783, proper instructions for his guidance in the performance of his duties. He also wrote the above letter to be presented to the officer commanding at Fort Pitt.
Thomas Fitzsimons to Pres. Dickinson, 1783.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand the council an act of Congress passed the 1st Inst. & I hope in a few days, other measures will be adopted to give further satisfaction to the state upon Indian affairs.

I have the honor to be,

Yr. Excell'y, most obedt. h'ble servt.

Thomas Fitzsimons.

May 4, 1783.

Directed,

His Excell'y the Presid't of the Supreme Executive Counciil.
Ephraim Douglass' to Irvine.

Fort Pitt, June 4, 1783.

Sir:— Presuming on your inclination equally with the request of the honorable the secretary at war, to afford me every assistance, I beg leave to trouble you with a request for two horses, one riding saddle, three blankets, one hundred weight of flour, forty pounds of dried bacon ham and one quart of salt, in addition to the one horse and such articles as I have already received out of the public stores.

For the request of the secretary at war to Irvine, of which Douglass speaks, see p. 188. Douglass, when he wrote the above letter, was on route to the Indian country "charged with a message to the Indian nations," because of their hostilities continued upon the border, as mentioned in the letters of Colonel Bayard and Major Craig, just given.

Before Douglass' arrival at Detroit, he sent in an open letter by an Indian to Mr. Elliott, which letter was taken to DePeyster, the commandant, who immediately dispatched Elliott into the Indian country to meet him and conduct him in. DePeyster, at the same time, wrote Douglass, requesting him not to enter into any negotiations with the Indians before his arrival.
Matthew Elliot was an Irishman by birth. He had formerly resided in Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghany mountains, and early engaged in the Indian trade, headquarters at Fort Pitt. He was thus employed when hostilities began in 1774, between the Virginians and the Mingoes and Shawanese. He remained in the Indian country until after the battle of point Pleasant and the marching of Lord Dunmore to the Scioto river, protected by the savages. He was, in fact, their messenger; sent by the Shawanese asking terms of peace with the Virginian governor. After the ending of "Lord Dunmore's War", he again traded from Fort Pitt, with the Indians, beyond the Ohio.

On the 12th of November, 1776, he made his appearance in one of the missionary establishments of the Moravians upon the Tuscarawas river, with a number of horse-loads of merchandise, also a female Indian companion, and a hired man, on his way to the Shawanese towns upon the Scioto. He left the next day, but was followed by a party of six warriors from Sandusky and made prisoner, his goods being distributed among the Indians. He was taken to Detroit, where he succeeded in convincing the commandant of that post of his tory proclivities; was given a commission as captain and sent back to Pittsburgh as a spy. Here he remained some time, poisoning the minds of such as would listen to his seductive words; and, subsequently, in company with Alexander McKee and Simon Girty, fled from Pittsburgh; making his way to the Delawares first; then, to the Shawanese; and, finally, to Sandusky and Detroit. This was in the spring of 1778. In August of that year, he was attainted of high treason by Pennsylvania.

As an officer in the British Indian department at Detroit, he served during the revolution, vibrating between that post and the country of the Ohio Indians.
Fort Pitt 5th June, 1783

Sir

After several difficulties and unavoidable delays, I am at length to leave the place of date to morrow morning but first thought it my duty to give you this information.

I am sensible that any interference with the friendly Indians at this place is entirely out of the line of my duty, but trust that the same sympathy for the distresses of the wretched which prompted me to take the trouble of writing the enclosed, will induce you to pardon the liberty I take in offering it to you, and I am farther encouraged thereto by the opinion of General Irvine, whom I have consulted on the subject of the necessity of something being done for their immediate relief and the prejudices of the people of this country are so indiscriminately violent against the colour and even against the name of an Indian that I am confident to assure you those miserable Beings could not for two days out-live the removal of the garrisons which is their only safety and which has not always been able to afford them that protection their attachment and fidelity have merited.

I am also authorized by the General to tell you that he had determined to address you on this subject but that their application through me supersedes in his opinion the necessity of his interference at this time. I know it needless as presumptive to suggest to your humanity, or that of Congress, the necessity of yielding such relief as may be most proper to a set of miseries who have sacrificed every social connection and every personal advantage to their political sentiments and attachment to the interest of the United States, and whose precarious existence depends totally on their countenance and protection. Wherefore I will only assert that I of my own knowledge can aver to the truth of the greatest part of what is contained in the enclosed address.

I have the honor to be
Sir yr most Obedt
& very Hble Servt
Ephraim Douglas.

To Hon
Major General Lincoln,
Sec. of War.
Fort Pitt, June 7, 1783.

Dear Sir:—The delay of yesterday will probably deny me the pleasure of seeing you, as I flattered myself I should at Fort McIntosh, where I proposed to have taken my leave of you, and to have submitted to your better judgment the propriety of informing (General George Rogers) Clark of a messenger being sent to the Indians with offers of peace; and whether, in your opinion, it might not possibly be a means of restraining the people of that country from attempting anything against the Indians till it shall be known how the proposals of congress will be received.

If your opinion coincides with my wishes on this head, I would beg you take the trouble to write him on the subject, from a conviction that your name will give a sanction to whatever you may think to suggest to him.

Detroit, June 29th, 1783.

Sir,

Your letter addressed to Mr. Elliot has been brought in here open by an Indian, & delivered to me. I therefore dispatch Mr. Elliott into the Indian country to meet you & conduct you to this place. I desire therefore for your own safety that you may not enter into any negotiations with the Indians till your arrival here, where a Gen'l Council with the Chiefs of the several Nations is at present called, therefore any deviation from the measures already taken may be detrimental to the whole.

I am, Sir your most obed. Servt.,

A. S. Depeyster,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Detroit.

Major Douglass.
Conference with Indians, 1783.

A Council held with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations & their Confederates at the council Fire kindled at the Onondago Settlement. Tosioha, July 2d, 1783.

Present,
(Bowen,
Lieutenants, (Docksteder,
Jacob Servois, Mr. Wilkinson, Sec'y.
Mr. N. Stephens, Interpreter.
Abeel, a Seneca Chief, spoke as follows:
Brothers, Two of our young men (Oneidas) went from their Village without the advice of any of our chiefs, to Canawarhars (a village settled by some Oneidas who have acted in favor of the Americans during this war) as a visit to their relations & acquaintances. Shortly after their arrival 40 of the Americans came to the same Village & informed they were on their way to view the 6 Nation Indian's Country & to build a House at Onondago for Gen. Schuyler. Next morning the Chiefs came and saluted the two young men in the usual manner, after which they expressed their sorrow that the Chiefs of the Six Nations did not attend a Council with Gen. Schuyler last spring, agreeable to his request. They then reported Gen. Schuyler's speech in Council as follows:
Brothers, "I am directed by Congress to call you together & inform you that Peace is at last agreed on between the Kings of Great Britain, France, Spain and the Americans. The great spirit above has helped & given us success, & with the assistance of France have conquered the King of England. We are now Masters of this Island & can dispose of the
lands as we think proper or most convenient to ourselves. That the King of England can never hereafter make the least claim to any part of it. At the commencement of this war many of our People left us, some went to Niagara & others to different places where the King's troops lay; these people have forfeited every part of their lands & property to us for so doing, which must be a convincing proof that we are the conquerors. At that time I requested the Six Nations to lay still & not interfere in this war; but no attention was paid to my advice, they therefore are now in the same situation with those people who left us, their lands forfeited in the same manner. As we are the Conquerors we claim the lands & property of all the white people as well as the Indians who have left & fought against us. We enquired of the King what he intended to do for the Indians, as we expected that he would have been very particular about them. He being the person who should have considered their situation; but the King answered, What can I do? Nothing! You have conquered me therefore do with them what you please."

"However, it is not yet so bad with the Indians, as they can move across the Lakes, those parts still belong to the King. I desire you (the Oneidas) to acquaint the Chiefs, &c., of the six Nations with what I have now said, and that they have no assistance to expect from either the King or Congress in future. All the upper Posts are now our property, and I expect to go in a short time to speak to the six Nation Indians, & should they not meet & give me full satisfaction between this place & Fort Stanwix on my way up I shall then prepare myself as a Warrior, proceed thro' their country to humble their pride, & make them my prisoners, &c. I shall look upon the Oneidas & Cayugas in a more favorable light than the other Nations, as two of the Cayugas have been with me during the war. The Six Nations must not by any means whatever, be stop't by Coll. Butler, & should he at any time fall into our hands, he undoubtedly will be hanged."

When this speech was delivered to Brig Genl McLean, he contradicted it flatly & declared to the Six Nations, that it was false & fabricated by some designing bad people— That he could assure them, such a speech never had been made by Genl. Schuyler, & that he never
authorized any other person to make it for him; and he (Brigadier Genl. McLean) could assure the Six Nations, the he did not believe the United States had any intention of driving the Indians out of their Country, that being a measure contrary to their own interest, & that they were not to believe such idle stories, but shut their eyes against such designing bad people; To listen only to what he would tell them, & he should always tell them the truth.

Transmitted Genl. Schuyler, a copy of this from Albany of the 2d of August, 1783.

(E. Douglass).

(COPY).
Saturday, July 5, 1783. There came an express from the commandant in Detroit, who told us in a letter to Br. David that two brothers had come there in a ship from Niagara, who wished to see and speak with us as soon as possible. We saw from his letter that one of them was Br. Schebosh. Br. David, with Br. Edwards and some Indian brothers, got ready at once and went thither in the boat, where they,

Sunday, 6, arrived betimes, and to their no common joy met Br. Schebosh and John Weigand (messenger of the Mission Board), whom a merchant there had taken into his own house. At the same time, on that very day, an American, Col. Douglass, came by land from Pittsburg, by whom we received a letter from Br. Ettwein. What joy, praise, and thanks held our hearts towards our dear Lord is hardly to be described, after so long waiting and such long separation from the brethren; when he sees the right time he certainly helps.

1 Ephraim Douglass, an Indian trader before the Revolution. He was sent out, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, to treat with the Western Indians, being well fitted for the purpose by his familiar acquaintance with the Indian tongues. He died in 1833, at the age of eighty-four. —Letter from Hon. Wm. M. Darlington.

2 John Ettwein was the successor of Bishop Seidel, and was consecrated Bishop in 1784. "Of humble descent, a shoemaker by trade, he became a prince and a great man in Israel." He was born in June, 1721, converted in 1738, ordained deacon of the church 1746. In 1754 he came to America, was a missionary among the Indians, pastor of the church in New York City, and afterwards in North Carolina. He visited New England, preaching in Boston and laying the corner-stone of a Moravian church at Newport. He was a man of extraordinary executive ability. His death occurred early in the year 1802. See De Schweintz — Some of the Fathers of the Am. Mor. Church.
Br. David went at once to Col. De Peyster, who has been promoted, and announced his arrival. He was extremely friendly, and asked Br. David whether he knew Br. Schebosh, and whether he was an honorable man.

Answer: He need have no doubt of it. He told us why he asked. He had heard he had instructions from Congress for the Indians. Br. David answered him, that he did not believe it, and had heard nothing nor learned any thing of it, for the brethren received no such commissions. He said: "That is quite enough for me. The two brothers can go with thee and dwell with you. I will also give them supplies as long as you have them (and he gave at once to Br. David a written order), only they shall communicate to the Indians no information or news about the bounds of the land, but be silent."

Two officers from Congress came here to treat with the Indians, but he permitted them to do no more than announce the peace to them, for as yet he had no orders therefor from higher quarters.
Detroit, July 6, 1783.

Dear Sir:—For the purpose of writing to the honorable, the secretary at war, as well as to give you the information of my safe arrival at this place, I have caused Mr. Elliott to return by the nearest way to your post; and am happy in communicating to you that, though I have not been able to answer entirely the expectations of the public, I have found the Indians highly disposed, from the pains which had been taken with them before my arrival, to cease from further hostilities against the inhabitants of the United States, provided that, on their part, they (the latter) show the same disposition to avoid the offer of every cause of just complaint, and particularly confine themselves to that side of the (Ohio) river, which neither prudence nor the laws of the country forbid their entrance.

I expect to depart to-morrow for Niagara, where I am encouraged to hope such instructions will shortly arrive as that the officer (Gen. Allan McLean) commanding the district will find duty and inclination conspire to promote and effectuate the business of my mission. At present, the want of official information induces Colonel DePeyster, the gentleman commanding here, to think it incompatible with his duty, as it is repugnant to his opinion, to suffer the message of the United States to be delivered before he is possessed of such authenticated accounts of the treaty as will justify his concurrence with me. 1

Exclusive of the reasons I have already mentioned,

1 But Douglass was disappointed. Upon his arrival at Niagara he was not suffered to assemble the chiefs (of the various Indian tribes of the west) and to make
I have yet another which I am very earnest to make known to you: The possibility that curiosity—the desire of visiting their relations or the confidence of an hospitable reception—might lead some of the Indians to Fort Pitt, while our reception in their country was still unknown, and that some injury might, in consequence, be offered to them by an unthinking populace, all bid me wish to advertise you of their friendly disposition, from the opinion that you will see the justice and necessity of affording them protection and suitable assistance. In this case, I am well assured that whatever humanity and good policy could suggest, you would order to be done, if our fate was not so intimately connected with theirs. Let me beg that you will excuse the liberty of offering to trouble you with the enclosed.

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known to them the message" he was charged with by the United States; his mission was, therefore, a failure in one sense, but it tended to lessen the inroads of the savages upon the frontiers and was, as a consequence, productive of much good, thanks to the kind offices of the humane DePeyster.

The following extract from a letter afterward written by the commandant at Detroit, Colonel A. S. DePeyster, to his superior officer, Brigadie General Allan MacLean, commanding at Niagara, explains, as he understood it, one of the causes operating to protract hostilities between the borderers and the savages:

"Runners are just come in from the Indian country with accounts that the Kentucky people had attacked and carried off a number of horses belonging to the Indian hunters who were hunting on their own grounds at a considerable distance on this side of the Ohio. The Indians, not willing to lose their property, pursued the Virginians, attacked them, and killed two men, and had one of their own number mortally wounded, who is since dead. I have made every possible inquiry, and can assure you the Kentuckians were the aggressors."
Lieut.-Col. A. S. De Peyster to Irvine.

Detroit, July 10, 1783.

Sir:—By this favorable opportunity of Mr Elliott, I have permitted Mr Little to return to Fort Pitt, on his private affairs. Mr Douglass, before he left this for Niagara, informed me that he had written to you fully upon the subject of his voyage. I have given a pass to a lad taken after the peace concluded, to return to his friends.

The annexed advertisement will give you a description of certain slaves, deserters from this neighborhood after the peace concluded betwixt Great Britain and the United States of America; the owners having requested of me to transmit it to you, in hopes you will give orders for their being apprehended.

Mr Elliott will deliver you a letter from me to General Lincoln in answer to his latter to me of the 3d of May.

I mention the particulars that they may be fairly related, to prevent any misfortune that might ensue from misapprehensions of these lawless people, the Indians being heartily disposed to peace and friendship with the people on the frontiers of the United States."

2 Arent Schuyler de Peyster was born in New York City, on the twenty-seventh of June, 1736. His father, Pierre Guillaume, was the seventh son of Abraham dePeyster. His mother was Catharine Schuyler, sister of Peter Schuyler, famous in the history of our country. Arent Schuyler was their second son. He entered the eighth, or king's regiment of foot, British army, on the tenth of June, 1755. Having served in various parts of North America, he, finally, as captain, took command of the post of Mackinaw, in 1774. While there, the revolution was inaugurated, which, in the end, as we have already shown, secured to the British
interest all the western Indians. In the management of the wild tribes within his jurisdiction, DePeyster displayed extraordinary discretion. After the capture early in 1779, of Lieutenant-Governor Henry Hamilton by George Rogers Clark, De Peyster, now holding the rank of major, was assigned to the command of Detroit. At this time, all the Ohio and Lake Indians were firm allies of the British, the Delawares alone excepted; and the principal part of that tribe soon joined their fortunes with the neighboring nations.

Brought into closer relation with hostile operations along the border, the command at Detroit was a very difficult and perplexing one to the urbane, humane, and chivalric De Peyster. His policy, so different from that of his predecessor, is well disclosed in one of his speeches to the Delawares in 1781, while securing the alienation of that nation from the Americans: "Bring me," said he, "some Virginian prisoner,- I am pleased when I see what you call live meat, because I can speak to it and get information; scalps serve to show that you have seen the enemy, but they are of no use to me, I cannot speak with them." That he made all haste to send succor from Detroit to his allies upon the Sandusky upon the approach of Crawford and his army, is nothing to his discredit. As an officer in the British army, he could do no less. His words to his superior, upon learning the fate of that unfortunate commander, are highly creditable to him: "I have sent messengers throughout the Indian country, threatening to recall the troops if they --the Indians-- do not desist from such cruelty". As an officer, although, at times, quite arbitrary, De Peyster won considerable distinction at Detroit. In some respects, however, his acts were open to criticism, especially in securing for himself a large grant of land from the Indians, but which was not confirmed to him. Concessions without authority of law of public property to private individuals and unnecessary bias to certain parties engaged in the fur-trade, have been charged against him,—possibly with some exaggerations. On the whole, his administration of affairs at that post must be considered as characterized by fairness as well as firmness.
After the conclusion of hostilities with the revolted colonies, De Peyster continued in the service, remaining at Detroit until 1784; having risen to be lieutenant-colonel during that conflict; he afterward went to England where he received his commission as colonel. He was located at different stations, commanding, at one time, the garrison at Plymouth; subsequently retiring to Dumfries, Scotland, his wife's native town. At the period of the French revolution, he embodied and trained the first regiment of Dumfries volunteers, of which corps the poet, Burns, was a member. One of the sparkling effusions of the latter is addressed to De Peyster, commencing,—

My honor'd Colonel, deep I feel
Your int'rest in the Poet’s weal;
Ah! how sma' heart hae I to speel
The steep Parnassus,
Surrounded thus by bolus pill,
And potion glasses."

De Peyster was not only "a warrior, true and bold," but a writer of no insignificant power and pretensions. Besides many fugitive poetical efforts, he left behind him a volume of "Miscellanies", wherein he recorded some of his services in the northwest from 1774 to 1779, which contains also considerable information in regard to incidents transpiring in that region during the period indicated. He died in Dumfries, in November, 1822. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church-yard, in presence of a greater crowd than had ever entered or surrounded the walls of the same place since the funeral of Robert Burns. At the time of his death, he was probably the oldest officer in his majesty's service. He was buried with military honors.
Brig. Gen. McLean to M. Douglass, 1783.

(Copy).

Brigadier Genl. McLean presents his compliments to Mr Douglass, and Capt. Macully, & requests the favor of their company to dinner to-morrow at three o'clock. A verbal message by the Servant will be sufficient.

The Brigadier will be much obliged to Mr Douglass, if he will be so good as to send him to-morrow a copy of his instructions, & of the resolve of Congress to be transmitted to the Commander in Chief in Canada to facilitate business.

Sunday Evening, 13th July, 8 o'Clock.
Ephraim Douglass, to Gen. McLean, 1783.

(Copy).

Niagara, 16th July, 1783.

Sir,

After having already so fully communicated to you my instructions from the Secy at War. The Resolve of Congress whereon they are founded—my wishes in obedience to these instructions & my earnest desire of having an opportunity of communicating them to the Chiefs of the Indian Nations, a repetition of any part thereof would now be as useless as improper; but that my character may be defended from the imputation of irresolution, negligence or want of alacrity in the execution of my duty, I take the liberty to request that you would favor me in writing with your reasons for declining to suffer me to assemble the Chiefs, and to make known to them the message I am charged with by the United States: And from the personal civilities I have already received, as well as from my opinion of your character, I flatter myself you will readily grant me this request.

I am, with all possible respect

Sir, Your most Obed. Servant,

Ephraim Douglass.

Hon'ble Brigr Genl. McLean, Commandg at Niagara.
Niagara, 16th July 1783.

Sir,

I am favored with your letter of this date, in answer to which, I am to inform you that it is my wish, & ought to be that of every honest man to promote friendship, cordiality and reconciliation between the subjects of great Britain and the citizens of the united States and that I shall for my part always follow that rule-- You, Sir, have been so obliging as to deliver me a copy of your Instructions together with the resolve of Congress, upon which they are founded & I should have been happy to have had it in my power to comply with your wishes but circumstances as I am in a subaltern station it was out of my power, until I had received the orders of the Commander in chief. My sentiments on that head, I had the honour to communicate to General Lincoln Secretary at War to the united States, by a letter dated 16th of May, last. An additional reason that weighed greatly with me, and rendered it impossible for me to admit the publication of your instructions, was, that part of them were conceived in terms that I judged to be unnecessary, if not improper, and must have been a reflection on any British Officer that would give his consent to their being published. I apprehend Congress to be unconquainted with the situation in which I stand with respect to Indians, there are 3,000 of them victualled here daily; these, in fact, are a part of this Garrison, as to provision & clothing--and the impression that the communicating your instructions to them; would (in my opinion) bring on disputes that might be disagreeable to the service & the troops under my command, & for which I should be justly blamed, till I had received the sanction of the Commander in Chief. The pacific disposition of the United States to the Indian Nations, I communicated to them, when I received Gen'l Lincoln's letter, & I shall repeat it by the Superintendant immediately--you are now acquainted with the pacific
disposition of the Indians & I can assure you, there is nothing they wish for with greater anxiety, than peace and friendship with the United States. They have for some time past been greatly alarmed at the several severe messages said to be sent them from Albany, but I have endeavored to quiet their apprehensions on that score. I cannot conclude without declaring, that in my humble opinion Congress could not have employed any Man better qualified than yourself for carrying on a negotiation with the Indian Nations & I greatly lament for the reasons I have mentioned, that it is out of my power to act otherwise than I have done, until I have the authority of my superiors, which I shall transmit by a flag of Truce to the State of New York, the moment I receive them.

I have the honor to be &ca,

Allan McLean.

Directed,—To Ephraim Douglass, Esqr.

(Copy).
Irvine to Lincoln.

Fort Pitt, July 18, 1783.

No Indian incursions have been made since the middle of May, then only in one instance. I have no accounts from Mr Douglass or those with him with the flag since his departure. I therefore am of opinion he has been well received. I beg the favor of you to direct either this letter, or a copy of it, to be transmitted to his excellency, General Washington. I would by no means give you this trouble, but for an apprehension of my directing a wrong route to him; some pretend to say he will soon be at the Bath in Virginia.
"Onsida July 21, 1783."

"This speech delivered to the Oneidas by Shunando and Petrus, from the others of the Six Nations for General Schuyler."

"Brother

We are sent here by the Six Nations to find out the messages they have heard now three times which is from General Washington and General Schuyler, that they would send of their head men to have some conversation with them, but they never seen no belt yet, that is the reason they have not come."

"Brother, now they are ready to come whenever they see one of the Americans with the belt and letter in his hands, also with our brother the Oneidas. They heard good news from the Americans which made their heart feel glad that they may return every Nation to the Native lands, but they can't believe it yet because they have not seen the thing which always confirms the matter spoken of, they have also heard bad news with the good by some young men from Oneida one reason why they did not come before now Colo. Butler expected Sir John Johnson now this long time but they were out of patience waiting for him, so they sent is two to find out the matter they heard so many times. Colo. Butler have a great desire that the Americans should made up with the Six Nations. The Six Americans went to hear from General Schuyler as quick as profitable, they can believe what he says."

"Captain Joseph Brunt spoke to us as we been coming, himself alone, as follows Brothers, he is earnest to deliver that speech you have heard, now I speak a little. I want General Schuyler should certainly write, if his he is for peace, and if say so I believe it, and if he use me well I will take fast hold of his hand and I shall for ever be a friend to the Americans as my grand father was to the King whose firm friendship to the King has undone me."

"Wrote by me Jacob Reed by desire of Shunando and Petrus."

Page 609, Vol. III No. 153,
Letters of General Schuyler.
Proceedings with the Indians of the Six Nations Confederacy and Sir John Johnson Bart; Superintendent General &c. held at Niagara in July 1783.

The Indians who had been summoned to attend being for the most part assembled, on the 22nd July. The chiefs &c. performed the ceremony of condolence with Sir John Johnson, in order to be prepared to enter on business the next day.

At a meeting with the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations and Confederates, the Deputies from the Hurons of Detroit &c. held at Niagara on Wednesday the 23rd July 1783.

Present
Brigr. General Maclean.
Lieutt. Col. Hoyes, 34th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Butler
John Dease Esqr. E Deputy Agents
with a number of officers of the Garrison
and those of the Indian Department.

Chiefs.

Sayongaracka  
Kayashota  ) Senecas
Dionwanda,  ) Onondagas
Tagasia  
Capt. Aaron  
1685 Indians including 107 chiefs.

-1-
Brethren

I most heartily bid you wellcome to this great fire place, where I meet you with an Intention to remove all suspicions and Doubts which you may have harbor'd, and that have given you uneasiness and with a view to promote your happiness, and interest which I most sincerely have at heart. I therefore hope you will give due attention and pay a proper Regard to what I shall say, and that our proceedings may prove agreeable, and be conducted with Decency, sincerity and Candour.

Brethren

With a heart most sensibly affected by the misfortunes of our fellow creatures, I sincerely Condole with you, for the loss of the many Chiefs and Warriors who have unfortunately fallen in the course of the unhappy War, which has but too long subsisted between us and our Countrymen. I do therefore on the part of the King, your Father, and all his faithfull Subjects with this belt wipe away the blood of your Relations, and friends that has been shed and stained the Country around you, that it may no longer prove a source of affliction to you, or be painful in your sight, and with this belt I collect their scattered bones, and carefully bury them so deep in the earth, that they shall never more offend your eyes.

A Belt.

Brethren.--

It was with no little concern that from the nature of the business I was sent upon, the pressay necessity of my speedy return to Canada, and the Orders I had received, I was prevented last autumn from shaking you by the hand, and from making known to you His Majesty's Gracious appointmt. of me to preside over your Affairs. It was my intention to have visited you very early in the Spring but the unfortunate event of the War, and the want of proper information relative to your situation as well as our own, prevented me, and would still have done so, until I should be fully acquaint-ed with everything necessary for your information had I not been told of your impatience to see me, and been directed by the Commander in Chief to assemble you at this place, and give you his answer to your Speech addressed, and delivered to him by Captain Brant.
Brethren.--

Altho' the King your Father has found it necessary for the happiness, and ease of his more domestic Subjects to conclude a long bloody, expensive and unnatural War by a peace which seems to give you great uneasiness on account of the boundary line agreed upon between His Majesty's Commissioners and the United States, yet you are not to believe, or even think that by the line that has been described it was meant to deprive you of an extent of Country of which the right of Soil belongs to, and is in yourselves as sole proprietaries as far as the boundary line agreed upon, and established in the most solemn, and public manner (in the presence and with the consent of the Governors, and Commissioners Deputed by the different Colonies for that purpose) by your late worthy Brother, and friend Sir William Johnson in the year 1768 at Fort Stanwix, neither can I harbour an idea that the United States will act so unjustly, or unpolitically as to endeavour to deprive you of any part of your Country under the pretence of having Conquered it. The King still considers you his faithful allies as his Children, and will continue to promote your happiness by his protection, and encouragement of your usual intercourse with Traders with all other benefits in his power to afford you. I therefore in the most earnest manner recommend to you for your own advantage to bear your Losses with manly fortitude forgiving and forgetting what is past looking forward in full hopes, and expectation that on the return of the blessings of Peace, and Cool, and just reflection all animosity, and enmity will cease, conciliation succeed, and friendships be renewed, and as a proof of your inclination to promote that desirable end, let me once more recommend to you to Collect, and give up without exception all prisoners that may be yet among you, and as an inducement to comply with what I recommend, and as a proof of his Majesty's bounty, and attention to you, I have brought up a Large Assortment of everything necessary to supply your wants, and I have further the Satisfaction to acquaint you that so far from being neglected or cast off when your Services can be no longer wanted as has been very unjustly imagined, and reported, the King has ordered out a large cargo of Goods to supply your further wants as well as to afford relief to all such among you who by the fortune of War, the loss of Friends, old age, or infirmities are rendered unable to support themselves.
Brethren.-- I must recommend to you to be unanimous among yourselves and not to separate, or scatter about the Country, and thereby weaken yourselves, and lessen your consequence, and to advise your young men to desist from all acts of hostility, otherwise they may draw upon themselves the resentment of the people on the frontiers, which was very near being the case some time in May, in consequence of the Shawanos and Delawares on the waters of the Miami having taken a number of women and children as has been represented by their Commissioner, who lately left this place for Albany.

Brethren.--

I have only to add that let my situation be where it will, I shall never lose sight of your interest, I shall therefore inform you from time to time of everything that may be of any consequence, or in the least interesting to you, expecting at the same time the like friendly communications on your part.

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At a meeting with the Six Nations &c on Thursday the 24th July.

Present as before
Being all seated, Sagauagawksa arose and addressed the Superintendent as follows.

Brother.-- We the Chiefs and Warriors here assembled return you our thanks for your Speech of yesterday, to which we paid the greatest attention. The openness, and sincerity with which you spoke to us, the friendly pains you took to remove our doubts, and fears, to make us easy in our minds and to promote our happiness, can fail of being pleasing to us and impressing us with a deep sense of gratitude and acknowledgement. You may rest assured that the different subjects recommended to us in your speech shall be cheerfully complied with, which we hope you'll consider as a convincing proof of our sincere regard.
Brother.—We are sensibly affected by your kind condolence for the loss of many of our Chiefs, and Warriors who have bravely fallen in the course of the War, and your compliance with the customs of our Forefathers has greatly lessened our affliction on that occasion.

Brother

You have with friendly care collected, and buried the scattered Bones of our Relations and Friends least the sight of them should renew our grief. We wish for the strongest expressions to assure and convince you how much your Brotherly attention has affected us, and the lasting impression it has made on us.

Brother.—Altho' we sincerely regretted not having an opportunity of shaking you by the hand last fall, the different reasons you assign for your speedy return to Canada are so plain and satisfactory as to convince us of the propriety of your Conduct. We request you to accept our thanks for the friendly information and advise you gave us as also for Communicating to us the Commander in Chief's speech.

Brother.—String Wampum.

We have duly considered the Commander in Chief's speech to us in answer to ours delivered to him by Captain Brant, we are both pleased, and satisfied with it, and are fully persuaded both by his answer and by his sending you to meet us here, that he is not inattentive to our Interests, and happiness, as by your timely arrival at this great fire-place. We are relieved from that great anxiety and uncertainty which distressed the Six Nations. We again lift up our heads, and from his Excellency's words are induced to believe the Terms of Peace are not so unfavorable as at first represented, and we beg you to assure him that we shall strictly attend to his advice and patiently wait for further information relative to our affairs, with any other Commands which His Excellency should think proper to forward to us.

Brother.—You informed us that the King our Father found it necessary to conclude a long and unnatural war by a Peace which appeared to give us great uneasiness on account of the Boundary Line, agreed upon by His Majesty and the United States, you also have induced us
to believe that by that line it was not intended to deprive us of our country of which the Right of Soil was in ourselves agreeable to the Treaty in 1768 at Fort Stanwix. Brother, we are exceedingly happy to hear your opinion on that subject, its true we have been very uneasy, and with much reason; our fears relative to our country having given us great concern, but should the Americans molest, or claim any part of our Country, we shall then ask assistance of the King our Father who still considers us his faithful allies, and children, and will continue to promote our happiness by his protection, and encouragement. We are undoubtedly are and hope he thinks us his faithful allies, and hope to be supported by him on all occasions agreeable to what you mentioned to us yesterday, and when you assured us that the King still considers us His faithful allies for we have assisted him in his Battles, and have done whatever was required during the War. Notwithstanding the War was entirely his own, and we had nothing to do with it further than assisting him as old allies. At the commencement of the War we were told both by the Commanding Officer at this Post, and by Coll. Butler that all the Rebel prisoners we should take, should be our own notwithstanding which at your request we are Determined to Collect them all, and give them to you without exception, we will moreover send messages to our younger Brethren the Western Nations strongly recommending to them to follow our example. We are extremely happy to find that the King has not forgot his Children, in proof of which you have brought us a supply of Presents for them and you say a greater quantity is yet to come, we hope and request that we may receive the Presents intended for us and that they may not be applied to the use of white people, and at the same time charged to us, which has often been the case, and has frequently and undeservedly given us the character of been extravagantly expensive to the King our Father.

(Here the speaker pointed across at some of the Officers and then proceeded).

Brother.-- You advised us to be united among ourselves and that our young men should desist from all hostilities, we thank you much for your advise which we are
convincing is good, and which we have strictly observed since we were first informed of the Peace. We shall still continue in the same Disposition, and bind ourselves in a small circle. And we the Chiefs and Warriors of the different Nations assembled here do request of the King our Father not to permit his Loyal subjects to wander, and scatter themselves but encourage them to settle on Lands on the opposite side of the waters and erect Posts for our mutual protection in Trade, and by this means cement us as one people which we are assured will be a general advantage to all concerned. We are now perfectly convinced of that regard and love which we always imagined you entertained for us, as we do with the greatest sincerity assure you of every confidence on our part, firmly convinced that both the Comm. in Chief, and yourself speak to us at all times the feelings of your Hearts with Candor, and sincerity for which we are truly thankful as you have relieved our uneasy minds, and given us every possible satisfaction that circumstances would admit of.

At a meeting with the before mentioned Indians on Monday the 28th July 1783.

Present as before.

Sir John Johnson addressed the Indians in answer to their speech as follows:

Brethren.--

I meet you here this day with much satisfaction in Order to express to you my approbation of your conduct in our late proceedings, your precedence, (prudence) moderation and attention give me the sincerest pleasure and enable me to make the most favorable representation of you to the King thro' the Commander in Chief.

Brethren.--

The opinion I gave you relative to the Boundary Line agreed upon, I conceive to be just; and as we are yet uninformed of what secret Treaties may have taken place or indeed that even the definitive treaty is as yet signed, I am in hopes that matters may turn out more favorably than we at present appre-

hend them to be.
Brethren.— The many spirited and constant proofs you have during the course of the War given of your attachment to the King your Father can leave no room to doubt that you are his faithful allies and his great attention in supplying your wants in a generous manner will assure you that he considers you as his Children, and will give you every reasonable assistance when necessary.

Brethren.— Since my appointment to superintend your affairs, I have studiously taken every precaution to Prevent His Majesty's Bounty to you from being applied to any uses but your own, and to abolish every abuse that might create unnecessary expense to the King, or make those of the Department appear greater than they really require to be.

Brethren.— I have to thank you for the particular attention paid to that part of my speech that regards the prisoners, and your promise to deliver them up without exception, notwithstanding former promises. I consider it as a particular compliment to myself, and make no doubt that your message to the Western Nations will be such as will determine them to follow your example.

Brethren.— You will certainly experience the good consequences of remaining united and collected, and refraining from Hostilities as recommended to you, and you may rest assured that I shall on my return to Canada take the earliest opportunity of laying before the Commander in Chief your request relative to the Loyalists, and the establishing Posts for the protection of Trade on the opposite side of the waters.

Brethren.— I have now ordered to be laid before and delivered to you the fresh instance of His Majesty's bounty which I brought up for your use, and earnestly request that the Chiefs and of each Nation may make such an equitable distribution of the same as will prevent any complaints or jealousies.

Brethren.— I cannot cover up our great fire-place without once more thanking you for the Cordiality with which you received me, your readiness in complying with my request, and the attention you paid to every-thing recommended to you. I have only to add, that
fully persuaded that my constant endeavours to promote your interest will be the most acceptable proof I can give you of my regard for you, I shall not lose sight of that object. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has on all occasions manifested so great an inclination to give you every assistance in his power, as must impress you with sentiments of grateful respect, and a strong belief in his Sincerity.

Then the presents being prepared and piled up, was delivered over, and divided by the Chiefs among the Indians.
Letters of General Philip Schuyler to Congress.

"Saratoga July 20, 1783.

"Sir,

I do myself the honor to transmit to your Excellency, copy of a message sent with a belt of wampum, by those Indians of the Six Nations, who have adhered to the British in the late war, with copy of my answer."

"Not having received the commands of Congress, pointing out the line of conduct the Commissioners for Indian Affairs ought to hold, when the savages should make overtures for peace, I was at a loss what sentiments to convey to them, but determined on such as I conceived would not wound the dignity of Congress, nor drive the Indians to despair of obtaining reconciliation, persuaded Sir that it cannot comport with the interest of the United States to continue a war with a people whom although we may expel from their country will if they please return immediately. The force which has massed them has retired, nor can ever such temporary expulsion be effected without an expense in my estimation infinitely beyond the object. Repeated experience has evinced the truth of this observation beyond the probability of a doubt; but admitting that we could expel them at a moderate expense and oblige them to inhabit beyond the limits of the United States, what advantages would result from it? None appear to me for their residing within those limits, if at peace with us, will not prevent the settlement of that extensive uncultivated country which lies between that we now occupy and what they might be permitted to retain. It will be little, or no obstacle to our future improving the very country they must, from the scarcity of game which that approach will induce to, retire farther back, and dispose of their lands, unless swindle comparatively to nothing, as all savages have done, who gain their sustenance by the chase when compelled to live in the vicinity of civilized people, and thus leave us the country without the expense of a purchase, trifling as that will probably be."

"If driven to reside in the British territory, they will add strength to that people in the very quarter where"
they wish it, and in case of future rupture, expose the Western Country to the most dreadful calamities; second
an asylum, they will harass our frontiers with nearly
as much ease and with much more inveteracy; their ex-
pulsion will totally deprive us of the fur trade, for it
cannot be expected that if even the British permitted, the
Indians would suffer traders to reside amongst them,
from a community who had deprived them of their country,
and which they would always consider as an avaricious
enemy; besides at enmity with the Indians, our Western
garrisons must be so numerous as to admit of large escort's
for convoys, whether of provisions, or articles of merchan-
dise; and as the present season is already far advanced,
as to render it doubtful, if all the necessarys for
large garrisons can be conveyed to the posts beyond
Niagara, may we not risk the loss of those posts, and the
troops which will occupy them in the course of the winter,
unless a reconciliation with the Indians takes place? I
have to entreat the pardon of Congress for detailing
observations which it is probable every member has
made, but I consider it a duty of office, It is probable
that the deputation I have advised will commence their
journey early, perhaps they will be at Oneida in five or
six weeks, should Congress determine to give the Indians
peace. It is to be wished that the Commissioners were
honored with instructions detailing the conditions on
which it is to be granted."

"In deliberating on the subject of peace with the
Indians, it seems necessary that Congress should have
regard to regulations made by this sta (pastings covers
the rest of this word) which has assigned and set apart
the Oneida------ country and a part of Cayuga, for the
bound --------------------- lands promised to the army,

hence the Indians cannot be restored to the entire country
they resided in before the war without clashing with the
intentions of the staff, nor must I omit observing that
it is my opinion that no consideration, short of absolute
necessity would induce a majority of the legislature to
permit the Indians a residence anywhere within the
limits of the state."

"In April the Oneidas and Tuscaroras signified a
desire to return to their country if they could be fur-
nished with provisions and ammunition. I ordered two
months provision for such as should go, about forty or
fifty families went, but are since returned, being unable
to subsist, I believe it would be proper to furnish them
with provisions to the month of November inclusive, with about 250 lb. of powder, 500 lb. of lead, 100 camp kettles, as many axes and half as many hatchets and about 100 hoes."

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem

Sir

Your Excellency’s

most obedient Servant

Ph. Schuyler.

To

His Excellency

the President of Congress."

General Schuyler's Letters.

"To those Indians of the Six Nations who sent a speech and belt by Shenando and Petrus."  

"The belt which Skanando and Petrus delivered in behalf of that part of the Six Nations who had joined the British in the late war, I have received together with the speech which accompanied it committed to paper by Jacob Reed."

"I have not sent any message to those Indians since that which Abraham Hans Krine Skanando and Petrus were charged to deliver that was calculated to restore peace and friendship, but as not the least attention was paid to it, and the Indians continued hostilities, I was led to conclude those Indians were determined never to bury the hatchet, and therefore conceived it needless to speak of peace to them any more and as they have so often deceived us and violated their promises I have good reason to doubt if they are now sincerely inclined to peace, but if they really are, they will prove it by doing what I shall advise them in this answer to their message, and then I will use my best endeavors that peace may be established."

"I believe those Indians and all others are now fully convinced that if they had followed the advice which Congress the great council of the United States ordered the Commissioners for Indian Affairs to give them at the commencement of the war with Britain and which was often repeated to them, they would not have experienced the disagreeable situation they are now reduced to I could enter in to a long detail of the wickedness of your contract and show how justly you deserve the resentment of the United States but hoping that you sincerely repent, and having peace in my head I shall close my lips at present and say no more of your conduct during the war, but proceed to point out what measures you ought to pursue to obtain peace and a perfect reconciliation with the Americans." Peace is made with the King of Great Britain you know it, and you also know the terms on which it is concluded, but Congress, without whose permission the Commissioners are not authorized to make peace with you have not yet signified their intentions on that subject. I am not
surprised at this, as the reason may be and probably is, that the Indians began the war and were afterwards deaf to all the offers of peace which were repeatedly made them, and Congress may now think it improper now to reach out the hand of peace until you first request, and this you should do."

"You say you want to hear from me as quick as possible. I therefore conclude you want my advice, I will give it to you in the spirit of reconciliation. It is this, that you must send a deputation composed of four or five Sachems and as many principal warriors from each nation to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs instructed to request that peace may be established between the Americans and you. Let these deputies as an evidence of sincere desire they have for peace bring with them every prisoner old and young now in the power of the Indians-- before these deputies begin their journey let them send a runner to me with a message that they are coming informing me when they will probably reach our side and when he returns the deputies will know where they are to meet the Commissioners. I shall in the mean time entreat Congress to give power to the Commissioners to treat of peace with you."

"The Commissioners have often warned you not to listen to idle tales. I once more warn you not to do but act as you are now advised. I confirm my words with a belt."

"Ph. Schuyler."

Saratoga 29th July 1795"
"At a meeting of the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations of consequence of General Schuyler's speech bearing date the 29th July 1783."

"We the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations assembled, acknowledge the receipt of General Schuyler's speech to us, in thirty two days after the date, accompanied by a belt, which we have duly considered and return him the following answer."

"We are greatly surprised at General Schuyler telling us that Congress has not yet signified its pleasure to the commissioners for Indian Affairs on a peace with the Indians, but permit us to say that Congress has already made offers of peace to us as well by letters to the commanding officer at this post, as by two principal commissioners sent through the Indian country (who lately left this place) with full powers to treat on that subject; in consequence of which many of your Sachems and principal warriors are gone to meet our younger brethren the Western and Southern nations now at Sandusky, earnestly recommending peace and friendship and requesting their acceptance of the terms of peace offered by Congress; also to entreat them to collect and cheerfully give the prisoners that they may be restored to their respective families to which he made not the least doubt but they will readily agree as the same has unanimously agreed upon by all the Six Nations in presence of Sir John Johnson and the commanding officer at this post with many other officers and prior to our receiving General Schuyler's speech or sending this deputation to Sandusky and on the return of our people from this great meeting with our younger brethren (whom we expect in a few days) we will then without loss of time dispatch a runner in order to inform General Schuyler the time that the chiefs &c will probably be at Oneida."

"But in the interim we assure General Schuyler that we are hearty and sincere in our desire to maintain peace and friendship with Congress to confirm this our answer we send a belt herewith."

"Niagara 8th September 1783."

"As translated by the interpreter at Niagara."

At a Meeting held with the Senecas and Tuscarora Chiefs and Warriors from Chenuncio July 30th 1783.

Present
Brig. General, Sir John Johnson Bart. 
Lieut. Col. Butler,
John Dease, Esqr. 
& some of the Officers of the Indian Department.

A Chief spoke as follows.

Brother.-- We yesterday on our arrival here waited on you at this great fire place, and complimented you, and are happy to tell you that we have impatiently waited your arrival. We thank the great spirit for conducting you safe here, and we yesterday told you, that we had something of consequence to communicate to you, which we shall now do, and require your attention to it.

Brother.-- On your arrival here you sent us a message that you were arrived, and would be glad to see us here, and that you had something of consequence to communicate to us and on the same strings you sent word that we should send in two of your people, and one prisoner with us, and that if they did not choose to come in peaceably, or with advice that they should then be pinioned and sent here. We looked upon this as a disagreeable thing for us to do but at the same time recollected that we had been told by Col. Butler cheerfully to do what was desired of us, and we would then not be blamed, we were uneasy in our minds, as we heard that we were blamed and that twas thought we had assisted those people to go off. We hope you’l not think we have assisted them as we have always cheerfully obeyed everything desired or recommended to us, and have been faithful to the King our Father.

N. This part of their speech was a mistake, as the message they mention came from Brigr. Genl. McLean, and Lieut. Col. Butler, to whom Sir John Johnson referred them for an answer.

Brother.-- We the Senecas, and Tuscaroras are of one mind, and our minds are as firmly fixed as the ground, this Country has been given us by the great Spirit, and we all intend to die as one man on those Lands, and not to be disturbed by White People.
We have always been true to the King, and assisted him as much as in our power; you the White People can leave these Lands, and move across the Seas, as you have land there but we have none, and are therefore determined to die on those Lands; altho our numbers are small, and have been much reduced, yet we are of one mind, and resolution, we have brought in those two people but Allen was gone. We hope you'll not be displeased at us, and that you'll not Hang these men as is requested. Brother.-- You yesterday informed us that you had explained your Speeches to the Chiefs in Council, and recommended to us to Request them to repeat it to us. We do not chuse to hear what you had to say to us from the Chiefs as it will be a greater satisfaction to hear what has past from you.
At a meeting held with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations &c. Niagara 31st July 1783

Present

Brig. General Sir John Johnson,
Superintendent Genl. &c. of Indian Affairs.
John Dease esqr. Deputy Agent.
Major Scott.
Captain Parke, King's Regt.
Captain Brant, Indian Department.
Mr Nicholas Stevens Interpreter.

A Chief spoke.

Brother.— We yesterday understood that you was soon going to leave this place, and some of us then took our leave of you, but some more of our people at that time absent having wished to see you occasions our waiting on you at this time. We therefore on behalf of the whole of the Six Nations, now wish you a safe return to Montreal. We cannot fail in repeating our thanks for the great satisfaction you have given us while here.

Brother.— As we before have told you of the great satisfaction you have given us, since your appointment to Superintend our Affairs, we therefore beg that you'll not be discouraged by any Difficulties attending it, respecting the interference of other People, who are not connected, or acquainted with our Affairs, and those people will be soon convinced if our Affairs are managed under your particular direction, that it will be both our interest and an advantage to Government. Our feelings for our friend your Father (Sir William Johnson) were great and are now renewed at your sight. We hope that you will follow the steps of your Father, and hope, and request that the interference of others or any interruption you may have met with will not be a discouragement to you from following them, and that our Business may continue to be transacted by you with spirit.

Brother.— We request that you will acquaint the Commr. in Chief herewith, and lay before him this Belt, and we beg that he will strengthen you to do our business freely, and without the interference of others, as has
been done formerly by our great friend Sir Wm Johnson, and we are well assured that if his steps are followed it will be both for our interest and that of the Government; we are convinced that the Commander in Chief takes our interests into his Consideration, and will fulfill our request on his part.

Brother.-- You mentioned in our last meeting that you wished we would send proper Messengers to our Western Brethren in answer to their Belt, and to Communicate to them the Business transacted here, we have now appointed proper persons for that purpose, and request your assistance in founding them, and wish one of the Agents would accompany them. To which Sir John Johnson answered by returning his thanks for the tribute of regard they paid to the memory of his Father, and the friendly sentiments they entertained for himself, assuring them that he was thereby encouraged and determined to persevere in the faithful discharge of his duty by a steady attention to their interests, and that they might rely on his doing so, so long as he could do it consistent with the dictates of honor and Conscience. That he should lay the whole of his Transactions with them before the Commr. in Chief at his return to Canada and recommend their interests strongly in Expectation that their conduct would merit the Continuation of his regard and favorable report of them. After which he took leave of them in the most friendly terms.

Sir John Johnson on his return from Niagara stopped at Carleton Island, to speak with the Chiefs of the Mississaugas according to a promise he had made when going up the Country. Being assembled the Chiefs &c. after the usual Compliments told him that a report prevailed as if several of the Six Nation intended shortly to come, and plant on their Ground, on the North side of the Lake, that it had alarmed them greatly, as they apprehended it would be followed by disputes between them, and must terminate in the One or the Other leaving the Country, which they earnestly wished to prevent.

To which Sir John Johnson answered. That he then met them at the request made by some of their people when he was on the way to Niagara, that he had now heard with attention what they had said, and could
assure them that the Six Nations had not signified any intention of going upon their Lands, and he was persuaded that no such settlement, or any other would be undertaken without their knowledge, and Consent, adding that he should lay what they had said, together with the whole of his Transactions before the Commander in Chief on his return to Montreal.
Niagara 31st July 1783.

Sir,

I have this day receiv'd a letter from Lieut. Col. De Peyster the commanding officer at Detroit dated July 17, 1783 an extract from which letter I take the liberty of enclosing herewith, requesting that you will be pleased to transmit it and this letter to His Excellency Gen. Washington.

Trifles may sometimes be the means of doing great mischief, which may be prevented by applying proper remedies in time. On the present occasion the Virginians at Kentucky have been the aggressors without any provocation on the part of the Indians, who are well disposed to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the people on the frontiers of the United States, provided they are not molested in their property or persons by a number of people who came to settle at a considerable distance from the frontiers of the United States, that they may not be subjected to the control of any legal or Government whatever. These lawless people would be glad to bring on an Indian war to be an excuse for their depredations and therefore will not scruple to misrepresent this last affair and endeavor by that means to induce the United States to take up their quarrel. On this account I have thought it my duty to state this matter fairly and candidly that the unlawful and improper conduct of the Kentuck people may not the means of involving innocent people in misery and distress.

I have the honor etc., etc.,
Allan Maclean.

Colo. Marinus Willett.
Gentlemen

On the 13th June last Mr. Bull, Messenger from Congress to the five nation Indians, was carried a Prisoner from Oswego to Niagara without being allowed to speak to the Indians. on the 20th of the same Month he found means to apply privately to me, and baged I would take charge of a letter and bring it Express to Congress, which I agreed to do. He likewise desired me to make a just Report of the situation and disposition of the six nation Indians, after speaking to them, and informing them of the substance of Mr. Bull's Instructions; and particularly the offer of Peace and Friendship from Congress; and their Desire to meet the Indians at any Time and Place they should appoint in order to settle the Terms of Peace and Friendship.

On my speaking to the principal Chiefs they expressed great Satisfaction with the contents of Mr. Bull's message, and appointed to meet Commissioners from Congress at Wia loosin the 27th day of this present month, agreeable to the letter I have delivered to Gen. Lincoln.

Permit me Gentlemen to inform you that the Indian Nations are well disposed for Peace, but are ready for War, and will desolate the Frontiers of Pennsylvania if the United States resolve to conquer
their lands; yet as they have been the aggressors, they will readily give up a Part of their country and engage never more to make War or join the enemies of the United States; nor trespass over the Boundary which may be agreed upon.

It is my opinion that if Congress adopt this System and direct an honest wise conduct, to be observed towards the Nations, it will save thousands of Lives, and much money. I beg pardon for intruding my opinion, but a Sense of Duty impells me to take this Liberty; and I hope I shall soon be dispatch'd back to the nations and that Congress will send some Persons they have a confidence in, to meet the Indians at their own Towns, rather than on our Frontiers.

There remain in the Seneca country about 100 American Prisoners, which prudent Commissioners might have delivered up to them immediately. As many of these are Young people fast degenerating into Savages and forgetting their own language, would it not be wise to draw them out of the Hands of the Indians without Delay, and restore them to their Religion and to their country?

In everything that I can do, be pleased to command me.

Ebenezer Allen.

Addressed
To
His Excellency
the President of Congress.

Endorsed,
No. 29
Letter Augt. 12th, 1783.
Ebenezer Allan
Read August 12.
Referred to Mr Duane,
Mr Peters,
Mr Carroll,
Mr Hawkins
Mr A. Lee.
Princeton Augt 6, 1783.

"Sir,

I have the honor to lay before Congress a letter from Mr. Bull who I sent into the Indian Country by the way of Oswego and Niagara with the preliminary articles of peace. As also a letter from one of the Indian chiefs. The bearer of these letters Mr. Allan is in town and will be able to give a more minute state of the matters that is contained in them."

I have the honor etc., etc.,

B. Lincoln.

His Excellency

the President of Congress.

Indorsed

no. 795

Letter Augt 6, 1783

Sec. at from Mr. Bull.

The 25th from Mr. Bull,

The 23rd July, from Seneca Chief

The 6th Augt.

Respectfully,

Bull

Bull
Letter from Brig. General Irvine to Sec. at War.

"Fort Pitt Augt. 1783."

Sir

Enclosed are the returns of the stores of this Post they are well arranged, packed and safely stored in such a manner as to give little trouble to whatever officer may have them in charge hereafter, as the expenditures have been very trifling for several months past suppose there will be little alteration before my departure. I intend taking receipts for the whole from my successors which shall be transmitted to the War Officer.

"Nothing remarkable has occurred since my letters of the 18th July and 11th August except that great numbers of men have crossed the Ohio and have made actual settlements in different places from the river Muskingham to Wabash, this will in all probability renew the Indian War. I am firmly wish to be relieved particularly as I conceive my continuance here under present circumstances (at least as far as has come to my knowledge) can be of little use to the public."

"The Virginians when discharged were paid one month in specie with three in notes. as the cash in my hands will not reach to pay the Pennsylvanians exclusive of the officers subsistence.

I hope an addition in specie will be sent with the notes both which as well as discharges the men are impatient for, they have been repeatedly informed by report that they are the only men for the war who are unpaid or held in service."

"I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedt
Humble servant
Wm. Irvine"

P. S. Since the 1st July the stores have been removed from Fort McIntosh to this Post, only a corporal and three men are kept there."

To

Hon the
Major Gen Lincoln
Secretary at War."

Vol. III No. 1619 P. 179, Letters & Reports.
Nothing remarkable has occurred since my letters of the 18th July and 4th of August, except that great numbers of men have crossed the Ohio, and have made actual settlements in different places from the Muskingum to the Wabash. This will, in all probability, renew the Indian war.

2 The letter of Aug. 4, 1783, has not been found.
3 The crossing over of the inhabitants of the west to the Indian side of the Ohio, to form settlements, commenced some time before; but as the Delawares had not yet become, as a nation, hostile to the United States, the Fort Pitt commander, Col. Daniel Brodhead, in order to preserve peace with that tribe (as they claimed the lands adjoining the Ohio), determined to drive off the intruders. His action is best described in his own words:

"I received a letter (on the 9th of October, 1793) from Col. Shepherd, lieutenant of Ohio county (Virginia), informing me that a certain Decker, Cox and company, with others (all from Yohogania and Ohio counties), had crossed the Ohio river and committed trespasses on the Indians' lands, wherefore I ordered sixty rank and file to be equipped, and Captain Clark of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment proceeded with his party to Wheeling, with orders to cross that river and to apprehend some of the principal trespassers and destroy their huts. He returned without finding any of the trespassers, but destroyed some huts. He writes me the inhabitants have made small improvements all the way from the Muskingum river to Fort
Butter

McIntosh and thirty miles up some of the branches. I sent a runner to the Delaware Council, at Coshocton (site of the present town of that name), to inform them of the trespass and assure them it was committed by some foolish people, and requested them to rely on my doing them justice and punishing the offenders, but as yet have not received an answer."—Brodhead to Washington, from Pittsburgh, October 26, 1779.

The emigration across the Ohio made little headway until after the Delawares were driven from the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, in the spring of 1781. It then began to increase. Towards fall of that year, meetings were held in different places "for the purpose of concerting plans to emigrate into the Indian country (for the emigrants) there to establish a government for themselves". (Appendix G, Irvine to Moore, Dec. 3, 1781.) By the next spring, the movement had received quite an impetus. Ambition, on the part of a few; to acquire cheap lands, on the part of many; seem to have been the inciting causes.

From that time until the date of Irvine's letter there had been, apparently, no relaxation in the emigration; for in August "great numbers of men" had crossed the Ohio and made "actual settlement", as expressed by him.

The Indian war was indeed renewed—after a number of years; or, rather, the revolution, so far as the United States and the western savages were concerned, was continued; for peace was never fully established between the two until the treaty at Greenville in 1795. Great Britain, during all this time, was covertly hostile to the United States, aiding and abetting the Indians in many ways. It was not until after Wayne's victory and Jay's treaty that the Northwest enjoyed complete immunity from savage aggressions.
Sir,

In obedience to the instructions you honored me with on the 5th of May last, I have used every endeavour in my power to execute in the fullest manner your orders, and give effect to your wishes; and though I have not had all the success I at first hoped, I flatter myself the following report will not only shew that I have attempted all in my power, but that essential good consequences may justly be hoped from my endeavours to obey your Commands.

On the 7th of June, I left Fort Pitt and travelling about two hundred miles by the old trading path, arrived on the 16th at the Delaware & Huron settlements on the Sandusky River, but before I reached the Villages I fell in with two young Delawers who had known me formerly, appeared rejoiced to see me, and conducted me to the principal Town of that Tribe. Captain Pipe who is the principal man of the Nation, received me with every demonstration of joy, welcomed me in the most friendly manner and treated me with greater Civility than is usual with them in time of profound Peace. In a speech of gratulation which he delivered on my arrival, he felicitated me and my Companions on our safety through a long & dangerous wilderness, and himself, on seeing his brethren of the United States once more enter his door in a peaceable and friendly manner; but told me, as his Nation was not the principal one, nor had voluntarily engaged in the War, it would be proper for me first to communicate my business to the Hurons and Shauneeze, and afterwards to the Delawares. That he had announced my arrival to the Hurons, and expected such of them as were at home would very shortly be over to see and welcome me. This soon happened as he had expected, but as none of their Chiefs were present, I declined speaking publickly to them, knowing that I could receive no authentic
answer, and unwilling to expend unnecessarily the Wampum I had prepared for this occasion. I informed them for their satisfaction of the peace with England, and told them that the United States were disposed to be in friendship with the Indians also—desired them to send for their head men, particularly for the Half King who was gone to Detroit; to send also to the Shawneze and such of the Six Nations and Delawares as live on the Miami River, and that when these were all present, I would deliver to them publicly the particulars of the business I was charged with.

They all readily agreed to this proposal, and returned to their homes apparently very well satisfied: but the Hurons nevertheless failed sending to Detroit, partly through the want of authority in the old men present, and partly through the assurances of the Wife of the Half King who was confident her Husband would be home in two Days, and therefore a journey which would require six or seven was altogether unnecessary.

The Pipe sent away for those on the Miami agreeable to his promise, and learning that Mr. Elliot, one of the agents in the Indian Department resided with the Shawneze, and must necessarily be acquainted with my coming, I wrote to him by the Pipe's Express, requesting him to concur with our Messenger in communicating to the Shawneze, that I was charged with a Message from the United States and desired them to attend as soon as possible—I also gave him an invitation to be present if he could make it convenient. Though I promised to myself very little from this Letter, I knew it could do no possible harm—and though I did not hope he would give himself any trouble to serve me, I thought the possibility that the compliment of it might prevent his opposition worth the trouble of writing it.

On the evening of the 18th, a runner arrived from the Miami with intelligence that Mr. Elliot had received dispatches from Detroit announcing the arrival of Sir John Johnson at that place—that in Consequence, the Chiefs and Warriors were desired to repair thither in a few Days, where a Council would be held with them. They were also directed to take with them the War or Tomahawk Belts, which had been
delivered to them by the King to strike the Americans with. This was an intimation which had been long expected but never till now received; for though they had been repeatedly forbid to continue at War against the Americans the Tomahawk had still remained in their hands, which is a deviation from the ancient Customs of the Indians, and therefore the more aston­
ing to them.

I perceived that this invitation would nec­
essarily draw off a number of the principal men, but determined to wait the return of our Messenger before I would take any further resolution, and in this suspense I continued till the evening of the 22d, when he returned with speeches from the Chiefs in that Quarter, imparting that they had made every preparation for coming agreeable to our requests to hear what I had to say to them, but just when they were ready to mount their Horses, they were stopped by the arrival of ten men who preceded a body of sixty other Southern Indians coming upon business from the Nations North and East of the Ohio and Mis­sissippi Rivers. That in consequence of their coming they would be obliged to delay their visit to us for a few Days, but would not fail to come so soon as they heard the business of these people, could not however determine how soon.

The intervention of this unexpected delay, the uncertainty where it would end-- the anxiety of the Sandusky Indians to obey the summons from Detroit, the absence of the Half King who was now no longer expected till after the Treaty there, and the certainty of receiving no answer when he was not in Council, induces me to yield to the importunity of the Pipe, and attend to his representations. He pressed me to accompany him to Detroit, assuring me that it would be useless to wait the coming of the Indians from the Miami, that they would spend their time in useless Counseling there till the Treaty at Detroit would come on, and that if I even could assem­ble them I could obtain nothing from the Interview--That if the Half King was present he would not undertake to give me an answer without consulting the Chiefs of the Huron Tribe at Detroit, and that these would determine another without first asking the advice of their Father the Commandant.
Finding that I had little to hope from continuing at Sandusky, and likely to effect as little by visiting the Miami if my Horses had ever been able to have performed the Journey I determined to proceed to Detroit by the nearest route, though I began to be doubtful I should not succeed in my wishes there; determined however to leave nothing unattempted which promised even a probability of success. -- I concurred with the Pipe in a message to the Miami Indians, desiring that rather than wait to hear the dispatches of these Southern Indians, they should advise them to continue their Journey to Detroit where they would certainly meet the Six Nations, to whom their business must be ultimately delivered, as the Deputation in consequence of which they had performed so long and difficult a journey, had originally proceeded from them -- We desired them to send us an answer in three days what Resolution they would take and when we should meet them where the roads unite, that we might go together to Detroit.

We waited till the 29th in hopes of receiving an answer but none came, tho we had several Messages, some intimating that they could not come over to us, and desiring the Hurons & Delawares to attend at the Shawnese Towns--other accounts said the Chiefs of that Nation were gone to Detroit.

We now made every preparation for our departure, but fearing I might not again have so good an opportunity, I made use of this to give the Pipe every information respecting my business, and to explain to him the Preliminary Articles of peace, which I found had not only been communicated to them by authority, but that the accidental information they had occasionally received had been in some respects contradicted by the Officers of the Crown; particularly that part which related to the evacuation of the posts on the Lakes.

I left Sandusky on the 30th accompanied by the Pipe and two other Indians in addition to my former Companions, and travelled onwards to Detroit till the afternoon of the 1st of July, when we were met by Mr Elliot and three other persons from that place, whom the Commandant had dispatched for the purpose of conducting us thither.
The Indians who had left the Towns after my arrival, had given the intelligence at Detroit, and the Letter I had written to Mr Elliot had also been carried there by some of those from the Miami. In consequence of this Col. Depeyster had sent Mr Elliot to me with a Letter No. 1. (See p. 62, ante. X Pa. Archives).

I was now nearly half way from Sandusky to Detroit, and could neither take or alter a resolution in consequence of this letter, but continued my journey with my new companions—till the 4th when I arrived at Detroit, where I was received with much politeness and treated with great Civility by the Commandant, to whom I delivered your Letter, showed your instructions and pressed for an opportunity of communicating them to the Indians as soon as might be. He professed the strongest desire of bringing about a reconciliation between the United States and the several Indian Nations, declared that he would willingly promote it all in his power; but that until he was authorized by his Superiors in Command, he could not consent that anything should be said to the Indians relative to the boundary of the United States; for though he knew from the King's Proclamation that the war with America was at an end, he had had no official information to justify his supposing the States extended to this place, and therefore could not consent to the Indians being told so; especially as he had uniformly declared to them, that he did not know these Posts were to be evacuated by the English. He had no objection, he said, to my communicating the friendly offers of the United States,—and would cheerfully make known to them the substance of your Letter to him.

In the morning of the 5th, I received an intimation from Colonel Depeyster, through Captain McKee, that it was his wish I would go on to Niagara, so soon as I had recovered from the fatigue of my journey. In consequence of this I waited on him in the afternoon, and pressed with greater warmth than yesterday, the necessity of my speaking to the Indians and receiving an answer from them. I pressed him to suffer me to proceed on my business without
his interference, and offered him my word that I would say nothing to them respecting the limits of the States, but confine myself to the offer of Peace, or choice of War, and the invitation to Treaty. He would not retract his resolution without further orders from the Commander in Chief, and I was obliged to submit however unwillingly: But must do him the justice to acknowledge that he made every offer of civility and service, except that which he considered inconsistent with his Duty.

On the 6th I attended the Council which Colonel Depeyster held with the Indians, to which he had yesterday invited me. After delivering his business of calling them together, he published to them your Letter and pressed them to continue in the strictest amity with the Subjects of the United States, represented to them the folly of continuing hostilities, and assured them that he could by no means give them any future assistance against the people of America.

At this meeting were the Chiefs of Eleven Indian Nations, comprehending all the Tribes as far South as the Wabash. They were Chipewas, Otawas, Wyandots or Hurons, Shawneze, Delawares, Kickaboos, Oweochoctanoos, Miamis, Pootawotamies and Pienkishas with a part of the Senecas; most of whom gave evident marks of their satisfaction at seeing a subject of the United States in that Country. They carried their civilities so far that my lodging was all day surrounded with crowds of them when at home, and the Streets lined with them to attend my going abroad; that they might have an opportunity of seeing and saluting me, which they did not fail to do in their best manner, with every demonstration of joy.

On the morning of the 7th I took my leave of Colonel DePeyster, after having received more civilities from him than the limits of this report will suffer me to enumerate; but not till I had the honor of writing to you by my Guide, whom I directed to return to Fort Pitt so soon as the Pipe should be ready to return to Sanduskey on whom I depended for his safe conduct thither, and to provide one to accompany him to Fort Pitt.
I arrived at Niagara on the 11th, was intro-
duced to General Maclean who was prepared for my
coming, delivered him Colol. DePeyster's Letter and
was received with every mark of attention but he de-
clined entering upon any business this Day.

In the morning I waited again on the General
at his request. He asked for my Instructions which
I produced, and afterwards, at his request, the
Resolve of Congress alluded to. He expressed an
earnest desire that the Indians should live in
peace with the United States, declared that he
had most effectually put a stop to all hostilities,
and had already given you this Information,—that
he would be answerable for their future good conduct
provided they were not molested by us,—regretted
that he had not at present such information from
below as would justify his concurring with me, or
even permitting me to call the Indians together—
that he had every reason to expect Sir John Johnson
very soon, who he supposed would bring such in-
structions as would remove every difficulty,—
that however he considered the purport of my message
anticipated by the pains which had been taken to
dispose the Indians to peace, which appeared to be
the grand object of Congress.

In case Sir John did not arrive in two or three
days as he expected he proposed to me the alternative
of continuing downward to the Commander in Chief or
of furnishing him with Copies of my Instructions and
the Resolve of Congress which he would transmit
to him for his orders thereon. He lamented that
mischievous people among us took too much pains to
alarm the minds of the Indians in this quarter, by
inventing and propating speeches, which the Indians
were taught to believe came from persons in power
among the Americans. In proof of this he produced
the proceedings of a Council lately held with the
Indians, which contains an alarming speech said to
have been sent to them by General Schuyler. At my
request he gave me a Copy of it with his own remarks
at the bottom No. 2. (See p. 63 X Pa. Archives; See
p.p. 6-7 ante).
In consequence of this speech and his assurances to the Indians, the six nations had sent to that part of the Oneida Tribe which had remained in the interest of the States, forbidding them to bring any future messages, but such as were written or otherwise visible in Belts or Strings. That they would be glad to hear in this manner whatever the United States had to say to them.

Colonel Butler the Superintendent at the post was sent for and corroborated every thing that the General said of the peaceable disposition of the Indians, unless they were compelled to a contrary conduct by the Americans seizing on their Lands which both asserted the Six Nations would never quietly submit to. They recommended the measure of Congress sending some person to give them assurances respecting their Lands, if it was their intention to leave them to the natives, and the General offered to promote it with all his Interest, to be answerable for the safety of the Commissioners and also engage for the Indians good behaviour and willingness to meet the Commissioners of Congress at any place after receiving such assurance.

Captain Brant came from the Mohawk Village to see me and was introduced by the General, in whose presence we had a conversation on the subject of the Indian's Lands-- Brant insisted that they would make a point of having them secured before they would enter into any farther or other Treaty. In the evening I had a private conference with him at his own request in which I explained to him in the most circumstantial manner every thing relating to my business with the Indians and had a good deal of friendly argument with him on the subject, too long to insert here.

On the evening of the 13th, I received a note from the General (p. 9 ante) requesting a Copy of my Instruction &c., to send to the Commander in Chief to facilitate business, No. 3. I sent him word that he should be obeyed, and early in the morning began to execute my promise, but before I had finished copying them, I received a verbal message that he wished to see me at his quarters. I finished the Copies and waited on him with them.
He informed me that he had sent for me to show me the Copy of a Letter he was writing to Colonel DePeyster. It contained instructions to that Gentleman in consequence of my representations of the murders committed by the Western Indians in the course of the last spring, and since by his account, they had been positively forbid to be guilty of any such outrage. He pressed Colonel DePeyster very earnestly to examine minutely into this affair,-- to forbid the Indians in the most positive manner to be guilty of such future mis-conduct,-- to order them to deliver up immediately such prisoners as they had captured through the spring into the hands of himself or his officers,-- and further to tell them that if they did not desist from these practices the British Troops would join the Americans to punish them.

He afterward read me the Copy of a Letter which he had written you in answer to yours by Mr Bull. Not doubting that this Letter is in your possession, I only mention it as it was the introduction to an address to me containing the same sentiments, which ended in an intimation that I might return home as soon as I thought proper, that whenever I pleased he would furnish me with a Boat & men to carry me to Oswego, would afford me every other assistance in his power and write to Major Ross the Commandant at that place to give me every assistance I should require.

I soon concluded that this invitation to leave the place arose from the importunity of the Indians to hear publicly the message which my coming had promised them, and his refusing permission to Captain Brant to take me on a visit to the Mohawk Castle convinced me of the justice of this conclusion.

I employed such arguments as I expected would be most likely to prevail on him to permit me to speak to the Chiefs publicly before my departure, and answered (as I thought) all his objections, one of which was to that part of my instructions which said the King had been compelled to make peace, which he said would convey to the Indians the Idea of his being conquered, and might induce them to an insolence of behaviour that would become disagreeable to him and
perhaps injurious to the service. To remove every exception on this head I offered to suppress the word compelled but he avoided giving me any direct answer to this proposal,—insisted much on the pacific disposition of the Indians, again pledged himself for their behaviour, assured me of their desire to cultivate the friendship of the Americans, and declared that he was authorized by the Chiefs to tell me so. He then informed me that previous to my arrival the Chiefs had applied to him to write to his Excellency General Washington on their behalf with offers of friendship, and regretted that he had not such orders as would justify him in doing it, especially before the Superintendent General had made the proper communications to the Indians on the part of the Crown.

Frustrated in every attempt to obtain a public audience of the Indians and receive their answer to your message. I wrote to General Maclean on the 16th for his refusal in writing (No. 4) See p. 10 ante) which he immediately gave me (No. 5) (See p. 11 ante) and on the same day I set off for Oswego, after having experienced from General Maclean every species of polite attention, except that which duty as well as inclination bid me most wish for and every civility from his Officers, and from the Officers in general at all the Posts I had occasion to visit.

Sensible how difficult it is to say just enough on any subject, I am afraid I have protracted this report to too great a length and yet I suppressed so many remarks and conversations which were interesting at the time, that I am also afraid I have not been sufficiently explicit. I have confined myself to bare recital, without any commentary of my own, to avoid the imputation of obtruding opinion where it might be considered my duty to relate facts existing abstrackedly. But I will hope your forgiveness for saying that the assiduity of the British Commanders to restrain the Indians from hostilities still wanted the visit which by your command I have made them, to satisfy the Indians that they had nothing to fear from the enmity of the States. They are now convinced from my risquing such a journey through their Country and from the communications I have made to them individually on my way, not only of our friendly Sentiments

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toward them, but also of our confidence in theirs, which must in some degree beget a similar confidence in them. And though I bring no public answer from the Chiefs, owing to the motives of duty or policy which opposed it. I think myself sufficiently authorized from the many opportunities I had of learning their sentiments, both from themselves and the Whites who are in their confidence, to assert that I know them to be heartily tired of the war and sincerely disposed to Peace.

I have the honor to be,

with the highest respect Sir,

Your very humble and most obedient servant,

Ephraim Douglass.

The Honble. Major General Lincoln, Secretary at War.
Rocky Hill Augt 26 1783.

Sir

"I cannot but think it essential that Congress should be informed of the disposition and conduct of the British Officers at the Western Posts, of our frontier Inhabitants, and of the Savages in order that adequate measures may be taken to avail ourselves of any favorable circumstances to prevent hostilities and place that extent of territory which is ceded to us, under some proper Regulations. It is for these purposes, I have taken the liberty of enclosing to your Excellency the Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Colo. De Peyster, and the Copy of another letter from Brigadr. General MacLean which were received yesterday under cover from Colo. Willett."

I have the honor

etc., etc.,

G. Washington.

Rocky Hill 30th Augt 1783.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the information of Congress, the report of the Baron Staden, who was sent into Canada to make arrangements with General Haldimand for withdrawing the British forces from the Posts within the territory of the United States. The Letter from General Haldimand to the referred to in his Letter of the 13th. inst. to the Baron, is not yet come to hand.

The embarrassments which this business has met with at this advanced season have induced me to suspend the march of the detachment, removal of the stores and purchase of salt provisions, which were intended for these Western Posts. I have however desired Colo. Willett with the State troops of New York to continue working upon the land and water communication between Schenectady and the Wood Creek, that our operations may be facilitated hereafter.

I have the honor, etc.,

G. Washington.

His Excellency Pres. & Congress.

Vol. XI, No. 152.
Princeton, Sepr. 5, 1783.

Sir,

We have the Honour to lay before the Honble Council, Copies of sundry Papers relative to the situation of Affairs with the Hostile Indians & respecting the Posts within the limits of the United States on the Northern & Western Frontiers possessed by the Troops of His Brittanic Majesty. These Papers are referred to committees who have not yet reported. When any proceedings are had in Congress we shall duly lay them before the Council to whom we shall transmit any further Information which may be received on this Subject.

We have the Honour to be,

with the greatest Respect & Esteem your very obed. Servants,

James Wilson,
Richard Peters,
John Montgomery.

We also transmit a Copy of the Financier's Statement of the Payments made by the several States in Consequence of the Requisitions of Congress for the year 1782.

Directed, His Excellency The President & The Honble S. E. Council of Philadelphia.
"By the United States in Congress assembled
Sept. 8th, 1783.

Ordered that so much of Genl. Haldimand's letter of 19th August to General Washington as relates to Indian Affairs, be referred to Mr Duane, Mr Peters, Mr Carroll, Mr Hawkins and Mr A. Lee.

"Extract of a letter from Govr. Haldimand August 19th, 1783 to His Excellency Gen. Washington."

"As the Baron will communicate to your Excellency the substance of a conversation upon the subject of his commission I shall add no more here than to assure your Excellency that every measure which obedience to the command of my sovereign and the most humane inclinations could suggest, and which the indefatigable endeavors of my officers serving in the upper Country and the power of presents could effect has been unweariedly employed in restraining the Indians and reconciling them to peace, and it is with sincere pleasure I acquaint your Excellency that my efforts have been completely successful notwithstanding the hostile attempts which were made against the Upper Country, long after their happy efforts had been experienced upon the "Frontier".

I am etc.,
(Signed) Fredk Haldimand.
"Saratoga October 11, 1783."

"Sir,

I have the honor to transmit your Excellency a copy of a message from the Indians of Niagara to me which I received on the 9th instant."

"If terms of peace have really been offered by Congress, and accepted by the Indians, and as early as they mention, their surprise at the sentiments conveyed in my message of the 29th of July last was extremely natural. Congress will judge of mine when I perused the enclosed."

"Altho I have long since wished to decline attending to Indian Affairs, and long since signified it to Congress, yet I must lament that I was not advised Congress had intrusted (if they have) the negotiating a peace with the Indians to others than the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in this department. Both because my message, if proposition of peace have been made and accepted cannot fail of impressing the savages with unfavorable ideas, and create suspicions in their minds which the British will not fail to improve to our disadvantage, and because I should not then have been exposed to the disagreeable dilemma which my feelings as a gentleman on the one hand, and regard for my country on the other will expose me to when these Indians appear in consequence of my recommendation."

"I therefore forcibly feel the propriety so far as it respects a proper regard to myself, of dispatching a messenger to the Indians advising them since they have concluded a peace with Commissioners immediately appointed for that purpose, the necessity of any farther negotiations with the Commissioners in this department is superceded, but Sir persuaded that such a message would be perfectly consonant to the wishes of the British, and promote the views they are assiduously cultivating and incapable of sacrificing the interest of my country to a resentment however unjustly founded, I shall attempt to explain away the sentiments contained in my message of the 24 of July in a manner least injurious to my country. I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem

Sir your Excellency's most obedient servt
Ph. Schuyler."

His Excellency Elias Boudinot Esq Sur.

Sir:—

I had almost forgot to mention to your Excellency that the Indians in return for the belt and image sent them to General Schuyler, sent by his own Indians a belt and a message assuring him they were well disposed to peace and friendship with Congress; this they did with the consent and approbation of Colonel Butler and your Excellency may be certain that the Six Nations will do nothing but by the advice of Colonel Butler. They are perfectly quiet, but much disposed to be at peace with the Americans, and firm friends to us, so that there is not the smallest risk or danger of their not being easy and peaceable. Of this Butler desired me to assure your Excellency, but that he thought it right that they should send a civil message to Schuyler and exchange a belt with him by the return of his own Indians.

I have the honor to be respectfully

Your Excellency's most obedient,

& most humble servant,

Allan Maclean.

General Haldimand.

Endorsed from
Brigadier Genl. Maclean,
16th Septr. Received 29th.
Entd. in Book C (No. 3) fol. 26.

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Resolution of Congress--Indian Affairs, 1783.

The United States in Congress Assembled September 20th, 1783.

Congress took into consideration the report of a Committee consisting of Mr Duane, Mr Peters, Mr Carroll, Mr Hawkins and Mr A. Lee, to whom were referred instructions to the Delegates of Pennsylvania, and the same being read as follows:

"That the legislature of Pennsylvania be informed in answer to the request of the Delegates of that State in consequence of Instructions from the said legislature of the 13th Instant.

That Congress have no objection to a conference being held on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania with the Indians on their borders, respecting a purchase to be made by & at the expense of the said State, of lands within the limits thereof; provided no engagements relative to peace or War with the said Indians be entered into by the said State, the power of holding treaties on this subject being vested by the Confederation solely in the United States in Congress Assembled, and also provided that due notice of such meeting be given to the Executives of Virginia & New York who shall have it in their option to send Commissioners to the said conference."

A motion was made by Mr Gerry seconded by Mr Ellery that the farther consideration of the report be postponed until Thursday next, and on the question for postponing, the yeas & nays being required by Mr Gerry.

(Yeas & Nays here follow)

The question was lost.

The report having been then amended so as to read,
"That Congress have no objection to a conference being held on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania with the Indians on their borders for the sole purpose of making a purchase by & at the expense of the said State of lands within the limits thereof; provided that due notice of such meeting be given to the Executives of Virginia & New York, who shall have it in their option to send Commissioners to the said Conference".

A motion was made by Mr Higgenson seconded by Mr Holten, farther to amend the report by adding after the word "thereof", the following words, "after terms of accommodation shall have been agreed on between the United States & those Indians;" and on the question to agree to this amendment the yeas & nays being required by Mr Gerry.

(Yeas & nays follow)

The question was lost.

A division of the question on the report was then called for; & on the question to agree to the report as amended, so far as the proviso, the yeas and nays being required by Mr Fitzsimmons.

(Yeas & nays follow).

The question was lost.

A motion was then made by Mr Duane seconded by Mr Ellery, in the words following:

Whereas the Delegates of the State of Pennsylvania, have laid before Congress a resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania in the words following:

(Here the resolution of the 12th September, 1783, is inserted. Not inserted in this Copy).
And the said Delegates having also laid before Congress an instruction from the said legislature in the words following, viz: (Here the instruction, same date with resolution, is inserted.)

Resolved, That the legislature of Pennsylvania be informed in answer to the said representation that as soon as an agreement shall have taken place for the cessation of hostilities between the United States & the Indians engaged on the side of the British in the prosecution of the war, (for which measures are now under deliberation,) Congress will cheerfully consent to the negotiation proposed by the legislature for the purchase of the Indian Claim, to lands within the limits of that State.

On the question to agree to the foregoing motion the yeas and nays being required by Mr Duane.

(Yeas & nays follow).

Question was lost.

Extract from the Minutes.
Geo. Bond,
Depy. Secy.
"By the United States in congress assembled. A proclamation.

"Whereas, by the ninth of the articles of confederation, it is among other things declared, that 'the United States in congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated'. And whereas, it is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the states, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore the United States in congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims, without the express authority and directions of the United States in congress assembled; and it is moreover declared, that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in consequence.

Done in congress, at Princeton, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

Elias Boudinot, President.

Charles Thomson, Secretary."
Resolutions of Assembly-- Purchase of Indian Lands, 1783.

Thursday, September 25, 1783 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania,
In General Assembly,
The committee appointed September 12, made report, which was read, and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz:

The committee appointed to digest such plans as they might conceive necessary to facilitate and expedite the laying off and surveying the lands appropriated for the redemption of the military depreciation certificates, beg leave after the fullest information and enquiry, to report the following resolution for the consideration of the house.

Resolved unanimously, That the supreme executive council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint Commissioners to hold a meeting with the Indians claiming the unpurchased territory within the acknowledged limits of the State, for the purpose of purchasing the same, agreeable to ancient usage, and that all expenses accruing from the said meeting and purchase be defrayed out of the Treasury of the State.

Extract from the minutes,
Peter Z. Lloyd,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Directed,
The Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council.
Sir,

We have the Honor to transmit the Proceedings of Congress on the Subject of the Instructions of the Honble. House relative to the proposed Purchase of the Indians inhabiting or claiming Part of the Territory of Pennsylvania. By those proceeding the House will perceive the obstacles to a Compliance with their Wishes. The Committee on Indian Affairs have made a report which is now before Congress & this Day is appointed for its Discussion. The Principals of that Report militate against the Ideas of the House with Respect to the proposed Purchase. It is intended to insist as Part of the Forms of Peace that the Savages shall without compensation abandon Part of their country to the United States who claim it by Conquest & as a Retribution for the Expence & Damages incurred by the hostile & cruel conduct of the Savages contrary to the Advice & Injunctions of the United States. A Boundary Line is proposed to be established between the Indians & the Citizens of these States & it was believed that if any particular State made a Purchase it would obstruct the general Measures, as the Indians would not agree to the Dereliction of any Part of their country as a Compensation for the Expences & Ravages occasioned by the War when they find that tho' the general Council refuse it they can obtain Money for it from the Individual States. Whether these Principles be just or the policy adviseable we do not pretend to determine. We held it our duty to state the impediment preventing Congress from agreeing to the Propositions of the States & leave the Honble House to determine as they in their Wisdom shall think proper.

We have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect your very obedient Servants,
John Montgomery,
Richard Peters,

Directed, On public Service,
Honble. F. A. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the Honble
House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
General Schuyler's Letters.

"Albany September 25th 1783."

Sir,  
I have the honor to advise Congress, that Mr. Dean informs me that he has received intelligence that the deputation which I had advised the hostile Indians to send to me for peace have already commenced their journey, and may be soon expected. The arrival of these Indians previous to the receipt of the determination of Congress on the subject of my letter of the fourth August will greatly embarrass the Commissioners for Indian Affairs. I shall contrive some excuse to detain them to give time for the decision of Congress to reach us, which I respectfully wish may be expedited."

"I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
Your Excellency's obedient servant"  
"Ph. Schuyler"

"His Excellency Elias Boudinot Sen"  

The United States in Congress Assembled,
Wednesday, October 15th, 1783.

The Committee consisting of Mr Duane, Mr Peters, Mr Carroll, Mr Hawkins & Mr A. Lee, to whom were referred Sundry letters and papers * relative to Indian affairs, report that they have attentively considered the several papers referred to them & have conferred thereon with the Commander in Chief that their report will be confined to Indian affairs in the Northern & Middle departments, as they are defined by the Acts of Congress of the 12th of July, 1775, and to the settlement of the Western Country; the subjects being in the opinion of the committee inseparably connected, and the committee not being possessed of materials which enable them to extend their views to the southern district, that it is represented, and the committee believe with truth, that although the hostile Tribes of Indians in the Northern & Middle departments seriously disposed to a pacification, yet they are not in a temper to relinquish their territorial claims without further struggles. That if an Indian war should be rekindled, repeated victories might produce the retreat of the Indians, but could not prevent them from regaining possession of some part of the distant and extensive territories, which appertain to the United States, that while such temporary expulsions could only be effected at a great charge, they could not be improved to the smallest advantage, but by maintaining

* These are enumerated in a printed sheet and a portion of the foregoing, the introductory paragraph being as follows, to wit: The committee, consisting of Mr Duane, Mr Peters, Mr Carroll, Mr Hawkins and Mr Lee, to whom were referred a report on Indian affairs, read in Congress on the 21st of April last; a letter from General Schuyler, one of the commissioners
numerous garrisons and an extensive peace establishment; That even if all the Northern & Western Tribes of Indians Inhabiting the territories of the United States, could be totally expelled, the policy of reducing them to such an extremity is deemed to be questionable, for in such an event, it is obvious that they would find a welcome reception from the British Government in Canada which by so great an accession of strength would become formidable in case of any future rupture, & in peace by keeping alive the resentment of the Indians for loss of their country, would secure to its own subjects the entire benefit of the Fur-Trade.

That although motives of policy as well as clemency ought to incline Congress to listen to the prayers of the hostile Indians for peace yet in the opinion of the committee it is just & necessary that lines of property should be ascertained and established between the United States and them, which will be convenient to the respective tribes &
commensurate to the public wants, because the faith of the United States stands pledged to grant portions of the uncultivated lands as a bounty to their army, & in reward of their courage and fidelity; & the publick finances do not admit of any considerable expenditure to extinguish the Indian Claims upon such lands: because it is become necessary by the increase of domestic population & emigrations from abroad, to make Speedy provision for extending the settlement of the territories of the United States; & because the public Creditors have been led to believe, & have a right to expect that those territories will be speedily improved into a fund towards the security & payment of the national debt; nor in the Opinion of the Committee can the Indians themselves have any reasonable objection against the establishment recommended. They were as some of them acknowledge, aggressors in the war, without even a pretence of provocation, they violated the convention neutrality made with Congress in Albany, 1775, & in return for preferred protection and liberal supplies; & to the utter ruin and impoverishment of thousands of Families they wantonly desolated our villages and settlements, and destroyed our Citizens. To stop the progress of their outrages, the war, at a vast expence to the United States, was carried into their own country, which they abandoned, weavling then the right of conquest, and the various precedants which might be quoted in similar instances, a bare recollection of the facts is sufficient to manifest the obligation they are under to make atonement for the enormities which they have perpetrated, & reasonable compensation for the expences which the United States have incurred by their wanton barbarity, & they possess no other means to do this act of justice than by a compliance with the proposed boundaries; the committee are of opinion that in the negotiation which they recommend; care ought to be taken neither to yield nor require too much, to accomodate the Indians as far as the public good will admit, and if they should appear dissatisfied at the lines, which may be found necessary
to establish rather to give them some compensation for their claims, than to hazard a war, which will be much more expensive; but it is supposed, that when they shall be informed of the estimates of the damages which our citizens have sustained by their irruptions, & of the expenses which the united states have incurred to check their career, it will have a tendency to suppress any extravagant demands."

Whereupon, Resolved that a convention be held with the Indians residing in the Northern and middle departments, who have taken up arms against the united states, for the purpose of receiving them into the favour & protection of the united states and of establish boundary lines of property for separating & dividing the settlements of the citizens from the Indian villages and hunting grounds; & hereby extinguishing as far as possible all occasion for future Animosities, disquiet & contention; that first, & as a preliminary, it shall be required that all the prisoners of whatever age or sex among these Indians shall be delivered up.

Secondly, that the Indians be informed that after a contest of eight years for the Sovereignty of this Country. Great Britain has relinquished to the united states all claim to the Country within the limits described by the second article of the provisional treaty between the united states & the King of Great Britain on the thirteenth day of November, in the year 1782, that is to say, from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, &ca..

Thirdly, that as the Indians notwithstanding a solemn treaty of neutrality with Congress at the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all the advice and admonition given them during its prosecution could not be restrained from acts of hostility & wanton devastation, but were determined to join their arms to those of Great Britain, & to share their fortunes, so consequently with a less generous people than Americans, they might be compelled to retire beyond the Lakes, but as we prefer clemency to rigor, as we purport ourselves that their eyes are open to their error & that they have found by fatal experience that their true interest & safety depend upon our friendship; as the country is large enough to contain & support us all, & as we are

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disposed to be kind to them, to supply their wants and partake of their trade; we from these considerations & from motives of compassion draw a veil over what is passed, and will establish a boundary line between them and us, beyond which we will restrain our Citizens from hunting and settling & within which the Indians shall not come, but for the purposes of trading, treating or other business equally unexceptionable. Fourthly, that the following lines shall be proposed to be mutually agreed upon & established between the United States and the several tribes of Indians who shall be effected thereby; Beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, which empties into the Ohio, thence along the said River Miamis to its confluence with the Mad River, thence by a direct line to the Miamis Fort at the Village of that name on the other Miamis River, which empties into Lake Erie, thence along the last mentioned river to Lake Erie, comprehending all the lands between the above mentioned lines, & the State of Pennsylvania on the East, Lake Erie on the North, and the river Ohio on the South-East. Fifthly, that the commissioners for the Northern & middle departments, or such other persons as may be appointed by Congress, unite together in holding one convention with the Indians inhabiting the districts aforesaid & their Allies & dependants for the purposes aforesaid & only yield to separate conventions in case of inevitable necessity. Sixthly, and whereas the Onedas and Tuscarorora tribes have adhered to the cause of America and joined her arms in the course of the late war, & Congress had frequently assured them of peculiar marks of favour & friendship, the said commissioners are therefore instructed to re-assure the said tribes of the friendship of the United States, that they may rely that the lands which they claim as their inheritance will be reserved for their sole use and benefit until they may think it for their own advantage to dispose of the same. Seventhly, that the said commissioners be, and they are hereby
instructed to obtain a particular account of the French Inhabitants at Detroit, Illinois and other Villages within the territories of the United States, & that they give assurances in the name of the United States, to those inhabitants who shall profess their allegiance to the United States that they shall be protected in the full enjoyments of their liberty, & their just & lawful property. Eightly, that the said Commissioners be, & they are hereby instructed not to admit into a treaty with the said Indians or suffer to be in any manner connected with it any article stipulation or condition whatsoever making or conforming or tending to make or confirm to any individual or individuals any Grant or Grants of land whether real or pretended within the bounds of the United States as before described.

Ninthly, that the said Commissioners be, & they are hereby also instructed to obtain Information of the numbers & place of residence of the Citizens of the United States, who have seated themselves on the North-west side of the Ohio; to signify to them the displeasure of Congress, that they have taken this step with which the public Interest and repose are so intimately connected without permission or authority, and to discourage to the utmost of their power, all intrusions into any of the territories of the United States, within their respective departments.

And, whereas the trade with the Indians ought to be regulated & security be given by the trader for the punctual observance of such regulations, so that violence, fraud and injustice towards the Indians may be guarded against & prevented, & the honor of the federal government & the public tranquility thereby promoted. Resolved, that a committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report an Ordinance for regulating the Indian Trade, with a clause therein, Strictly prohibiting all Civil & Military Officers, particularly all Commissioners & Agents for Indian affairs, from trading with the Indians or purchasing or being directly or indirectly concerned
in purchasing lands from the Indians, except only by the express licence & authority of the United States, in Congress Assembled.

The Members chosen Mr Clarke, Mr Carroll & Mr Montgomery. Resolved, that the preceding measures of Congress relative to Indian affairs, shall not be construed to affect the territorial claims of any of the States, or their legislative rights within their respective limits.

The committee in their report observe further that they do not offer the measures which they have suggested as a sufficient security against the increase of feeble, disorderly & dispersed settlements in those remote & wide-extended territories; against the depravity of manners, which they have a tendency to produce; the endless perplexities in which they must involve the administration of the affairs of the United States, or against the calamities of frequent and destructive wars with the Indians, which reciprocal animosities unrestrained by the interposition of legal authority must naturally excite, & that in their opinion, nothing can avert those complicated & impending mischiefs, or secure to the United States the just and important advantages which they ought to derive from those territories; but the speedy establishment of Government & the regular administration of justice in such district thereof, as shall be judged most convenient for immediate Settlement & Cultivation.

Whereupon Resolved, that it will be wise and necessary as soon as circumstances shall permit, to erect a district of the western territory into a district Government as well for doing justice to the Army of the United States, who are entitled to lands as a bounty or in reward of their services, as for the accommodation of such as may incline to become purchasers and inhabitants, & in the interim that a Committee be appointed to report a plan consistent with the principles of the Confederation for connecting with the Union by a temporary Governmt. The purchasers & inhabitants of the said district
untill their number & circumstances shall entitle them to form a permanent constitution for themselves & as Citizens of a free sovereign & independent State to be admitted to a representation in the Union provided always that such constitution shall not be incompatible with the republican principles, which are the basis of the constitutions of the respective States in the Union. The Members Chosen, Mr Duane, Mr Madison & Mr S. Huntington.
The United States in Congress Assembled

Thursday, October 30th, 1783.

Whereas it appears that the application of the legislature of Pennsylvania relative to a treaty of the purchase of the Indian Claim to lands within the jurisdiction of that State, proceeded from a respectful attachment to the federal Government, & a desire to guard against prejudices, which might arise from the interference of their own particular views with the authority of the United States; that the public interest might have been deeply affected by negotiation for such purchase, independent of & unconnected with the General treaty, to be held on behalf of the United States.

Resolved, that the commissioners for holding the convention with the Indians under the act of the fifteenth day of October, instant, give notice to the Supreme executive of the State of Pennsylvania of the time & place of holding such treaty to the end that the persons to be appointed by that State for purchasing lands within the limits thereof, at the expense of the said State, may attend for the Sole purpose of making such purchase at the time & place appointed for holding the said treaty, & the commissioners on the part of the United States, are instructed to give every assistance in their power to the commissioners who may be appointed on the part of Pennsylvania towards promoting the interest of that State as far as the same may consist with the General interest of the Union.

Niagara Nov. 2nd, 1783.

Sir;

One Allen who had been apprehended by order of Brigadier General Maclean was brought to me on the 4th ultimo by Mr. Wilkinson, a store keeper in the Indian department. At the request of Allen that he might be permitted to go into the lower town for some of his effects, which he said were left there, I gave my consent, committing him to the care of this store keeper, who took charge of him, but this gentleman, having left him to go by himself, as I suppose, he made his escape.

I am sorry to inform your Excellency that the parties of Indians and rangers were sent on in pursuit of him without delay, he is not yet re-taken.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

with great regard,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

R. Hayes.

General Haldimand.

Endorsed,

From L. Colo. Hayes 1783,
3 Nov. Read 12th.
CANADIAN ARCHIVES,

B 103,

HALDIMAND COLLECTION,

Page 409.

Niagara Dec., 2nd., 1783.

Sir:—

I am to request you will inform his Excellency that Ebenezer Allen, who had been apprehended by order of Brigadier Genl. Haasen and afterwards made his escape, is now re-taken by the Indians and secured in the island at this place.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient,

& most humble servant,

Rul. Hayes.

Major Mathews.

Endorsed from

Lt. Col. Hayes,

2nd Dec., 1783.

List of Officers in the Indian Dept. at Niagara, 4th Dec., 1783

Montreal 4th Dec. 1783

Volunteer

Ebenezer Allen

Serf since 1777. unserviceable

from late bad conduct.
Sir:—

A few days ago information was sent to Col. Butler from an Indian chief at Ginoosait that two American traders were coming to that village to acquaint the Indians that they had brought goods to Anentacook to the amount of $1,000 with a view to trade with them, on the invitation, as they say, of Ebenezer Allen, who is now in the guard of this place and Capt. Brunt and the Indian chiefs now here, have advised their brethren Ginoosait to have no intercourse with these traders and to prevent them from bringing their goods within the limits of the Indian lands, until peace shall be concluded between them and the Americans.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obedient
& most humble servant,
Robt. Hoyes.

Major Mathews.

Endorsed, A 1784.
Major Hoyes commanding at Niagara of the 5th January, received the 2nd March including Provincial Contingent Accot.

Allen's Roll from 20th Dec. 1784.
See Draft in Hamilton 1st Aug. 1784.
Ephraim Douglass to Pres. Dickinson, 1784.

Union Town, 2nd February, 1784.

Suffer me now, worthy Sir, to step for a moment from the line of my duty. The honor which Council have heretofore done me by questioning me on the subject of Indian Affairs, will, I hope, acquit me of the charge of presumption, if, from an opinion of their confidence in my information, I venture to intermeddle without their commands, and give them such information as have come to my knowledge from the accounts of others since I left the Canadian Country.

Early in the fall, Sir John Johnson assembled the different western tribes at Sandusky, and having prepared them with presents, distributed with lavish profusion, addressed them in a Speech to this purport:

That the king, his and their common father, had made peace with the Americans, and had given them the country they possessed on this continent; but that the report of his having given them any part of the Indians' lands was false, and fabricated by the Americans for the purpose of provoking the Indians against their father,-- that they should therefore shut their ears against it. So far the contrary was true, that the great river Ohio was to be the line between the Indians in this quarter and the Americans; over which the latter ought not to pass and return in safety. That, however, as the war between Britain and America was now at an end, and as the Indians had engaged in it from their attachment to the crown, and not from any
quarrel of their own, he would, as was usual at
the end of a war, take the Tomahawk out of their
hand; though he would not remove it out of sight or
far from them, but lay it down carefully by their
side, that they might have it convenient to use
in defence of their rights and property if they
were invaded or molested by the Americans.

I shall not presume to trouble your Excellency
with any remarks on the probable tendency of an
intimation so manifestly correspondent with the
sentiments, wishes and interest of these savage
tribes, already alarmed with the frequent attempts
which have been made to encroach upon them; but
beg leave to have the honor of declaring, that I
am, with all imaginable respect, your Excellency's
very humble and
most obedient Servant,
Ephraim Douglass.

His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esquire.
Sir,

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of an official letter from your Excellency of the 29th of February last (Col. Rec., XIV., p. 40) informing us that the Supreme Executive Council "in pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the twenty-fifth of last September had appointed us (in conjunction with William Maclay, Esqr.) commissioners to hold a Treaty with the Indians claiming the unpurchased Territory within the acknowledged limits of this State for the purpose of purchasing the same."

Highly sensible of the honour conferred and the Trust reposed in us we should have embraced an earlier opportunity of returning our thanks to your Excellency and Council and of communicating with you upon the important business of our appointment, but circumstances occurred soon after the receipt of your letter which made it absolutely necessary for Mr Maclay to visit his Family with whom he still remains, similar circumstances presented themselves to Colo Atlee since which until very lately we could not with propriety address you on this subject.

Conformably to the Desire of Council as expressed in your Excellencys Letter, of our obtaining the fullest Information as soon as possible, of all the circumstances that will be connected with the execution of this trust, we beg leave first to observe, That the Indians to be treated with are the Six Nations, viz., the Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, the Shawnees Indians and Delawares. With regard to the notices to be communicated to them and the persons by whom such notices shall be sent, we
conceive there would be a great propriety, in these particulars, of acting in conjunction with the Continental commissioners.

We beg leave to suggest that Samuel Weiser, (whose Father was much esteemed by the Six Nations and formerly their Interpreter at almost every Treaty for a series of years) is considered by us as a suitable person not only to serve the notices but to act as an Interpreter, being fully acquainted with their Language & Customs from a long residence in their Country and also possessed of their confidence in so high a Degree as even to be adopted among them.

In regard to the most suitable time & place of holding a Treaty you will permit us to observe we entertain an opinion that the power of fixing these will be exercised more properly by Congress through their Commissioners, but being informed that the continental commissioners have not formed a Board at New York through the non-attendance of several of the members and that General Butler is now on his way to Congress to make report of the arrangements necessary to be made previous to a treaty, we cannot therefore until his Return or until we shall hear from him give an answer on this Head with any possible precision, unless it shall be the opinion of your Excellency and Council that we are authorized to negotiate a Bargain with the Indians for the unpurchased Lands within the State independent of the United States, in which case with Submission we conceive Tioga or Wyaloosing on the East Branch of Susquehanna to be the most proper place to meet the Six Nations, at the same time we beg leave to remark that the Disposition of the delawares at the Treaty of 1775 at Fort Pitt (and we are informed the same spirit still exists), clearly evinces the necessity of having them present at any Bargain we shall make with the Six Nations, the delawares at that Treaty having declared themselves independent of them, so that perhaps it may deem'd expedient to have
another Council Fire kindled to the westward to accommodate the Delawares, Shawanese and such of the Western Tribes as may be in any wise interested.

The provisions necessary to be laid in for the Indians during the Treaty we conceive should be at the expense of the Continent provided we do not treat separately, and in respect to the form of the Treaty most proper to be adopted, we apprehend it eligible to pursue former precedents as near as possible many of which we are already possessed of, presents we presume are highly necessary a List of the articles together with an estimate of their prices we shall have the honour to lay before you hereafter.

We will just add that sundry contingent expenses will arise in transacting this Business, such as hiring Expresses, sending Messengers into the Indian Countries, procuring Strings & Belts of Wampum &c. We therefore submit to the consideration of Council the sum which shall be deemed absolutely necessary for these purposes.

After submitting another opinion whether a joint Commission should not be made out for us under the Seal signed by the president in Council we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants.

Sam. Jo. Atlee,
Francis Johnston.

May 17th, 1784.
Sir:—

Brigadier General Maclean having ordered the prisoner Ebenezer Allen to be sent to Canada, I send him down by this opportunity. Be pleased to inform the General that there is very little rum in the Commissary's store. I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient
A most humble servant,
Robt. Hayes.

Major Mathews.

Endorsed From

Lieut. Colo. Hayes,
Read 28th May.
May it please your Excellency: your humble subject Ebenezer Allen takes this method to inform your Excellency that after my long servitude in defence of the Crown of Great Britain; how I am rewarded by my own friends; I have been robbed of my property to the amount of five hundred pounds; for only going into the colonies to strive to recover some part of my property; on my return I was taken and confined, and have been continued in confinement six months in a deplorable condition; I therefore most fervently implore your Excellency's aid on this occasion, and hope, through your infinite goodness that your Excellency will take my distressed case into your wise consideration. As I was always a faithful friend to Government; and please to extermate me out of confinement; or otherwise please to allow Sir John Johnson to enquire into the State of my case or bring me to a trial as soon as possible and by doing this justice, I will be forever bound to pray.

Ebenezer Allen,
Montreal Goal 30th May 1764.

Endorsed 24-1764 Petition X.R. Allen, 24 May
L. C.

* Allons explanation of his trip to Princetown in Aug 183
The June or early July 1758
Capt. John Thornton
went to Canadarago in behalf
of Maj. Gen. Conway to negotiate
between Delece & Torrance
wintation to trade at
J.T. Shoemaker July 18/58.

While there "an inhabitant
in the Greene County
named Allen offered
his services to Thornton
of the Coon's thought Mr. Allen
he thought come with the
Indians——

Indians and they arrived
next Sunday at J.T. Shoemaker
Aug 25——
Knox sent to Venango
Dec 24/93
See Dr. Clark's aff 478-9.

Council at Buff Creek 7/13/94
Chappie mentioned July 9/10
to Reason for Indian.

Council at Buff Creek 7/15/94
Reason to Chappie message of 7/30/94.

Report from War in Speech of Commanding Hand

Mr. Big Me mentioned.

Mr. Allen a white man of good character
who has married a Tusca woman of consequence
and resides among them whom understand their
language.

Albee in Phila 7/16, 1791
Knox 11/76

Commander said Allie knew Annawata of the Tusca nation.
Montreal the 31st May 1784.

Dear Sir,

I make bold to trouble you with these, to implore your interest with the Commander in chief to release, or, bring me to a speedy trial, as my situation at present is extremely irksome, and therefore from the many promises you made me whilst at Quebec in 1779 when I was appointed Lieutenant in Colonel Butler's Corps, that you would never see me want, but that Commission withheld from me and a post given me in the Indian Department, but on the first Rumour of a peace I was immediately struck of both pay and provisions and treated since in a most cruel and inhuman manner, Robb'd, Strip'd Plundered, and now immured in a detestable prison like a common Criminal without even knowing my crime, or my persecutors confronting of me. I should be ever obliged to Major Matthews if he would use his interest with his Excellency to procure my inlargement.

I am Dr Sir your most obliged
Humble Servant
Ebenezer Allan

Major Robert Mathews.

N. B. Please to send me back the Certificates and other writings as soon as his Excellency has perus'd them.
Canadian Archives,
Haldimand Collection,
B. 162 page 144.

Estimation of damages sustained
in being taken from my farm and
lucrative trade, with an expensive
detainance for ten months,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Three houses and fences</td>
<td>100:0:0</td>
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<td>burnt</td>
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<td>Currency</td>
<td>400:0:0</td>
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</table>

Every person who might have been acquainted
with my situation must certainly judge their worth,
under valued in their acct. whereas I humbly conceive
it will be taken into consideration, for the many very
beneficial, and to me hard services I have rendered
Government, as can easily be authenticated from verbal
proofs and honorable certificates.

Ebenezer Allan.
Head-quarters Quebec,
3rd June, 1784.

Sir John Johnson;

Sir;

By order of his Excellency the Commander in chief, I have the honor to transmit to you the inclosed memorial. The subject of this, well known to Joseph, who expressed a strong desire that Allen should be kept in confinement, until the meeting with the Americans Commissioners should be over, satisfied that, from resentment, he would renew his intrigues with them to the prejudice of the Government:—you are acquainted with Allen's character as a brave and zealous royalist throughout the war, but upon his being dismissed the service he went into the colonies, and from Joseph's and others' accounts, did great mischief by debauching some of the Indians to the influence of the Americans. Lieut. Col. Hayes unluckily sent him down to Montreal, and to gain time to effect Joseph's purpose, the General ordered, a few days ago, that he should be sent to Cataracou and detained by Major Ross until the meeting shall be over. The Major is made acquainted with his story. His Excellency is unwilling to keep him in confinement unless it is absolutely necessary and he requests you will examine into the affair (it is probable Joseph has mentioned it to you) and if you think he may with safety be released, His Excellency desires you will signify his authority to Major Ross for so doing. His certificates are forwarded to the Major.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,

R. Mathews.
St. Johns 28 June 1784

Sir,

Our neighbours in the State of New York are actually prosecuting persons for damage done in taking provisions and store at different times while under the command of General Burgoyne and by his order as I will mention one particular instance. One Varramler recovered a judgment for L 375—13/- with cost against one Ebenezer Allen for taking his stores wheat flour rum wine &c. at St. Caick near Bennington at the time of Colo. Baum's expedition to Bennington. Another particular instance I cannot omit; the person is now at St. Johns and will no doubt trouble his Excellency with the particulars he having been ordered of his farm by authority and to depart in six days; this happened a few weeks ago, if his Excellency should wish to be informed more particularly I shall do myself the honor of waiting on him in person otherwise with his Excellency's permission I shall return to my family for a (for a) short time.

I have the honor to be with all due Danger and Respect
Sir, your most obedient
and very Humble servant
William Marsh

Major Mathews.
To His Excellency General Haldimand,
The Humble Address of Ebenezer Allen,
Shawth:-

That the aforesaid Ebenezer Allen after having lost his property amongst the colonists by his strict attachment to His Majesty's cause, refusing to receive even a commission amongst them, choosing rather to serve Great Britain in the lowest capacity than the colonists at the expense of his loyalty (as by several applications and memorials to His Excellency from Montreal Shawth) has by an inadvertent mispronunciation incurred the displeasure of some gentlemen high in the estimation of government, has been therefore taken prisoner from his settlement at the Sages and long confined, and by that means not having it in his power to settle his affairs and the consequence of being amongst some people who (when distress seizes upon any one are not slow to make an advantage) is now become a debtor in the esteem of some of his creditors and ready to be delivered to the Civil as soon as freed from the military law for a debt of two hundred pound, which considering his losses amounting to £ 50l, £ 50l Halifax Currency, is by no means insatiable to pay so soon as his affairs can be lawfully adjusted.

Your Excellency's humble address, the aforesaid Ebenezer Allen, therefore begs your Excellency's permission to return to his former possessions on the Ganssea that he may have an early opportunity of proving himself a dutiful and loyal subject to His King and an honest and true man to his creditors; it shall be his particular care, with the greatest circumspection not to meddle with any matters which may be any ways detrimental to His Majesty or His Government, but shall always make it his chief study to do all in his power to promote His Majesty's interest in those parts by which he hopes he shall have it in his power to show how much he has been injured by his bonds and imprisonment and likewise prove himself worthy of being Sir,

Your Excellency's Most humble
A most obliged servant,

Ebenezer Allen.
Endorsed, From Ebenezer Allen,
3d July Reed. 13th praying for a pass to go
to the colonies.

[Handwritten text]

Roch. Matthews, Cataraqui, July 17
June 13
That he has dispersed Allen away to the difficulty
of finding a guard, then being so few men. It appre-
the will soon be released. B 1261111 C 16871266
May it please your Excellency;

I am sorry that by neglect and ill treatment I am under the disagreeable necessity to trouble your Excellency as often as I do, and,

I dare say, your Excellency can justly conceive how wretched I must be when reflecting on my losses and most disagreeable situation, while flattering myself of your impartial justice, that when it comes to your knowledge, I would be immediately released from an imprisonment calculated purely from malice and envy.

I humbly beg leave to remind your Excellency of your kind promise to me pr. favour Major Matthews, when I was in Quebec in time of the war, that I should be provided for and never want, in consequence of which I was freer in spending the little ease I had with me than otherwise I should have been. No sooner was the war inclining to a close, but the object of your Excellency's benevolence was stroke off the pay list and denied over a ration of salt provision.

And when turning my mind to gain a livelihood by prudence and industry (as before mentioned to your Excellency) was taken prisoner, my property destroyed and myself detained now for upwards ten mos., nothing to live on but salt provisions otherwise than I bought and do buy.

Surely can this be the reward of loyalty, friendship and servitude from my friends and the government I have so faithfully served.

Surely the basest of enemies could not be treated more inhuman. Finally I desire no greater favour from your Excellency (which I expected when sent back here), than to be sent back to my former place of residence and have my losses made up; your Excellency will please to recollect that if detained a few days longer, the season will be so far spent, I shall be able to cultivate the earth for bread another year and my expenses consequently protracted a twelve month to come. If I am ever supposed guilty of any crime, I would desire no greater favour,
than a fair trial either by your Excellency or sent to
England, where I can have it either in the Military or
Civil Line, for nothing could excite my joy so much as to
appear even before His Majesty or an impartial Court, to
answer for my conduct during the war to this present day.

Your Excellency's suffering suppliant,

Ebenezer Allen.

His Excellency General Holdimand
Capt. General & Governor of the Province
of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.

Endorsed: His Excellency General Holdimand
Gov. & Capt. General of the Province Quebec,
&c. &c. &c.

Received and forwarded by
Your most obedient,
hble. servants,
Todd & McGill.

Montreal Augt. 1784.
Sir,

I am not a little unhappy and surprised, that after seeing express upon express arrive, not one of my letters are answered, not a word of Trial or Release but still detained. I must fancy your Excellency has never rec'd any of them, otherwise could not admit of such injustice and ungrateful treatment that I, who have risked all that was near and dear unto me, performed such services (that none would undertake) for the sake of my King and Country, should now have my property destroyed and myself detained so long and unjustly, purely to gratify the malevolence and envy of those very men by whose sides I have stood in the midst of danger and whose certificates evidence the greatest commendation of my zeal dexterity and integrity. I never would have thought that any Commander within the British Realm would allowed a faithful servant of his Majesty to be treated with such ingratitude and injustice without giving him full satisfaction.

I beg leave to remind your Excellency of the kind promises made me (for favour Major Mathews) in time of the War that I never should, want, but no sooner was the War drawing to a close, strake of the pay list denied even a Ration of Salt provisions, and the Rewards of my own industry destroyed, myself imprisoned, money spent, in a lingering, bad state of health and no better Refreshment than salt provisions, debased even the undoubted privilege of the basest criminals, an impartial hearing, I humbly beg your Excellency to take my unhappy situation in consideration and I think the impartial justice with which your Excellency is possess'd will not allow me to be detained one hour longer.

Pity the unhappy man so long and so unjustly imprisoned.

I am your Excellency’s
most obt. & most/ Hbl. Servt. waiting
with patience your answer and pleasure

Ebenr. Allan.

His Excellency
General Haldimand.
I once more take the liberty of troubling you, hoping if you have any regard left for a distressed man, you will use all your influence with His Excellency for my release and restitution of my property. I often have very pressingly laid my case before His Excellency, but, as I have received no answer, I fancy he must have forgot me (by throng of business).

I fancy you will easily conceive my distresses, first robbed of my property, now detained so long on expenses and debarred from even a trial, the undoubted right of the greatest criminal.

Could I but even now be released, I might do something for a livelihood another year; if not, I must live a beggar and in poverty the ensuing one, for every day I am detained, I am certain is three pounds out of my pocket considering the loss of a lucrative trade and the profits of agriculture.

Consider, sir, how hard it is to be dealt so unjustly with, purely through malvolence and envy. Do, if you please, ask His Excellency whether this is the reward of my loyalty and hazardous services. I fancy he has forgot his kind promises made me in the time of the war, pr. favour of yourself; which was, I never should want and now have nothing (both in sickness and in health) to live on but a can ration; very true, sir, I don't want for distress and poverty when His Excellency, he only speak and should be released and restored to my property, provided His Excellency thought fit bring delinquents to justice.

Sir, you will oblige me very much, if you will please lay this together with your arguments, before His Excellency.

I am, Sir

Your most obedient

& very humble servt.,

Major Matthews.

Ebenezer Allan.

Endorsed Major Matthews Aid de Camp to His Excellency, Quebec.

Aug 3o 1784 | Sir John Johnston

Please Allan; considered with theballment of his claims.

Ca. 1877/185
Aug. 26, 1784
Quebec
Matthews is on John Johnson's deck. Let him consult with Major Ross as to what should be done with Allen.

£ 64: 187
Ca. 1784: 415

Aug. 28
Quebec
Matthews to Ross, Allen is to be released if Sir John Johnson is decided.

£ 64: 187
Ca. 1784: 446

£ 54: 155
Cataract, 20 Aug. 1784
Sir: At Sight, please pay to Mr. Robert Hamilton or order the sum of Fifty-four pounds fifteen shillings New York Currency, being the amount of my half pay due to the 24th of last March, which pass to account as per advice from your very humble servant.

To Sir John Johnson Knt
By Baron Knight [1627 Montreal.

The post receipt please pay the above to Johnson's orderly book, 194,
July 1788. Allen offers his Services.

Thorton, 17th for Mr. Cambridge. Hugh 1159.

1770.

CAWANIAN ARCHIVES,

Q 46-2.

COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS,

Page 500.

Niagara 25th, August, 1790.

Sir;—

Substance of a private complaint made yesterday by the chiefs of the Senecas Nation and intended to be repeated by them in public Council this day.

That some short time ago they (the Seneca chiefs) gave a small tract of land (six miles square) to Allen, in trust for his children by a woman of their nation, who lives with him, but on condition that he should not alienate the same, nor appropriate any part of it to another purpose than for the maintenance of the said children. That previous to their making this grant they consulted with Colo. Butler on the propriety of it, and asked his advice and that his opinion was, that he saw nothing improper in their giving him this mark of their favor as he had been a zealous and deserving subject of the King's, and suffered greatly in his property by the Indians.

That lately they made a visit to Allen on hearing that he was disposing of a great part of the land, and that on their arrival they found that the report was not only true but that he was making further encroachments on their land and disposing of the same in lots.

That on their expostulating with him on this conduct, his only answer was that he cared very little for their complaints, as Colo. Butler was equally interested with him in this tract.

The chiefs further say that they asked advice from Mr. Wm. Johnston and Timothy Murphy (both employed in the Indian department) on this subject, and that their opinion coincided with Colo. Butler's so far as to say that they (the Indians) had better give this land to their own flesh and blood then to the Americans.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, the informant, further adds, that Allen came to Niagara some time after this conversation happened, but previous to the deed being signed, and that he then agreed to give the informant and Timothy Murphy

[Signature]

Handwritten note:

[Signature]

Allen was at Niagara in the fall (1795) July 17, 1797. He

[Signature]

July 8, 1790.
one hundred pounds each, for their good offices with the Indians in his behalf, and for the performance of which the said Allen gave the informant and Murphy each a note of hand for one hundred pounds, which notes are now in their possession.

Endorsed, 18 f.,

In Lord Dorchester's to Mr Grenville, No. 56.
Major George Beckwith to Lord Dorchester,

Rec'd by Dorchester Sept. 11, 1790.

Can. Arch. 1890, 153, 154, 158.

Q 46--1, p. 34.

(Street at New York City).

Mr. Dalton then shewed me a copy of the credentials of Mr. Samuel Street from the five Nations, dated Buffaloe Creek 7th April and witnessed by John Butler, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and by William Johnson, interpreter, authorizing Mr. Street to treat with Congress; this paper was clearly drawn and the powers seemed full.

Mr. Samuel Street, the agent from the five Nations of Indians went to the quarters of the Creek chiefs 2 miles out of town. Mr. Street then began to open to Col. McGilliVray the nature of his business, the complaints of the five Nations relative to the State of New York in regard to their lands and of their present application to Congress for redress and he indicated a wish to make a common cause of it; Colonel M. declined it.

Mr. S. has drawn up a statement of the complaints of the five Nations and communicated his appointment in a paper addressed to the President which he has put into the hands of Mr. Wadsworth to present.

The application of Mr. Street in behalf of the Indians of the Five Nations by means of Mr. Wadsworth has drawn a declaration from the President expressive of his intentions to pay every attention to the Indians in general.

Mr. Street further asserts that Joseph Brant did not sign his credentials himself but he communicated the names of those who did. Mr. Samuel Street is said to be a half pay Lieutenant in Sir John Johnson's corps, he is a Magistrate under the Kings government and keeps a store.
at Niagara, by birth a New Englander, he expects to get into full pay, if any Provincial Battallions should be raised in Canada, from the friendship of Sir John Johnson. His present agency is to be requited by a tract of land in the Genesee country, or somewhere within the limits of the United States, to be held for him in trust by a Mr Schuyler, the son of a Mr Peter Schuyler, who was a man of great influence with the Indians of the Six Nations before the late Sir Wm Johnson. Mr S purposes to return to Niagara this Autumn.

Mr Street has been informed by Gen Knox that the President cannot interfere in the business of the five Nations committed to his agency; that if they are not satisfied with the behaviour of the New York Commissioner they must apply to the Legislature which appointed them; in consequence of this answer Mr Street intends to return to Niagara in a fortnight and to petition the Legislature of this State at its next meeting.

* Maj Peter Schuyler.

At Council in June 1790 at Fort Stanwix the Cayugas asked thro' Fish Carrier "We have a reserve which you left us and we have agreed that a part of it shall be given to Major Peter Schuyler (Hough 420) The Governor scored Schuyler as a lessee and declined. (Id 422-3.
1790
May 18
Niagara

John Butler to Lt Col Harris

As Mr Street is the acting person in this (land) business he will on his return be able to inform you more particulars than I can.

C A Q 46-2, p. 453.

May 26
Niagara

Lt Col Harris to Capt L. Marston

"When Mr Street went from this he told me it was to bring in his property mostly cattle and asked me if it would be convenient to take them for the garrison in exchange for salt provisions;—his principal errand I believe is the land jobbing business above mentioned.

C A Q 46-2 p. 451

1791
Mch 4
Grand River

Samuel Street to Sir John Johnson—

* * * My intentions were and still are to sell off as soon as possible which I supposed might be done to much better account than has yet appeared for which purpose I authorized a Mr Barton to Manage the business who not succeeding to my expectation has obliged me to take more of the management on my own hands than I intended. The unsettled state of my affairs here prevents me from going into business again till I have collected and discharged my debts.* * * * *

C A Q 50-1, p. 128.
Albany Gazette Nov 17, 1794 From Whitestown Nov 5.

1600 Indians came to Treaty on Monday seennight and also that Wm Johnson a British Indian agt and a Mr Street, the Indian Interpreter from Niagara was also there and had found means to collect 26 chiefs in a bye place and were haranguing them in the most eloquent and flattering manner when discovered by the inhabitants; they were using the most persuasive arts together with offers of large presents to induce them to turn their arms against the United States. The meeting broke up in a disorderly manner.

(160)

In a speech by Red Jacket delivered before Timothy Pickering at Tioga Point ** the Seneca Orator ** said "** Mr Street! you very well know that all our lands come to was but the price of a few hogsheads of tobacco ** Mr Street knows how hard it was for us to part with our lands. **

(163)

Complaint of Cornplanter Half Tewn and Big Tree Dec. 1790 at Phila re Phelps.

Father Our writings were lodged in the hands of Street of Niagara as we supposed him to be our Friend; but when we saw Phelps consulting with Street on every occasion, we doubted of his honesty towards us and we have since heard that he was to receive for his endeavors to deceive us a piece of land ten miles in width west of the Genesee River and nearly forty miles in length extending to Lake Ontario and the lines of this tract have been run accordingly although no part of it is within the bounds which limit his purchase. No doubt he meant to deceive us.
Tuesday June 1, 1790 at house of Seth Ranney at Fort Stanwix.

No Indians appeared on the ground; but Samuel Street, of Niagara, Esquire, attended and produced to the Board (of Comrs for holding treaties with the Indians of N. Y.) a letter of attorney under the hands and seals of nine Indians said to be Sachems and chief warriors of the Five Nations and to be executed at their great Council Fire at Buffaloe Creek the 7th of April last authorizing the said Samuel Street to treat with the Governor and Commissioners of Indian Affairs and the People of the State of New York touching and concerning their lands and to dispose of the same and the rents thereof, only reserving the execution of the deeds for the same to be done by themselves.

(377)

Resolved, that it would be improper to enter into any negotiations with Mr Street especially before the return of Peter Otsiquette who was charged with their message and invitation to the Indians at Buffaloe Creek as it appears that the said letter of attorney was executed and that Mr Street had left Buffaloe Creek before Peter Otsiquette arrived there.

Resolved further that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr Street on the subject of his letter of attorney in order to this Board being informed of his views and expectations and that Messrs L'Hommedieu Ten Broeck and Varick be the Committee for that purpose.

(382)

On Monday the 7th of June in the evening the Messengers from the Onondagoes and one Messenger from the Cayuga Nation residing at Buffaloe Creek arrived and the Onondaga Messenger delivered the following Message, to wit: We have a message to Mr Street which we are charged to deliver to him in your presence.
(The Cayuga Messenger stated "It is now Seven sleeps since I left the old chief (Fish Carrier) at the village (Buffalo Creek)).

(385)

On Tuesday morning the 8th of June, the messengers who came from Buffalo Creek attended the Board and in their presence the Onondaga Messengers communicated the following message to Mr S. Street, to wit:—

That it was the request of the chiefs residing at Buffalo Creek that he should not negotiate any business for them with the Governor of New York and the Commissioners, until they arrived as they understood that he had come away from that country upon business for them before they had received the message from the Governor inviting them to his Council fire at Fort Stanwix. That if Mr Street had passed this place, to wait on the Governor, he should return and remain at the Council Fire till they arrived. That if the Council Fire was covered up before he arrived he should write the Governor requesting him to rekindle the same, as they were very anxious to see him.

(424)

Saturday June 19.

On the evening of the same day the Board were informed that the Cayugas had appointed a Committee of their Nation who would attend with Mr Street for the purpose above mentioned on the next morning if agreeable to the Commissioners.

On Sunday the 20th of June the Committee of the Cayugas consisting of two Sachems from Buffalo Creek accordingly attended at the Commissioners Quarters accompanied by Mr Street, Capt. Brant and Dr Gale. (Governor Clinton made a speech comparing the price offered for the Cayuga lands with the prices and privileges given by the Lessees). The Committee listened with great attention to what the Governor said and appeared to be well satisfied when Mr Street officiously attempted calculations upon what he alleged the Lessees were to have paid but of which no evidence was produced. The conduct of Mr
Street appeared to be intended to defeat the favorable impressions made upon the minds of the Indians. Capt. Brant appeared to be displeased with Mr Streets behaviour as foreign to the business of their appointment. * * *

In the afternoon the last mentioned Committee of the Indians returned to the Commissioners Quarters and intimated a desire of a further explanation upon the subject of the late conference and Mr Street, who was present and through whose influence there was reason to believe some dissatisfaction had taken place among those Indians, again attempted to make calculations designed to defeat the views of the Commissioners; but the Commissioners protested against admitting any part of the transactions with the Lessees as the basis of the present negotiation; but his reasonings appeared to have little influence upon the Indians, who again retired apparently well satisfied. * * *

(428) Tuesday June 27th.
The money ($1500.00) was then brought before them and counted and the goods produced and examined with the invoices by Mr Street. **

(Treaty then executed confirming Treaty of Feby 25, 1789 and releasing to People of State of N. Y. all Cayuga lands east of Preemption line except the reservations named in said Treaty).

Hough 469

Letter Joseph Brant to Gov. Clinton. * * *

1791 Mch 4

Grand River

I am not a little surprised that Mr Street (should) have misrepresented the proceeding at Fort Stanwix as such conduct differs widely from his general character; but if he has done it he is inexcusable and the more so in shewing me a very true statement of the proceedings which he asserts to be the same that he laid before the President. * * *
Extract of a letter from Captain Grant, dated

Grand River,
24th March, 1791.

"The unhappy and unfortunate expedition to Miami, I am fearful will finally prove fatal to many Indians unless a speedy accommodation should take place. Do you think this practical on the part of the Indians? Please to suggest your ideas on the subject. You would also gratify some of your friends to give a particular and impartial account of the engagement. He also desired me to write him a long letter, which I did to gratify him and gave him his belly full of it. I also received another letter from Ebenezer Allen from Genesee, who likewise just arrived from Philadelphia, and tells me much the same story; that of Kirkland Congress seems wishes to be friends with the Indians. Allen tells me further that some of those gentlemen even vIED to employ me among the Indians, whilst our young men will be gone to Detroit. I mean to go to Buffalo Creek with some of the chiefs here to sound also the minds of the five nations about the present affairs so that I may know how to act if I should go to the southward.

Allen at Phila. in June 1791.
"
Honoured Sir: Having attended most minutely to the several affairs, concerns and present state of enquiry among the Indians—desire to inform your Honour, that my acquaintance, connection and alliance with the most principal Indians here and many to the Westward induced me to inform you particularly thereof.

Have two children under the care of Mr. Ogden in Philadelphia, full cousins to the chief's daughter of the Shawense nation, who can speak the Seneca tongue and with whom I can converse.

Same chief's daughter lived many years in my house with those children's mother above mentioned the influence and tried favor I have with Capt. Brant assures me I may depend on whatever he advises adduces to me as fact:— various concomitant reasons may be adduced to convince of the utility of a serviceable measure if adopted in my being charged with any commands for the service of the United States.

Secular views is foreign to me. The joint intent of the United States and the Indian nations is the only motive that induces me to give this information and offer to your Honour whose And Countries servant I most readily am to Command.—

Ebenr Allen.

To Colol. Pickering,
Chemung Town July 4 1791.

(Copied Aug. 23, 1896).
The chief called Farmer's Brother, with some other chiefs gave me the following account of their grant of land to E. Allan's two Indian children.
1. They called them their children.
2. They wished the conveyance of land to them to be strong and sure.
3. They made the grant on these conditions:
   1. For 60 bushels of corn annual rent, as when going to a treaty or the like occasion.
   2. Allan was to supply food to hunters when they returned hungry.
   3. The Seneka families living on the land to stay there and to plant as long as they chose.
   4. These Seneka families to be supplied with food, when at any time distressed for want of food.
   5. Polly and Chloe Allen, these two children to have no part of monies for land sold or to be sold and
   6. No part of the presents of goods given the Seneca nation, either by the British, the U. States or others to be claimed by those children.

The Senekas have left about 3,500,000 acres. The number of souls in the Seneca nation estimated at 2500, by which divide all their land and the share of each individual will be 1400. Consequently the proper share of Allan's two children would be 2800 acres. But a township of 6 miles square (which the deed mentions to be granted to them) contains

---
23,040 acres or 11,520 acres to each child, that is about 8 times as much to each as to any other person in the nation would have left for his share.

But if Mr. Phelp's purchase be included, then one in 2500 would be entitled to 300 acres more, estimating that purchase at 2,000,000 acres.

This would make each share 2200 acres
2 children's shares 2

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{granted more than their share,}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
2200 \text{ acres} \\
4400 \\
18640 \\
23040
\end{array}
\]

Memorandum of the Senekas grant to Ebenr. Allan's children. (July 1791).
"Wednesday July 13 1791.
Cayashota for the women, Bro. yr. sister (Banguswell and others) am going to speak a few words. Tis in behalf of Mr Allen our brother who has had a good of trouble there when women speak.

Bro. Now you will hear your ruler's speech the centre of of the young warriors to take Mr Allen and sit him down by our side. When we first set him there we did not know what he wd. do. But he had four children running about us. Therefore we conclude he is very useful to us. When we come to know him, we found he pleased the women in the highest degree.

Now brother you must keep yr mind easy when yr sisters speak. We expect you know the nature of women. Our young warriors also know it. When they begin to talk with yr. women they talk of what is pleasing.

Bro. now you hear yr women speak. They begin to know their own mind and they begin to know Mr. Allen mind and are willing he shd. sit beside them. This is all but a few words. Now we come to the Point. When Mr. Allen first came among us he sat down as one of our own people but now if anything does not please him he shoves us off.

Now we have a mind if he sits there any longer he shd. behave as he was to behave when he first came among us. The reason we do this is that he lives right among us the women. We do not look to the men who sit with us. Now when our children run about among his cattle he takes up a stick and drives them off.
Brother you hear ye minds of women my sisters. They think a great deal about his being here. He has just thrown himself down of those two women. Their hearts feel very sore as he sits before them that he behaves as he does. He takes a stick and chastises them, they wish him to sit there and use them well. Sometimes he takes up a stick, sometimes a gun, this makes ye women uneasy.

You have heard me tell the mind of ye women, now they speak to their tribes and wish them to move his seat a little and place it at Cosequiooch. For when we get a little whiskey in us we put our faces down to him, he puts out his hand and pushes us from him. For that reason we wish he would move his seat a little further off.

Bro. I think it best now to tell the whole. The reason we want him to move a little further off is that our mind and his mind may be easy.

Bro. now talk with Mr Allen and make his mind easy by settling this matter in an satisfactory manner. The women wish to have the matter settled fairly that both their minds may be easy. We came here to make peace and that when ever his seat should be that it may be made fair, that there may be no more trouble hereafter.

The women have told their mind— you must consider what they have and try to bring their minds easy.

Eleven Strings"
Brother.

I must now take notice of the speech made yesterday by my friend there (Laewegawantan). He told me that my speech of the day before had made the warriors minds uneasy.

Warriors I am truly sorry that my speech should have offended you. I thought when I had paused in different parts of it, I explained the reasons of my looking back to past events that these reasons wd. have convinced you that no offence was intended and thence that your mind would not have been made uneasy.

Brothers you desire that these things shd. be buried and therefore I will not repeat them tho. I think I could justify myself in every part. I will make but a single observation to inform you of one practice of the white people. All public troubles all misfortunes which concern the nation they write down in books that they may read and remember them and that their children after them may read and then see why brothers do this? It is that they may see whence those troubles and misfortunes arose, and thence learn to avoid the like in time to come.

After this follows the remark (No. 3) or good Peters speech, then the close thus.

Delivered at the Council Fire at Newtown in the State of New York in full council of six nations of Indians the 15 day of July 1791 and of the Independence of the U. States the 16th.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

T. P. Comr. in behalf of ye U. S. for holding a treaty with the 6 nations.
In the month of July 19th 1791, I was a Commissioner for holding a treaty with the Six Nation of Indians at Chigo, in the State of New York on the part of the United States. I was authorized to sign an instrument of writing, that the Six Nation of Indians had given to their two children, Mary Allen and Chloe Allen (daughters of George Allen) as their full share of the Six Nations lands, a four mile square of land situated on the Genesee River, now the County of Livingston, State of New York. That does not appear in record any treaty with the Six Nation of Indians this year 1791. My object in writing you is first to know if this assignment of property was vested by this treaty in said Allen girls, whether Robert Morris had legal right or not to convey this land of land to any one? To know how or why this instrument purporting to be an assignment of lands in this state to these girls came from Samson Tony, to trouble you on an old affair, where you were nearly an officer of my country, but I am not able to find out any thing about it except what is written in the deed, to which you certify as Commissioner for holding a treaty with the Six Nation of Indians on the 16th. July 1791 at Chigo, state of New York. Be pleased to address me here.

P.S. A. Morris mortgaged this land to the Bank of North America in Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very much Sir,

James M. Moore.
New York 23 July 1818

Timothy Pickering Esqr.

Sir,

In the month of July /16/1791 you as Commissioner for holding a treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians at Tioga in the State of New York on the part of the United States, you certified on an instrument of writing that the said Seneca nation of Indians had given to their two children Mary Allen and Chloe Allen (daughters of Ebenezer Allen) as their full share of the Seneca lands a four mile square of land situate on the Genesee river, now the County of Genesee, State of New York. There does not appear of record any treaty with the six nation of Indians this year /1791/. My object in writing you, sir, is first to know if this assignment of property was vested by this treaty in said Allen girls and whether Robert Morris had legal right or not to convey this tract of land to any one and to know how or why this instrument purporting to be an assignment of lands in this state to these girls came, etc., etc.

I am very sorry sir to trouble you on an old affair, where you was merely an officer of your country, but I've not been able to find out anything about it, except what is written in the deed, to which you certify as Commissioner for holding a treaty with the six nation of Indians on the 16th July 1791 at Tioga State of N. York.

Be pleased to address me here.

I have the honor to be

sir your mo. ob. serv-

James B. Mower.

P. S. R. Morris mortgaged this land to the Bank of
North America in Philadelphia".
(Copied Sept. 23, 1896).

The above letter was mailed "New York July 28" and addressed. "Timothy Pickering Esq., Wenham, Essex Co. (Mass)"
Sir:

Yesterday I received your letter of the 28 ult: desiring information relating to the written instrument certified by me in July 1791 when Commissioner holding a treaty with (the six nations of Indians) including the Senekas, purporting to be an assignment of a tract of land to the two daughters of Ebenezer Allen, whom the Senekas considered their children or members of their tribe,—their mother being a Seneka. You particularly desire to know whether by this assignment the property in said tract became vested in Allen's children.

You remark that "there does not appear of record any treaty with the six nations of Indians this year 1791."

There was in fact no treaty, that is no convention or stipulations entered into with them at that time. The meeting was for a friendly conference and so it should have been called to be conducted with considerable presents to soothe those tribes, the Government entertaining some apprehensions that they might be seduced into a co-operation with the western tribes then at war with the U. States.

In July 1790 Congress framed a law which declared that no sale of lands by any Indians or any nation or tribe of Indians, within the U. S. should be valid to any person or persons or to any state whether having the right of pre-emption of such lands or not, unless the same should be made and only executed at some public treaty held under the authority of the U. States.

The policy of this law is obvious to prevent not only individuals, but even states making bargains with the Indians for their lands, lest the
avidity of the whites, regardless of the public peace and welfare should tempt them to a course of conduct which might excite the injured Indians to acts of hostility against the U. States.

I did not at the time make the discrimination above noticed between a treaty and a friendly conference, nor between a treaty for general or national objects only, and a treaty expressly providing for the transfer of Indian lands. All the subsequent laws declare that no conveyance of Indian lands shall be valid unless made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution; but allows the agent of a State in the presence and with the approbation of the U. S. Commissioner to adjust the price of the purchase with the Indians.

The policy of the whites has led them to consider the Indians as having only a qualified property in their lands, the right of pre-emption having been claimed by the several states of the Indian lands within their respective limits.

By the examination I have made this morning to enable me to answer your letter, I find that the State of New York in 1786 ceded to Massachusetts the right of pre-emption of the Seneca and other Indian lands, and Massachusetts in 1797 granted to Robert Morris his right of pre-emption of all the lands aforesaid, not included in her former grant to Phelps and Gorham.

The right of pre-emption them of the tract assigned to Allen's daughters pertained in 1791 to Massachusetts and according to common usage, could not be transferred or assigned even to individuals of the Indian tribes without the consent of Massachusetts. This state altho she had granted the right of pre-emption and all her other right in the land aforesaid to R. Morris, who then became her agent in fact, yet her special agent, Wm. Shepard, Esq., Agent, was present and certified the fairness of the Indian sale to Mr. Morris.
From this view of the subject I infer that the Senekas assignment to Allen's children is of no validity. His application was unexpected and I had not then time to turn my thoughts to the discovery or recollections of the principles and usages relating to this, to the certified transfer of Indian lands. Congress indeed seem not to have fully investigated the subject until the making of the law of March 1, 1793.

Unless the Indians individually are permitted to hold property in land in severalty, they can have no effectual motive to industry and will never be civilized.

I have been solicitous that this basis of civilization should be laid by the policy of the whites is opposed to it and perhaps that object is in truth impracticable.

The colour of the Indians like that of negroes has prevented and probably will forever prevent that intimate union with the citizens of the U. States which would eventually constitute them one people.

I am sir

Your obedt servt.

T. Pickering.

James B. Mower, Esq.,
New York.
El Allen & Peter Belfour £350 00
Date Nov 23/99 and Nov 17/93
Paid on Nov 25/99

El Allen & Patrick O'Farrell £200 00
Date Dec 5/99

El Allen & John O'Gorman
Wife Died Sept 19/00 "Ed. Rossan"  

James Cullin to El Allen £200 00
Date Sept 16/99 and Dec 10/99

El Allen & & John Lees
Wife Died 20/99 and C. O'Farrell Feb 22/99

James & & Chris Lees
July £75 00
Date Dec 28/99 and Feb 10/00

El Allen & Samuel Miller £200 00

Paid £20 00

John Allen to Joseph Bignam of £75 00
Date Jan 1st 1900 and Oct 19/02

19/3rd Day

Allen to Fairchild Monday Dec 19/3
on the way to Detroit
Deed from: Oxford

1) Eb Allen to Peter Shaffer, £550.00
   Date: Nov 28/1994
   Ack'd: Nov 28/1994
   Rec'd: Nov 29/1994

2) Eb Allen to R. Allen, Apr 16/1990
   £400.00
   Date: Apr 16/1990
   Ack'd: Nov 12/1993
   Rec'd: Nov 12/1993

3) Eb Allen to John Allen, May 15/1990
   Date: July 10/1990
   "at N. market"

4) Eb Allen to John Williams, £754.16s.
   Date: Dec 30/1993
   Ack'd: Jan 10/1994
   Rec'd: Jan 14/1994

5) Eb Allen to Joseph Long, £275.16s.
   Date: May 27/1994
   Ack'd: Dec 23/1994
   Rec'd: Dec 23/1994

6) Eb Allen to Mary Barton, £25
   Date: July 21/1992
   Ack'd: July 28/1992

7) Eb Allen to Samuel Mills, £200.00
   Date: Dec 31/1993
   Ack'd: before the house
   Rec'd: Dec 31/1993

Allen at Fairfield in the Schuylkill
Dec 3/1990 on his way to Detroit.
Philada. May 14th, 1792.

Dear Tom

Referring to the letter which goes herewith of the 12th inst. I had omitted to mention that Mr. E. Allan has drawn two orders on me, one in favor of Mr. Abram Hunt of Trenton for the Cost of a Wagon & Horses he bought there being to the amount of Ninety Six Dollars, and also one other order in favor of Mr. Saml Street for Fifty Dollars, amounting together to One Hundred & forty Six Dollars, which must be deducted from the seven hundred pounds and of course you will give him orders for so much less.

Perhaps Mr Allans Brother may not have Ox Teams &c. wherewith to Work the Land. If therefore you find it necessary to buy any of E. Allans Oxen or any other Articles not included in the Contract, you may do so, taking care to get them on reasonable terms and I will pay your drafts for the amount.

As to the terms on which you are to agree with Doct Allan I have already left that to your discretion & I hope you will make a prudent use of it. Your Brother arrived safe in London & is doing well. Our Family are all well & impatient to see You Amongst them again.

Yours Affectionately
Robt Morris.

Mr. Thos Morris
Philada. June 19th, 1792.

Dear Thomas

Your letter of the 4th inst. I have received and feel rather sorry that my letters by Mr. Hoops stopped you from coming on with Capt. Brandt, at the same time it was very natural for you to act as you did.

The account you give of E. Allans proceedings is not pleasant altho he had more truth on his side in some points than you know off, at the date of your letter. The grant of my preemptive right to five hundred Acres of Land in Towinganty Creek is not in the Articles of Agreement but is on a separate paper, therefore he told you the truth in saying that he had such a right; the intention of granting it was to reconcile the Indians to the other bargain, as he proposed to remove his Family from the Genesee & settle them on the 500 Acres. The Indian Right to which he was to obtain of the Indians themselves by this means show that he meant to continue a settler amongst them.

When he told Colo Butler that I was in his debt, He told truth provided his part of the Articles of Agreement was fulfilled, as I should in that case have L700 to pay him, but when he promised to assign Colo Ogden & Colo Bartons Bond to Mr. Butler he knew that was not in his Power because he had already assigned the same. Upon the whole, I hope he will faithfully perform his agreement and that we shall not have trouble about it, but should the Indians be much discontented on that account he should be desirous to set aside the agreement and it should appear to you, that the Indians will not agree to your taking possession of the place. I would sooner relinquish the bargain than create any disturbance with the Indians. nothing less than that, should induce me to give it up. Therefore inform yourself well, think coolly & determine as you shall find best. I will abide by what you do in the premises. And if you can serve Colo Butler in settling with Allan I shall be glad of it, as I should like very much to be useful to him.

I shall show to Capt. Brandt all the attention in my Power & also to young Mr. Chapin & Doct Allan & that part of your letter respecting them shall be communicated to Genl Knox. I suppose Capt. Williamson will be arrived before this time & hope he may make sales of land to satisfy his wishes & answer the expectations of his employers.

Your Mother wishes for your return for fear of the Indians & because she wishes to see you. I have no fear of the Indians but wish to see you as soon as the business you have in hand will admit of your coming home. I am my Dear Son

Your Affectionate Father

Robt Morris

Mr. Thos Morris
Ontario County

(Superscription)

Mr. Thomas Morris, Ontario County, State of New York.

Mr. Shippey.
Anson Coolman

Anson Coolman, one of the earliest of medical practitioners to locate in the Village of Rochesterville, was born at Richfield Springs, N.Y. of March 17, 1795. At the age of seventeen years he commenced his medical studies in his native town but later removed to Cherry Valley where he completed his studies under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph White. It is not quite clear just when Young Dr. Coolman came to Rochesterville and began the practice of medicine but, seemingly, it was about the year 1819. In that year he formed a copartnership with Dr. John B. Elwood, former fellow student in the office of Dr. Palmar at Richfield Springs which continued for many years. On the 6th of December 1819 Dr. Coolman married Catherine Kimball Rochester, the seventh child of Nathaniel
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Total: 5,200
Benj. Barton (Jr) to Thos. Morris.

Lewiston Sept 26th 1820

Sir:—

I wrote you a letter on the 22d May last informing you I had agreed with Mr John Greig to assigne to him for your use and to be credited on your Bond to Mr Higbee agent for the Hon Creditors of your Father / my claim as a creditor comes through Samuel Street of Canada who owed me a sum of money and for which made an assignment of Part of his claim to me and at same time wrote a letter to Messrs Fitzsimons, Robert Morris Jr. your Brother and Joseph Higbee the acting agents at that time for the creditors/ in that letter he requests Mr Higbee to pay over all the avails of that claim to me and that he and I would settle the Business ourselves afterwards/ the cause of Mr Streets making me the assignment and of his being in my debt was my being one of the associates of the Niagara Compy and Intitled to part of the 20,000 Dolls paid by your Father to him and Coll Saml Ogden as agents for the Niagara Compy. I had at the same time other claims against Mr Street for services as agent for another claim against Livingston Benton and the Lesea Compy which could not be settled at that time as well as some money I had paid to Ebenezer Allen of 500 Ds for 100 acres of land he claimed at the falls of the Genesee River I admited him and Coll Ogden in with me by a verbal agreement/ Mr Ogden took up my note for $750 and I afterwards let Mr Ogden have the whole of the Property and made him a title for it. Mr Streets third as well as my own by Streets order produced me by Mr Ogden and Mr Ogden give me a Receipt for the title of Mr Streets 3d as well as my 3d which Receipts I have now here in my Possession. Mr Street was to have paid me the 500 Ds which I paid to Allen but never did it/ his Executor now refuses to settle with me for that money Paid as I have no Vouchers for it as being a verbal agreement/ among us at that time as Confidential friends it was so Conducted/ I can prove the payment to Mr. Allen in a settlement between Coll Ogden and me which I have here in my Possession but all this won't do with him (the Executor) and one of the Heirs. My claim at this time is about 1500 Ds against the Estate of Street too much for
me to loose if I can help it. Under all considerations I think the Power in his letter to Mr Higbee will Justify him to pay over all that claim to me. I wish you Sir to call in Person on Mr Higbee and Examine the assignment Power and letter and Council with him on the Subject all of which I wish him to credit to you more or less by Mr Higbees crediting you with the whole of the claim will be the means of bringing Streets Executors and Heirs to a settlement with me and at Present it is Very difficult to Bring them to a settlement where they are. If Mr Higbee has any doubts about the Business I will give him good Security to Indemnify him against all his claims. I must request of you to press Mr Higbee to credit you for the Amt of the whole claim/ I wish you to write to me Immedi­ately on the Subject and let me Know how much Mr Higbee will agree to credit you for on my acct. I presume you Recd Mr Gregs letter with Mr Higbees Rect to me for the Papers &c in his Possession.
I am Sir your Most Obt Servt
Benj Barton.
At the request of James Wadsworth, Esq., I have located and surveyed Five hundred acres of land granted to Ebenezer Allen by the Honorable Robert Morris of Philadelphia and by the said E. Allen conveyed to the said James Wadsworth; the said 500 acres are as follows, viz: beginning at a forked butternut tree standing on the west side of the Genesee river near or about the west side of the Tuscarora Bow which tree is marked on the north side W. T W.; thence west 113 perches to a post standing 30 links northerly of a black oak staddle marked as before; north 15° east 76 perches to a post in bushy land no tree convenient; north 46° east 125 perches and one-half perch to a post standing south 33° west of a large swamp white oak stump; east 296 perches and one-half perch to the west bank of the Genesee river aforesaid, a post standing on a bank of the same no tree near; from the last mentioned corner up the Genesee river the different courses of the same to the place of beginning; containing 500 acres, strict measure; lines all run magnetic as the needle now points.

John Smith.

Genesee 20th June, 1799.

Monday, March 3, 1794. From Zonesschío (near Genesee, N.Y.) came here Nathan Allen, with a doctor besides, on their journey to Detroit, the former with a message from Congress to the nations, which he had to deliver to McKee, at the same time also to examine the country. He said he had it in mind to settle on the river, for he was entitled to have two thousand acres of land. He had all sorts of projects, wanted to put his children in school with us, to settle them on our land, and to be helpful to us in all kinds of ways, for instance, to build school-houses and meeting-houses, mills, for which we gave him no hope that it would happen, but told him that in our mission it was a fixed rule to admit no white people. He told us he had been in Bethlehem last year with the Mingoes, who went to Philadelphia, and he praised their good reception and treatment there, also the children's singing. They set out the next day,

Tuesday, 4, upon their journey to Detroit, and we gave them an Indian and a horse to go with them as far as the settlement.
(347) Sunday, March 9, 1794. Br. Michael preached from the Gospel: Jesus was tempted, and white people were present. In the afternoon was a conference of assistants, who were charged to speak with two families from the Monsey town, who had come here and wished to live here. This they did, and after explaining to them our rules (they got leave), to which they agreed. One of them said, when our rules were made known to him, how they had to behave and what they had to observe: "All this does not frighten me; if only the Saviour is merciful to me and has pity upon me, through his help I will observe all that." The woman, however, who was here before her husband, and had brought him, said: "I am quite stupid and know nothing, not even what one should speak and say, who would like to live here and become a believer; but how I shall do, thereof I know nothing."

She was told that she would hear this every day in the meetings. Another was a half-Mingo, who had often been here, and now came away from his friends, many of whom wished to come here. Late in the evening came the aforesaid Allen back from Detroit, bringing news that there would be no peace with the Indians.

Monday, March 10, 1794. Allen set forth on his way to Niagara, having hired an Indian and a horse for as far as the Monsey town. At Detroit he bought a farm, and will move there this spring.
Newark Co. of Lincoln, May 17, 1794.

Ebenezer Allen,
John McConnell and associates,
named for a township.

It was ordered that Mr. Allen, having served as an officer in the Indian department, be given a grant of two thousand acres (location not stated) and that John McConnell have a grant of four hundred acres and every settler that Mr. Allen shall bring in two hundred acres each.

2:22-1, p. 550

Newark, 8th July 1794.

Jonathan Miller asked for land adjoining that granted to Ebenezer Allen and his associates.

2:22-2, p. 491.

Allen left Greene County in early spring of 1794.

As to matters of Indiantown and nearby.

Rutland Aug 20 1794.

O'Reilly H. S.
Wednesday, July 2, 1794. From Niagara came a white man and a half-breed here, and told us that Brant had gone to Walnut Bottoms (near Presque'Isle), to bid the white people go away from there, and that Allen was on his way hither.
(367) Thursday, July 31, 1794. Sensemann held early service. Mr. Allen, who was here in the winter, came here by boat, by way of Detroit to settle forty miles up the river. He stayed over night and went on the next day.
(370) Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1794. Allen came here from his settlement, and remained over night with some of his people.

Thursday, 21. Mr. Allen was at the early service, which Br. Zeisberger held.
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1794. Mr. Allen, who came last evening from Detroit, and remained over night, set out for home to-day.
Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1794. Mr. Allen came here from Detroit, stayed two nights, and went home in his boat, fifty miles up the river.
Monday, Feby. 16, 1795. Nathan Allen came here on his way to Detroit.
Monday, June 8, 1795. From Detroit, Allen came back, and many with him. There all is quiet, and few Indians are to be seen, having all gone to the States. The brethren hoed our plantations.
(414) Saturday, Aug 1, 1795. Sensemann held morning service. Mr. Parke arrived, and in the evening Allen's brother and also another, with whom Parke went to Niagara. We gave them an Indian as guide, and they went away the next morning.
An Extract from a letter to Alexander Henry of Montreal, then in New York dated ninth of August, 1795, written from Grenville.

"We on this day have received the news from Detroit that Madam Baby has sold her lands on the American side of River for 4/- York, per acre, the whole amounting to 41400 pounds. Col Allen of Grand Isle in the State of Vermont is said to be the purchaser."
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1795. Mr. Allen arrived, who had been present at the treaty [Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1795] with the Indians, from whom we learned that this is over and that peace has been made, to which indeed they were not forced, but as they found themselves too weak and helpless to continue the war with the States, they have chosen to make peace, but to this the Mohawks from Canada have not come. We likewise heard that the Delawares assembled on the Wabash after the treaty was over, and took counsel about moving to the Illinois, to establish themselves and to die there.
(428) Saturday, Nov. 28, 1795. " " " Allen came from the States, bringing us no letters.
Friday, March 4, 1796. Allen went through here to the States. The weather was cold, and nothing to be done in sugar-making.
Edward Charlton
Captain 5th Regt 7th
Commanding British Machine

J. M. Hamilton
Ensign 5th Regt 7th

Benjamin Rocha
Captain 5th Regt 7th

H. Trakove
Ensign 5th Regt 7th

U.S. Officers Fort Mackinac

Henry Burchard, Major, Artillery & Engineers
Abner Prior, Captain 1st Infantry
Benjamin Massay, Lieutenant, Artillery & Engineers
John Mitchell, 1st Infantry
In Mr. Askin's List of Expected Remittances for Sept. 30, 1796 to be made to Messrs. Todd and McGill in Montreal occurs the item;

"Israel Ruland and Allen £ 227-16-10."
(472) Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1797. A number of white people came here in sledges, on their journey to Niagara, in bad, snowy weather, the snow being already knee-deep, among them one named Allen, on his way to the States, to whom we gave a letter for Bethlehem.
11th January, 1798.

Rhonzo Allen prayed that his two daughters Polly and Cloe, nieces to an Indian chief who was killed last American war, be confirmed in a tract of land about six miles square on the west side of the river La Tranche (Thames) given to them by the chiefs of the Chippawa nation.

The petition could not be granted.

290, 3 p. 365.
7th March, 1708.

The inhabitants of the Delaware township state that in consideration of certain lots in the township Mr. Ebenezer Allen had engaged to build a church on lot No. 2, but they having had a very commodious spot offered by Mr. Kilbourn, ask that the church may be built thereon.

The Board having had reference to the assignment to Mr. Allen on condition of his building a church for the Delaware township on the east half of lot No. 3, is of opinion that the building a church was the principal object of that condition and no objection will therefore be made by the Government to Mr. Allen or his assigns building the church on lot No. 4 provided twelve acres be given up as the site of the church and parsonage.

Q. 290-2, p. 463.
Council Chamber York,
23rd March 1798.

Shonaer Allan prayed for a Town Park of 50 acres
in the Town of York, which was confirmed.

O 290--2 p. 485.
Dear Sir

To informe you that yesterday there was a gentleman whence I have had a long acquaintance with who is an agent to look out a good tract of land for about fifty families many of them my former Nabours and they having the opinion of my being a little acquainted in Chuesing Good Stands as well as Setting new country depend on our exploring and chuseing And agreeing with some gentleman for a suitable Place for that purpose. Should you wish to give us a reasonable encouragement we will trade with you to liten your taxes and make the rest of your lands of more value you may depend on our fidelity of defending your rites if we can Only agree on the price when we come to see the lands which we expect to be in detroit as soon as the winter closes up.

I am Sir your
Most Humble Servt.

E. Allan

The River Thames November 29th 1798

John Askins Esqre

Addressed: John Askins Esqr
at
Detroit

Endorsed: River Thames Novr 29th 1798 Mr Ebenezer Allan to Jno Askin rec'd ye 10t Decr -Answd ye 15t.
Contract from the Crown Patent Book for the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada:—

Crown Patent to Ebenezer Allen, dated 31 December A.D. 1798, lands in the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex, Ontario Province, Dominion of Canada. Quantity conveyed by Patent 2200 acres described as follows:— Lots 1, 3, 4, Concession one (1). Lots 1, 2, 4, Concession 2. Lots 1, 2, Concession 3. The Patent Book does not mention any consideration therefor in this Patent Grant. If it is desired to make further inquiry as to the terms and conditions on which said grant was made to Ebenezer Allen, address the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Government Buildings, Toronto, Ontario Canada.

Stephen Blackburn
Registrar of West Middlesex

Dated 25 September 1874

STEPHEN BLACKBURN
Registrar of Deeds, WEST MIDDLESEX, GLENCOE, ONT. Canada
Detroit 6 Mar.99.

Dr. Sir.

The Bearer hereof Mr. Ebenezer Allen has applied to me to know if there is any merchant who I think would advance a small Indian Cargo on getting security for the payment, as, I think, you wrote me last year of having ordered out goods of that kind, and perhaps have not disposed of them, I mentioned you to him. he says his plan is to go to the Ouisconsin on, or near the Fox River, and he will acquaint you with the rest of his Scheme. of this, or the place of trade I am no judge you are a much better yourself, I therefore have no advice to give respecting the intended trade, nor must you consider me as answerable in any respect should matters not turn out well, my intentions are to serve both. Mr Allen is not my debtor, nor to my knowledge does he owe any merchant here. I have seen his deed, from Government for between two and three thousand acres of Land, a part of these has been sold, for £ 3000 and I believe little or no payment is made yet, nor has he given Deeds as I understand for what he sold but intends to do so, and take mortgages, which mortgages I suppose is to be the Security for the paymt. of the goods he may get of you or any other. I have heard that there is a grist and a saw mill on his lands and an excellent fencing therefore must be valuable. I have only to add that Mr. Allen is as active and enterprising a man as any in the province and perfectly sober. I have now stated the business fair on both sides so far as is come to my knowledge therefore do as you think fit.

(Signed) I. A. (John Askin).

Addressed to Mr Alexr. Henry, Montreal by Mr. John Askin.
March 9, 1793.

Ebenezer Allan's name appears in the schedule of patents issued for the Delaware Township.

Q 290--3, p. 729.
Sir:

Fort George 26th May, 1790.

I enclose Captain Brant's letter to me on the subject of the Mississaugas lands which is all I could obtain from him after several private conversations and two meetings with the Mississaugas; nor do I think anything further can be done more favorable while he has the agency of their business, but I am clearly of opinion if Allen and Mrs Ainsa can be gratified in their wishes, that the breach or vacant lands on the river Thames and up to the river St. Clair and Lake Huron, may be obtained from the Chippewas which must be a desirable object, and if it meets with your approbation, I have no doubt the Commander in chief will order the purchase to be made. If Allen could obtain four twelve hundred acre lots for Captain Hull's sister, her two daughters and his son, where he now lives and Mrs Ainsa, the confirmation of the eight lots she got from the Chippewas and which were promised to her in three different councils with the chiefs of the several nations by Governor Simcoe, I am of opinion that the purchase would be made with their assistance without much expense or trouble. I have talked the matter over with Mr. Smith and mentioned other reasons, though not very weighty in my opinion, why I think Allen and Mrs Ainsa should be gratified in their wishes.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

John Johnson.

His Honor the President.

[Signature]
22nd. June, 1793.

Ebenezer Allan prayed for lands as a Loyalist and was recommended for 300 acres as the son of a U.E.R. if not granted before. The location is not stated.

Again on June 25th, 1793, the same petition and recommendation appears.

O. 290-3 pp. 739-5. 842.

Allan the son of
A U.E. Loyalist.
Dated 1800.

In the "Return of actual settlers in the Township of Haldimand and with improvements each has made" appears the following:

Ebenezer Allen Lot. No. 24- 3rd. Concession, about ten acres clear.

Q 295- p. 137.
River Thames June 20th 1800.

Dear sir,

As you declined buying of Mr. Ruland our share of the Cyahaughoga purchase at the price it cost, I will now make you the offer to pay you for all your shares the prime cost for them, as I am inform'd that they cost you about one hundred and 8 pounds a share, and as I understand that you are an agent for several of the shares I take the Liberty to rite you on the bisness, please to Let me know as soon as possible from sir your very Humble servant

E. Allan.

John Askin, Esq.

N. B. I must inform you that I have not amediately the money but, I can give you god security or mortgage my my mils and Land property, as you know is of ten times the value dont fail in closeing this bisness amediately if ever for if there is much time Lost I am of the belief we shale make nothing of it.

Alan
September 3th 1800.

Dear sir

as I Made mention of Mr Jones to you when at York and his connections, he is now on his way to search the deposition of the Endians by the request of Capt Brant and myself and if the tauways and other nation, are willing put Capt Brant and ourselves into posession and we deed it to him, after giving the nessary papers fer our security. I should wish to Continue our verble agreement, You know the trouble and expence I have bin at in putting in forse this plan. I trust to you to finish this bissaness and rely on your word and Honor.

I hope to hear from you by Mr Jones from sir
Your sincere Humble servant
E. Allan

Mr John Askins Esqr.
Council Chamber York,

Joseph Kilborn of Delaware Township, states that he came into the province about seven years ago and is the purchaser of the lands granted to Ebenezer Allen in said Township. That he (the petitioner) built the mills and made all the other improvements which have been made on the before mentioned tract and at his sole expense. The church which Ebenezer Allen was to have finished in the month of October last, has not hitherto been advanced nor has Allan expended one penny thereon. He (the petitioner) therefore asks that upon his completing the building of the church, the lands which were to have been received by Allen be granted to him.

The petition was not recommended.

G 299—p. 401.
the pinee November 2 1801.

Deir sir

You are no doupt onnese consarning the joint note I sighnd with Isreal Ruland of One hundred and twenty pounds or thare abouts wish sum I will pay as soune as is in My power I wish you to call on Mr Rows adminisstraters for aboute fifty pounds N York curncy wish Mr Row reserved of the kilbirns as will appear by the records of Cort and indorse what Eaver you reserve on the nete of Rulands and mine and the balens I will pay and remain your most obedient

E. Allan

To John Askin Esqr.
Detroit November 30, 1801

Sir

Doctor Allan is so kind as to call to know if I have any commands and now I want to answer your letter I cannot find it, but I remember it was respecting payment of your joint note with Mr Ruland. Tho I really do not wish to push you or any man yet I want money much and hope you will not defer payment much longer.

I am sir your most obed & Humble servt,
John Askin.

Mr. Ebenezer Allan
at river Thames.
Council Chamber York,  
21st. July 1803.

A letter from Ebenezer Allen to the Honorable Peter Russell was read, of which the following is the substance.

That the people he had contracted with to build the church have disappointed him after paying them a large sum. The improvements on the lots cost him four hundred pounds, and prays that the council will have more patience with him as he now has encouragement to keep at the work till it is finished, and as his family is now living on the lot, prays that the fruits of his labor be not granted to any other person. If it is considered better to lease him the lot then to wait for the church to be finished, he asks for an answer by his son.

Addressed to Hon. Peter Russell,  
Council Chamber York, 27th July 1804.

Eliada Parish of Yonge Street, states that he was granted 200 acres in May 1792 and having applied for the broken lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 11th Concession of Yonge, which, together do not contain 200 acres, he has only received a deed for lot No. 10 and upon examining the plans in the surveyor's office, he finds the name E. Allen entered upon lot No. 11, but that no description has passed for it and it also appears that lot No. 10 in the 19th Concession of Yonge has been granted to Ebenezer Allen by a Land Board Certificate, which lot contains 150 acres and has since been granted to Rice Honeywell.

Q 302—p. 211.
Council Chamber York,
3rd. August, 1804.

Ebenezer Hathaway states that under an Order of Council, dated 17th May 1794, in favor of E. Allen and John McDonald and associates, he had assigned to him lot No. 10 in the front concession of the Township above the Delaware village and is desirous of obtaining a deed, &c.

G. 302, p. 224.
Council Chamber York, 12th Sept. 1804.

The case of Ebenezer Allen relative to his building a church in the Township of Delaware on Lot No. 4 being referred to the Executive Council by order of the Lieut. Governor, the Board took the same into consideration and reported as follows:

Recommended that all former orders in favor of Mr. Allen in consideration of his building a church be rescinded and that the lands be considered as subject to the future disposition of the Crown, discharged of all possible claim of Mr. Allen, and all persons under him, to any part of such lands, his having totally failed in all his undertakings with Government, and that after many repeated indulgences and extensions of time at different periods.

2 502- p. 323.
Council Chamber York, 12th Sept., 1804.

The petition of Adron Tiffany, of the Township of Delaware, for himself and James Brighten, of the same place, states that about three years ago they purchased several lots of land among them lot No. 2 in the 1st Concession and broken front in the township of Delaware, from Ebenezer Allen, in which purchase was included his contract with Government relative to building a church, the bell of which has been erected and is now standing on the said broken front; and in nearly the condition it was when the purchase was made. That tho' they were well assured that the said Allen by his said contract with Government, was to be entitled to a grant of a portion of lot No. 2 and broken front in the said concession upon finishing the church as a remuneration therefor, yet they have been fearful of completing the building within the time limited, apprehending that should they do so and the said Allen become entitled to the grant, although obligated to assure the same to them, they should never be able to obtain a fulfillment, on his part, and praying for an assurance of a grant in their names of the said lot, or such portion thereof as may be deemed adequate, upon the terms of the original contract, except as to the limitation of time, and other considerations necessarily attendant on the arrangement.

The Board did not recommend that the petition should be complied with, the Executive Government having already been too much occupied to try such an experiment in future.
In a Memoranda dated 13th Oct. 1808 occurs the following:

"Received from Mr Allan the following papers which I promised to return as soon as we would be done with them.

Declarations in the cases following in order to make judgment rolls.


Same vs. Baby.

John Woolwright on demise of John Askin vs Smith.
Patterson vs. Hands (same as Beausoliel Dolson vs. Hembrow).

Same vs. Same.

McGregor vs. Parres.

Askin vs. Smith."
CANADIAN ARCHIVES,

M 185

List of the U. E. Loyalists in Upper Canada.

Page 2 A

Venezzez Allen is entered as a Loyalist and a Sergeant in Butler's Rangers.
COPY.

Benj. Barton (Jr) to Thos. Morris.

Lewiston Sept 26th, 1820

Sir:-

I wrote you a letter on the 22d May last informing you I had agreed with Mr. John Craig to assign to him for your use and to be credited on your Bond to Mr. Highee agent for the Hon Creditors of your Father / my claim as a Creditor comes through Samuel Street of Canada who owed me a Sum of Money and for which made an assignment of Part of his claim to me and at same time wrote a letter to Mason Fitzsimons, Robert Morris Jr. your Brother & Joseph Highee the acting agents at that time for the Creditors/ in that letter he requests Mr. Highee to pay over all the avail of that claim to me & that he and I would settle the business ourselves afterwards / the cause of Mr. Streets making me the assignee & of his being in my debt was my being one of the associates of the Niagara Comp'y and intitled to part of the 20000 Dolls paid by your Father to him & Coll. Saml. Ogden as agents for the Niagara Comp'y. I had at the same time other claims against Mr. Street for services as agent for another claim against Livingston Benton and the Lessee Comp/ which could not be settled at that time as well as some money I had paid to Ebenezer Allen of 500 Dolls for 100 acres of Land he claimed at the falls of the Genesee River I advised him & Coll. Ogden in with me by a verbal agreement / Mr Ogden took up my note for $750 and I afterwards let Mr Ogden have the whole of the Property and made him a title for it. Mr Streets third as well as my
own by Streets order Produced me by Mr Ogden and Mr Ogden give me
a Receipt for the title of Mr Streets 3d as well as my 3d which
Receipts I have now here in my Possession. Mr Street was to have
paid me the 500 Ds which I paid to Allen but never did it / his
Executor now Refuses to Settle with me for that money Paid as I
have no Vouchers for it. as being a veable agreement among us at
that time as Confidential friends it was so Conducted / I can prove
the payment to Mr Allen in a settlement between Coll Ogden and me
which I have here in my Possession but all this won't do with him
( the Executor ) and one of the Heirs. My claim at this time is
about 1500 Ds against the Estate of Street two much for me to loose
if I can help it. Under all Considerations I think the Power in
his letter to Mr Highbee will Justify him to pay over all that
Claim to me. I wish you Sir to call in Person on Mr Highbee and
Examine the assignment Power and letter and Counsel with him on
the Subject all of which I wish him to credit to you more or less
by Mr Highbee Crediting you with the whole of the claim will be
the means of Bringing Streets Executors & Heirs to a settlement
with me and at present it is very difficult to Bring them to a set-
tlement where they are / If Mr Highbee has any doubts about the Busi-
ness I will give him good Security to Indemnify him against all
his Claims. I must request of you to press Mr Highbee to credit
you for the Ant of the whole Claim / I wish you to write to me
Immediately on the Subject and let me know how much Mr Highbee will
agree to credit you for on my acct. I presume you read Mr. Greg's letter with Mr. Higbees Rest to me for the papers &c in his possession.

I am Sir Your most obt servt

[Signature]
1. Crown patent granted to Ebenezer Allan dated 31 December, 1798. 2200 acres of lands in Delaware Township County Middlesex (now) Ontario, Canada.

2. Crown patent to Mary Gregory 31 December, 1798. 240 acres; being broken lot 7 east side of River Thames.

3. Reg. No. 4 Bargain and Sale 9 June, 1801, Ebenezer Allan to Aaron Kilborne. 60 acres part Lot 1 Concession 1, Township of Delaware.

4. Reg. No. 29, Bargain and Sale 4 April, 1802, Ebenezer Allen to Andrew Weabrook. 60 acres Part of Lot 1, Con. 1.

5. Reg. No. 6, Bargain and Sale, 23 March, 1801, Ebenezer Allen and Mary Gregory to Moses Brigham et al; extract from Deed No. 6: "2200 acres * * * to contain in the whole, all the land heretofore conveyed by the Government of said Province in said Township to Ebenezer Allen and Milly (or Mary) Gregory except Lot 1 in the first concession and a certain gore lying north of said lot on the River Thames." No money consideration named in deed.

6. Registered No. 7 is a Mortgage by Moses Brigham et al to Ebenezer Allen for £ 3050 sterling money of England, conveying said lands.

7. Reg. No. 68 dated 1 December 1806, is a Release (thereby cancelling said Mortgage) dated 18 and 19 November A.D. 1806 made by Ebenezer Allen and Lucy his wife and Moses Brigham et al to Oliver Tiffany. 2200 acres as before described. No money consideration named in this Release.
FREDrica JACOB 1759

Thomast. BELL, an ind. enployed as a spy agent. The formal. Oct. 1759

PRINT ED. Apr. 43.

July 3, 1780.

Oct. 3, 1782.

Allen 1783.

1784.

1785.

1792.

1793. 1794.

1794.

1797.

1814. Arrested as an American sympathizer.

1814. Died.

July 5, 1788. 1st R. M. on roll. 1792.


Oct. 15, 1791. 2d R. M. on roll.

July 17, 1795. 3d R. M. on roll.

1796. 4th R. M. on roll.
Rochester, N. Y., September 3rd, 1894.
Resolves in Congress 1783-May 1,1783. Pa. Arch. X, 46:

No. 1 De Peyster to Douglass, Detroit June 29, 1783, " 62
No. 2 Conference with Indians, July 2, 1783, " 63
No. 3 McLean to Douglass, Niagara July 13, 1783, " 70
No. 4 Douglass to McLean, " 16, " 70
No. 5 McLean to Douglass, " 71
Douglass to Sec. of War Princeton;
Aug. 13, 1783, " 83
Report on Indian Affairs Oct. 15, 1783, " 119
Douglass to Irvine from Fort Pitt,
June 4, 1783, Irvine " 413
Lincoln Sec. of War to Irvine May 3, 1783, Irvine 188
Douglass to Irvine Fort Pitt June 7, 1783, " 414
Douglass to Irvine from Detroit
July 6, 1783, " 414
De Peyster to Irvine from Detroit
July 10, 1783, " 416
De Peyster to Allan McLean
See letter Washington to Haldiman July 12, 1783 Washington, Wash. VIII: 461
Douglass to Sec. of War Princeton;
Aug. 21, 1783, " 88
Report on Indian Affairs in Congress April 21, 1783:
Letter of General Schuyler, Comr. of Indian Affairs,
Aug. 11, 1783, with messages to and from hostile Indians.
(Pa. Arch. X 120, note).
Letter of Ebenezer Allan Aug. 11, 1783 employed to assist Mr. Bull.
(Pa. Arch. X 120 note).
Report from the Board of War Aug. 19, 1783, accompanying narrative of Eph. Douglass:
Another messenger to the Indian tribes
(Pa. Arch. X 120 note).
Letter from Washington Comd. in Chief, with instructions accompanying same.
(Pa. Arch. X 120 note).
Letter from Genl. Haldiman Aug. 17, 1783 to Genl. Washington,
(Pa. Arch. X 120 note).
Letter from Genl. Washington Aug. 28, 1783,
Letter from Brig. Genl. Irwin Sept. 3 1783,
Gen. McLean to Sec. of War May 16, 1783 in answer to letter from Sec. of War delivered by Mr. Bull (See Douglass Reports p. 7). Pa Arch. X, 88.

Schuyler to Congress July 29, 1783 Washington, Wash. VIII: 477
McLean to Washington May 4, 1783 C.A. 1886 302
McLean to Lincoln Secretary May 1, 1783 in Pa. Arch. X 71

Papers Wanted 1783.
Washington, September 7, 1873

A trip was made tripped

This trip from the west to the east

Letter of Washington to Duane Sept. 9, 1873 (References VIII: 427)

Recommends that Indians be informed that if Britain

had ceded lands also that Indian trade should

continue.

Boston, Massachusetts May 3, 1873 C.A. 1891 2nd

Proposed an express card from Gen. Washington

with the terms of the present peace, this Indian

finding that their lands are ceded to the Americans,

will gradually move their camps from the

troublesome
Joseph Bull was born of Quaker parents at Skippack, Pa., May 27th, 1721. He joined the Moravian Church in 1742 receiving at baptism the additional Christian name of John. In 1746 he married Christina a Mohican Indian convert with whom he lived happily for forty-one years. At an early date he was given the name of Shebosch meaning "running water" by the Mohicans, and was very generally known as John Joseph Shebosch. In 1749 when it became evident that the Moravian Mission among the Mohicans at Shecomesco in Duchess Co., N. Y. would have to be abandoned unless its members could be induced to migrate to some locality in the then Indian country where they would be free from molestation by the whites. Bishop Spangenberg and David Zeisberger and Shebosch in behalf of the mission Board, set out from Bethlehem in May for Onondaga to get permission for the Moravian Indians to remove to Wyoming. Shikellimy and Sattelihu (Andrew Montogn) accompanied them as guides. It was while on this journey that Shikellimy gave him the pro quois name of Hagionoris "one who twists tobacco". The consent of the Onondaga council was obtained, but the Indian converts objected giving, among other reasons, that Wyoming lay on the road of the Six Nations on their marauds southwards to the country of the Catawbas; furthermore it was a country already abounding in savages of notoriously evil habits. They therefore preferred to remove to Bethlehem and Gnadenhutten which they did in 1746. A son of Shebosch was among the martyrs of the latter place in March 1747. He was for a time with the Indian church at Main, near Bethlehem, afterward with a part in Wewquethank in Monroe Co. Pa., until they also, owing to the troubles of war, were obliged to flee to the barracks in Philadelphia. From there he went in 1765 to Friedenshutten on the Susquehanna, near present Wyalusing, and in 1772 to the Ohio, where he first settled in Schoenbrunn, and later in Gnadenhutten on the Muskingum until Sept. 3, 1781 he went with the Indians into captivity to Sandusky from which place the same autumn he returned to Schoenbrunn to get corn, and was there captured by the militia with his daughter, her husband and others, and taken to Pittsburgh, where they were soon set free so that they could go to their friends, but he went from there to Bethlehem, bringing the first trustworthy news of the
matters relating to the mission. In May 1783, a passport was granted to him under the name of John Bull, and to his brother missionary John Weigand by the Gov. and council of Pa. at Philadelphia to proceed to Detroit by way of Albany and the lakes (Pa. Col. Rec. XIII, 570). They were the bearers of a message from the board of war by order of Congress, to announce to the Indians of the western country the cessation of hostilities preliminary to a treaty of peace. Ebenezer Allen, then residing on the Genesee among the Seneca Indians, was employed to assist Bull and Weigand, probably by Genl. Schuyler, one of the commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, and provided with the necessary wampum belts to accompany the messages. About the same time Col. Ephraim Douglass who had been an Indian trader previous to the revolution, was sent on the same mission by Congress, to go by way of Pittsburgh. He was provided with a letter from Washington as Commander in Chief to Genl. Haldimand. On July 5 of that year, an express from the Commandant of Detroit, Col. De Peyster, was delivered to David Zeisberger the missionary then in charge on Clinton river, near Detroit, saying that two brothers had arrived there from Niagara who wished to see and speak with him as soon as possible. Zeisberger visited Detroit the next day, and to his great joy found Bull and Weigand with a merchant who had taken them into his own house. On the same day Col. Douglass had reached there by land from Pittsburgh. Zeisberger at once announced his arrival to the Commandant who was extremely friendly, and asked him if Mr. Bull was an honorable man. He answered, he need have no doubt about it. He said the reason he asked was, that he had heard, he had instructions from Congress for the Indians. He said also, that two officers from Congress had arrived to treat with the Indians but he had permitted them to do no more than to announce the peace to them, for as yet he had no orders therefore from higher quarters. Zeisberger was charged with a message to Bull and Weigand that they should refrain from communicating to the Indians any information or news about the bounds of the land but to be silent (Diary 1,156). Bull and Weigand accompanied Zeisberger back to the mission where he met his wife and daughter. He died Sept. 4, 1788.
There is no intimation in Feisberger's Diary, or any Moravian authority that Bull and Weigand even mentioned the fact at Detroit of their having a message from Congress. It is highly probable that on learning of the arrival of Col. Douglass and the restrictions placed upon him as to his intercourse with the Indians, they discreetly refrained from presenting any messages or belts if they had them. The report of Col. Douglass shows that Mr Bull delivered a letter from the Sec. of War to the Commandant of Ft. Niagara, from there went by ship to Niagara, Diary 1, 155, and also that Gen'l Schuyler had sent an "alarming speech to the Indians" which was probably delivered to them by Ebenezer Allen. By Allen's letter of Sept. 14, 1783, it appears that this speech and belt sent by Gen'l. Schuyler, was delivered with the consent and approbation of Col. Butler. It is quite certain that Allen did not accompany Bull and Weigand to Detroit, and it is also probable that their letters and instructions were designed only for Niagara. I am inclined to the opinion that all of Ebenezer Allen's troubles relating to the message and belts arose from this particular council referred to by Douglass at Niagara.

Capt. McCully with Douglass at Niagara, Archives X, 70. See Hist. of Ohio. Bull and Heckwelder sent as messengers to hostile tribes.

Names in New Jersey Records.

Allen Jedediah II, 332, 362, 364.
Allen Anthony (Justice 1790) I, 288.
Allen Caleb, 1701, II, 397.

Allen David 1776 X, 718---Federal.
  
  James III, 212; VIII pt. 1, 109.
  John 1701, II, 339-347 et al.
  Matthew I, 239-71, 334.
  Nathan III, 185.
  Samuel II, 124, 339.
  Thomas, II, 270.
  William, VII, 325, 377, 515 et al.

4-
Friday, Sept. 7, 1787. * * * * Whilst the love-feast was celebrating, Christiana Schebosh, after a sickness of nine days, departed and ended her course at this time quite blessedly. * * *

Saturday, 8. Her remains were brought to rest. She came to the church in Shekomeko, in New York, and when the Indians there were driven away, to Bethlehem, with others, where she was baptized, in the year 1748, by Br. Martin Mack; in the same year she was joined in wedlock with our Schebosh, with whom she lived in Gnadenhutten, on the Mahony, and when that was laid waste by the savages, she went to Nain, near Bethlehem and Weechquetank, (Polk Township, Monroe Co., Pa.), and thereafter went with the Indian church to Philadelphia into the barracks; then, in the year '65, to Friedenshutten, on the Susquehanna (she was a national-assistant), and in the year 1772, with the same to the Ohio, where she was on the Muskingum, first in Schonbrunn and then in Gnadenhutten, until, in the year '81, all was destroyed by savage warriors, and the Indian church carried off to Sandusky. When, in the spring of '82, the brothers, their teachers, were taken from them and carried to Detroit, she went with her daughter, and the latter's husband, with the rest of our Indians, to the Shawanese towns. Her son died at the massacre in Gnadenhutten. Her husband, Br. Schebosh, had already, in the autumn, been taken captive in Schonbrunn by the militia, and carried to Philadelphia, from which place he went to Bethlehem. When she heard that the brethren were in Detroit, she came to them in the spring of '85, on the Huron (Clinton) River, where her husband, the same summer, to her great joy, came back again to her from Bethlehem, with whom she then lived quite pleasantly, and went steadily hand in hand with him, more than ever before. Last year, in Cuyahoga, she had a severe illness. Thus she passed through all changes and tribulations with the Indian church, enduring much misery and trouble, which was not easy for her, and at times this was too hard for her. Especially was she inclined from fear to live too much alone, if it seemed to be dangerous, and too willingly to believe the lies and frightful stories,
whereby she made life hard, not for herself alone, but she was of no use to others, but rather a harm; this often grieved us, that she wasted her time therewith so uselessly. Even then, however, she knew how to find comfort and advice nowhere else than with the Saviour, for she always came to herself again, and clung to him, who always gave her aid, and it never occurred to her that she would anywhere be better and safer than in the church. The Saviour has never made her ashamed, has upheld her, and in good time let her depart in his arms and bosom. She is now in safety there, where evil is no more to be met, the Lord be praised; she left behind a daughter and two grandchildren in the church. She was over sixty years old. In the evening we laborers, together with Br. Schebosh, had a blessed Lord’s supper, in reference to the late choir festivals.
(442) Thursday, Sept. 4, 1788. * * * * This
evening also our dear brother, Schebosh, died in peace,
after a nervous sickness of two weeks.

Friday, 5. In the early service the little son
of Adam and Sabina, born yesterday, was baptized into
Jesus' death with the name of John Renatus. Towards
evening the remains of our brother, Schebosh, who
yesterday departed in peace, were buried, and at the
same time with him the little boy, Eprraim, two months
old, who was baptized yesterday. Since we find nothing
written about the former, we will tell of him as much
as we know and can remember. He was born May 27, 1721,
in Skippac (Montgomery Co., Pa.), in this country, came
about the year '42 to the church in Bethlehem, where
he was baptized by Br. Jos. Spang (enberg), and soon
came to the Lord's supper. He was shortly afterward
brought among the Indians in Meniolagomekak (Monroe
Co. Pa.), where a small number of Indians was served by
the brothers, and in Gnadenhutten, on the Mahony, where
he remained until it was destroyed by the savages. In
the year 1746 he was joined in wedlock with Christiana,
with whom he lived in marriage forty-one years, and she
died just a year ago less three days. Of his children
one daughter is still here in the church, and two grand-
daughters. His son was among the number of martyrs in
Gnadenhutten. He was besides with the Indian church in
Nain, near Bethlehem, afterwards with a part in Wech-
quetank (Polk Township, Monroe Co., Pa.), until they
also, owing to the troubles of war, had to flee to the
barracks in Philadelphia. From there he went in '65 to
Friedenshutten, on the Susquehanna, in the year '72 to the

Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, 1704-1792. He was
a professor in the University at Halle, a position which
he lost when he became a Moravian in 1733. He was in
America eighteen years, presiding over the church.
He was known as Br. Joseph.-- De Schweinitz' Life of
Zeisberger, p. 15.
Ohio, where he first lived in Schonbrunn, and last in Gnadenhutten on the Muskingum, until Sept. 3, '81, he went with the Indian church in captivity to Sandusky, from which place, however, the same autumn he went back to Schonbrunn to get corn, but was taken there by the militia, with his daughter, her husband, and others, and brought to Pittsburg, where, however, they were soon set free, so that they could go to their friends, but he went from there to Bethlehem, bringing to the brothers the first trustworthy news of the whole occurrence, and he refreshed himself in the church from the fatalities he had endured. In the year 1783 he undertook a journey to Detroit and Huron River, where he came to us again with Br. Weigand at the beginning of July, meeting there his wife and daughter, and this was to us no common joy. There he remained until in the year '86, in the spring, April, we, with the Indian church, there assembled, went back over the lake to Cuyahoga, and in '87, came here to Pettipattting. For a year now, and especially this spring, he failed noticeably in strength; it could be seen he was nearing the end. After twice having the palsy, he was asked if he thought he should die. He answered with composure and resignation: Yes, he should indeed depart, saying also to his daughter that he should not recover from this illness. He had no pain, but spoke always of his weariness. He was serviceable to every man, without distinction, white or Indian, at all times ready to help where he could. He bore his cross with patience, for in this life he seldom had things easy and good, but he was never heard to complain or fret, even if things were hard with him, and he had not even enough to eat. He loved and was loved; this could be seen especially in his sickness. The Indian brethren all found it a pleasure to watch by him, a number of brothers and sisters remaining with him half the night and longer. We shall long miss him among us. His stay here below will remain to us and to the Indian brethren in blessed remembrance. He is now at home in peace, and all is forever well with him; of this we are glad with our whole heart, and thank the Saviour for his election, but still send tears after him. His mortal life lasted sixty-seven years, three months, and eight days.
June 27, 1783, Parliament voted half pay to loyalist
officers VII, p96. Winsor's America Mag. Am. Hist. 1881,
p. 418. British Regiments.

Ebenezer Allan's sister had been a governess in the
family of Lord Sterling, New Jersey. Lord Stirling
lived in the City of New York. (Holland Purchase 297.

Jonathan Allen Bradford Me. sermon on ordination of
at ordination by Jeremiah Shaw of Houltonborough, N.H.
Right hand of fellowship by Asa Piper of Wakefield, N.H.

Capt. Ebenezer Allan was a native of Mass. At the
age of twenty-four he removed to Poultney (Vt.) and in
company with his brother-in-law Thomas Ashley, commenced
the first settlement in that town. He was soon after
appointed Captain of a company of minute men, and served
in Colonel Herrick's regiment of rangers during the revolu-
tion. He led the attack against the British post on Mount
Defiance in Sept. 1777, and afterwards captured about
fifty of the rear guard of Burgoyne's army on their
retreat to Canada. (Palmer's Hist. Lake Champlain 157 note),

Memoir of Col. John Allan an officer of the revolution
born in Edinburgh, Scotland Jan. 3, 1746. Died in Lubec,
Me., Feb. 7, 1805; with genealogy by geo. H. Allan New York
Jen Hunsell 1867, 8 vo. pp. 32.

Genealogy of Allen from 1568 Skowhegan, Boies & Co.

This was probably William Allen of Norridgewock. The
ancestor was George Allen of Lynn and Sandwich who died
at Boston 1648 aged 80, leaving five sons.

Genealogy of the Allen family of Medfield, &c. &c. by
Joseph Allen Northboro, Boston, Nichols & Noyes, 1869, 12 mo.
pp. 86.

Genealogy of the Allen and Witter families, &c. by Asa
W. Allen, Salem, Ohio, Luther W. Smith 1872, 12 mo. pp. 251.
The Witter genealogy begins with Ebenezer W.W. Witter
of Preston, Conn. abt. 1700.
Indian Affairs
Indian Affairs in Western New York at Close of Revolution,
With Particular Reference to Land Matters.

In 1768 the Six Nations of Indians, after the suppression of the conspiracy of Pontiac, settled upon a line of division between the lands which the whites should occupy and those of which the Indians should have possession. Sir William Johnson concluded the treaty of 1768, being then the British colonial superintendent of Indian affairs. The "line of property", as it was called, began near the head of the Mohawk River, in New York State, and ran in a substantially south-westerly course to the Ohio River. The colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia, participated in this treaty. The result was that the minds of the Indians were quieted with reference to the intrusion of the
whites upon their hunting grounds, and the lands where their towns were situated.

During the Revolution, all the Mohawk, Cayuga and Seneca Indians, with most of the Onondagas and Tuscaroras, and a few Oneidas, were allied with the British, whose military posts at Ogdensburg, Oswego, Fort Niagara, Fort Erie, Sandusky, Detroit and Mackinaw, were the centers from which they received their supplies, their presents, and their fighting orders. At nearly every large Indian town there was a white resident, (usually the husband of a squaw) whose duty it was to report to the nearest British post all the movements of the Indians and all information to be gained from them concerning the enemy, and it was often his further duty to lead the Indians of his town in their scouting forays; in case of more important expeditions, detachments of soldiers were sent with the Indians, usually, however, consisting of members of the different Corps of Rangers. The Rangers were made up almost wholly of men who had been frontiersmen and were acquainted with the Indian language and mode of life, and the bonds between the Rangers and the Indians were greatly
strengthened by the fact that many of the soldiers had Indian wives.

Most of the white residents in the Indian towns above mentioned, belonged to the Indian Department under the superintendence of Sir John Johnson, the son of Sir William above mentioned. It was the duty of the Indian Department to preserve close relations with thus the Indians, and to preserve the strength of the alliance between them and the British.

Among the white men whose military duty brought them into these close associations with the Indians, was one Ebenezer Allan, who, after the war, had the foresight to select the One Hundred acres at the Falls of the Genesee River, where Rochester was finally begun in 1811. Allan was a Tory and a renegade from the Colonies of New Jersey or Pennsylvania. About 1779, upon representing to the governor general of Canada his losses was permitted to and services as a loyalist, he enlisted in the Indian Department as a volunteer and was soon given military duty to the great village of Chenussio (afterwards called Little Beard's Town) in the Genesee valley on the present village of opposite side of the River from. He took a squaw to wife late in 1779 or early in 1780, and
remained with the Indians for a number of years. He was a well educated man for that period, and by his force and energy became a ruling spirit among his red friends.

The preliminary articles of peace between the united colonies and Great Britain were signed in Paris on November 30th, 1782. The armistice was signed January 20th, 1783, and the first news of the cessation of hostilities reached Philadelphia on March 23rd following.

Some time in the month of April, the British commanders at New York and at Quebec received official notice of the armistice and of the execution of the preliminaries of peace, but it does not appear that at this time they received any orders concerning the evacuation of the frontier posts or any directions concerning the conduct of Indian affairs. By the preliminaries of peace, the line between British territory and that of the United Colonies, ran through the middle of Lakes Ontario and Erie and through the main channel of the Niagara River. The British officers in command of the frontier forts seem to have hesitated to inform the Indians of this division line, but the
news could not be kept and the Indians were greatly disturbed by the statement that all their lands south and east of the division line were ceded to the United Colonies, and they feared that those who had been in hostility to the Colonies would have to move away from their homes and their hunting grounds. They complained bitterly that the King, to whom they had been loyal, had now sold to their enemies all their lands and that while the King's children could move across the sea to lands which they possessed there, the Indian was left without a home and without provision. They felt that they were a conquered people and they knew that the power of the United Colonies was too great for them to cope with unless actively assisted by the British, and the British had now made a peace with their enemies. Their condition seemed to them hopeless.

In May, 1783, the Indians ceased hostilities against the United Colonies so far as any general expeditions or attacks were concerned, and although small bands of lawless Indians marauded different portions of the frontiers, as a nation they were peaceful.
At each one of the British frontier forts was a collection of traders and sutlers whose principal business was the exchange of rum, guns, powder, lead and other supplies, for the furs which the Indians procured. During the Revolution, the British had secured nearly all of this trade and the profits were enormous. As soon as peace occurred, the traders from the colonies began to push their way into the Indian country in order to re-establish the trade which had been broken off during the eight years of the war. This created a competition between the American and the British traders, and each party was anxious to exclude the other from the Indian country. The British traders exaggerated the covetousness of the Americans to obtain the Indian lands and proved their case by reference to the division line, and alleged that the American traders were simply the advance guard of a horde of whites who were to push the Indians out of the country. The American traders denounced the British for leaving the Indians without any benefit under the treaty of peace and referred to the King as a false friend who could not be trusted, and extolled the honesty
and power of the United Colonies, as exemplified in George Washington, the Big Tree and Town Destroyer.

On May 1st, 1783, Congress passed a resolve to the effect that the Indians on the frontiers be informed that hostilities had ceased and that the British forts within the United States were to be speedily evacuated, intimating also that Congress was peaceably disposed toward them.

Throughout the war Congress had maintained commissioners of Indian affairs for the Northern Department under the Act of July 12th, 1775, with headquarters at Albany, under the superintendence of the continental Board of War, until that Board was abolished, and then under the superintendence of the Secretary of War. General Philip Schuyler was the President of this Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs and continued in this office until the Board was abolished about at the close of the war, and he then immediately became interested in behalf of the State of New York and acted as its principal intermediary with the Indians.

Pursuant to the resolve of May 1st, General Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War, on the 3rd of May,
commissioned his former military aide, Major Ephraim Douglas, an officer in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, to proceed to Detroit and there inform the Indians of that region of the accomplishment of peace. At the same time he commissioned a Moravian missionary, John Bull, to proceed to Fort Niagara by way of Lake Ontario and to fulfill the same mission at that point. Colonel Arent S. DePeyster was the British commander at Detroit, Colonel Allen Maclean was commandant and Major Ross was in command at Fort Oswego. Major Douglas proceeded to Detroit by way of Fort Pitt and reached Detroit about July 6, 1783. John Bull, with a companion of the same faith named Wiegand, reached Oswego early in June and Fort Niagara on the 16th. Neither Douglas nor Bull was allowed to communicate with the Indians, on the ground that the communication could not take place with the sanction of the British except by orders from higher authorities, official and also on account of the fear that the communication would arouse the Indians so that it would be difficult for the British to control them. Douglas was sent on from Detroit to Fort Niagara and thence
to Albany by way of Oswego, while Bull and Wiegand were sent on to Detroit and were there allowed to join a Moravian colony near by, which was under the care of the famous Zeisberger.

The question of the rights of the States in contrast to the rights of the Continental Congress was a most disturbing question at this time. Each State was fearful of usurpation by Congress and Congress was fearful of the possible superior rights of the individual States; the articles of Confederation were too weak a bond.

By the preliminary articles of peace, Great Britain had agreed to evacuate the frontier posts and Congress had agreed to recommend to the States that the loyalists should not suffer further losses on account of their allegiance and that debts due to loyalists be collectible; but Congress had no power to enforce its recommendations and the several States them not only ignored, but immediately commenced active steps against the friends of the national enemy. The loyalists were heavily persecuted, their property confiscated, and their debts were uncollectible, and many were banished.

On this ground, Great Britain refused to evacuate the frontier posts, and by this refusal succeeded in
retaining the valuable fur trade. On the other hand, the Colonies alleged that a large number of slaves owned by citizens of the colonies had been taken away, not only during the war, but after the peace; and that, being property, they should be restored; and that this was sufficient ground for declining to enforce the recommendation as to the loyalists. These contentions brought matters to a standstill and the treaty was not executed by Great Britain, nor were of Congress as to the loyalists the recommendations carried out until Jay's treaty in 1794 settled these questions. The British posts were not evacuated until the summer of 1796.

As soon as General Schuyler discovered that Congress was sending emissaries to the Indians, he (perhaps bestirred himself on behalf of New York) and sent certain messages to the Indians by some of the Oneidas, who had cast their lot with the United Colonies. Some time in June, 1783, some white men, probably traders, appeared at one of the Indian villages in the Onondaga region of Western New York and made the alarming statement that Schuyler had sent a message to the hostile Indians to the effect that they were conquered, the King had
abandoned them and they must move off of their lands. News of this message reached the commander at Fort Niagara and he immediately denied to the Indians that General Schuyler had sent such a message and stated that it was without doubt the work of some unauthorized, wicked and designing persons.

On the 2nd. of July, the Indians held a conference at Buffalo Creek at which Colonel John Butler, of the British Indian Department, was the superintendent, and there the Indians discussed the situation, stating their fears, and in particular discussed the message alleged to have emanated from Schuyler.

On or about July 29th, Schuyler wrote a letter to the Secretary of War or to Congress, outlining his proposed policy with regard to Indian affairs, forwarding certain speeches from the hostile tribes, and giving what information about Indian affairs he deemed desirable to communicate.

About this time the mutiny of the continental soldiers drove Congress to Princeton, N. J. for its seat, and on the 18th. of August, Major Douglas, at Princeton, made his report of his proceedings to the
to the Secretary of War. Schuyler in the mean time had sent an actual message to the Indians and on September 8th they sent their reply to him expressing, stating that they had not committed hostilities since May, and their desire to come to terms with the colonies.

It may best be mentioned here that the Indians were much confused by the distinction between the thirteen States as a single body and the separate States each as a single body, and could not understand treating with the thirteen fires, and then with each individual fire.

At this period Ebenezer Allan was living in the Genesee valley either at Little Beard's Town or at Mount Morris, a few miles above. He had a little farm upon the flats and was conducting trade with the Indians. About the time of the receipt of the letter from Schuyler, Allan was employed in some capacity as a messenger to the Indians, (and by whom does not yet appear) for he wrote a letter to Congress, or to some officer, dated August 12th, 1783, relating to the mission of John Bull to the Indians. About the same time, viz., August 19th,
1783, the Secretary of War presented to Congress
the report of Ephraim Douglas (and the letter from
Allan.) The British commander at Fort Niagara, Colonel
Maclean, and John Butler, Deputy superintendent of
Indian affairs, at that point, became suspicious
of Allan's conduct and ordered Allan, another white
man who lived among the Indians and one white prisoner
by the Chenussio Indians,
to be brought in to Fort Niagara. Maclean had previous-
ly recommended to General Haldimand, the commander-in-
chief and governor general in Canada, that any white
men among the Indians should be brought to the Fort
and sent to Carleton Island, at the foot of Lake
Ontario, seemingly in order to prevent the Indians
from being disaffected. The Indians from Chenussio
reached Fort Niagara on the 30th. of July, bringing
with them the persons referred to, except Allan. On
the 30th. of July they met Sir John Johnson and held
a council with him, in which they mentioned their
fears as to their lands, their loyalty to the King
and "their intention to die as one man on these lands
"and not to be disturbed by white people".

About the middle of October, Allan was captured
and was immediately taken to Fort Niagara, but he
escaped about November 1st, and was not re-
captured until about a month later. He was confined
at Niagara until May, 1784, when he was transferred
to Montreal. There he was confined until June, 1784,
when he was sent to Cataraqui, now Kingston. He was
close soon released from confinement, though required to
remain at the Fort at that place. He remained there
until some time in September of the same year, when
he was released.

In January, 1784, some traders came to the
village of Chenussio (Little Beard's Town) from the
Susquehanna region in Pennsylvania, to inform the
Indians that they had a large quantity of goods upon
the Susquehanna and stated that they had been invited
to come there by Ebenezer Allan. The officers at Fort
Niagara dissuaded the Indians from treating with
these American traders.

In June, 1784, the military Secretary of
General Haldimand wrote to Sir John Johnson,(enclosing
a memorial from Allan requesting a speedy trial or else
release) and in his letter Matthews said: "the subject
of this [memorial] is well known to Joseph [Brant] who
expressed a strong desire that Allan should be kept
in confinement until the meeting of the American commissioners should be over, satisfied that from resentment he would renew his intrigues with them to the prejudice of the government. You are acquainted with Allan's character as a brave and zealous royalist throughout the war, but upon his being dismissed the service he went into the colonies and from Joseph's and others accounts did great mischief by debauching some of the Indians to the influence of the Americans."

The written histories of Western New York have all taken from an account, said to have been dictated by Mary Jamison, a white captive among the Indians, a story about Ebenezer Allan, substantially as follows:--that at the close of the Revolution, the Indians of Western New York were very unwilling to cease hostilities, but that Allan stole a Peace Belt, carried it to the nearest American post, and delivered it as a message inviting peace; the Indians could not disregard the sacredness of the Peace Belt and, much against their will, stopped their hostilities. This story bears upon its face at least one evidence of its inaccuracy. No peace belt would have been recognized as an offer of peace except it had been delivered by authority of an Indian council, properly convened and duly held.
In the next place, it is found from certain competent Canadian authorities that the Indians actually stopped all general hostilities in May, 1783, about the first time that they received news of the execution of the preliminary articles of peace and of the armistice.

The general histories have nearly all charged the British with bad faith in stirring up the Indians to keep up hostilities after peace had been reached, but from the letters of the commanders of the different frontier posts, this is found to be incorrect. These commanders constantly counselled the Indians to preserve peace, to deliver up all their prisoners, to accept the treaty of peace and to have faith in Congress and the colonies that the Indian lands should be kept from intrusion of the whites.

Ebenezer Allan seems to have been the man who held the key to the situation. He was married to an Indian woman whose descent was as nearly royal as that of an Indian could be, and he lived at the great town of Chenussio, which was a central point of the Indian territory of the Six Nations and on a kind of
neutral ground between the British and the Americans. Being thus situated, he could trade alternately with one and the other, and according as his interests dictated, could affect the Indians to one side or the other. He had been a sergeant in Butler's Rangers. Having great force of character, combined with his among the Indians social and military position, he could wield great hence influence; and it is possible, as above suggested, that his personal history is the key to the knowledge of Indian politics at this period.

Most of the foregoing information is derived from Canadian sources and hence is probably one-sided. The American sources of the history of the same matters are to be found principally in the Department of State in Washington, although some facts may doubtless be obtained from the State Archives at Albany.

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Among the papers on file in Washington to which reference should be made, are the following, though some of the dates given may be wrong:

Letter of Gen. Schuyler commissioner of Indian affairs, August 11, 1783, with messages to and from hostile Indians.

Letter of Gen. Schuyler to Congress July 29th, 1783.
Letter from Washington to Congress in August, 1783.
Letter from Gen? Haldimand to Washington August 17th, 1783.
Letter from Washington to Congress August 26th, 1783. (See enclosures referred to).
Letter from Brigadier General Irvine or Irwin, Sept. 3rd, 1783.
Letter Col. Maclean to Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War, May 16th, 1783.

It would be well to examine all the letters of Gen. Schuyler from April 1st, 1783 to January 1st, 1785. There cannot be many of them. In these letters there will be references to others which may, perhaps, be found on file as well.