Beyond Penn's Treaty

Journey to Detroit

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AUTHOR: William Hartshorne (ca.1749-1833)
SUMMARY: William Hartshorne was a member of Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting in 1793 when he was proposed by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Meeting for Sufferings to attend the Treaty. He was the son of Robert and Sarah Hartshorne and married Sarah Lawrence in 1797.

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On first day the 11th of this 5th Mo. 1793 at 7 o'clock in the evening left New York in order to attend the Treaty to be held with the Indians at Sandusky, near the west end of Lake Erie.

Our Company who were going the same route consisted of Jacob Lindley, William Avery, John Hackett, Wil CCumbie, a young Englishman, Dr. Hackett, a young Englishman, Mr. Hackett, a Minister among the Moravians, Dr. William W. Bostick, Captain Scott, Commissary to the Commissioners, and myself. We had an indifferent passage up the River, part of the way being in the Night, and arrived at Albany on the 8th about 5 o'clock in the Morning. — Albany appears to be a place of considerable trade, some of the Houses are well Built, the Streets mostly paved, but some of them very narrow and irregularly laid out — here the low Dutch language is generally spoken, and the manners of the inhabitants not esteemed very pleasing. At Albany we found General Lincoln, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Story, their Secretary — upon our arrival with the Store General Lincoln was desirous of going immediately to Schenectady, and considerable difficulty, and many hours delay, at length procured a Horse and Chair, and without an attendant, about 6 in the Evening, set off for that
On First Day the 4th of the 5th Mo 1793 at 9 o'clock in the evening left New York in order to attend the Treaty to be held with the Indians at Sandusky, near the West end of Lake Erie. Our company who were going the same rout consisted of Jacob Lindley, William Savery, Rich'd Hillary, a young Englishman, John Hackenwelder, a Minister among the Moravians, Dr. William McCoskry, and Captain Scott, Commissary to the Commissioners. We had an indifferent passage up the river, part of the way being in the Night, and arrived at Albany on the 8th, about 5 in the morning. Albany appears to be a place of considerable trade, some of the Houses are well Built, the streets mostly paved, but some of them very narrow and irregularly laid out -- here the Dutch Language is generally spoken, and the manners of the inhabitants not esteemed very pleasing. At Albany found General Lincoln, one of the commissioners, and ChS Stover, their Secretary -- upon our arrival with the Stores, General Lincoln was desirous of going immediately to Schenectady, and with considerable difficulty, and many hours delay, at length procured a Horse and Chair, and without an Attendant, about 6 in the Evening, set off for that
That place—we tarried all night and found very indifferent entertainment.

9th Having procured Wagons we left Albany about 8 A.M. and went to Schenectady where we arrived about 11. Schenectady lies about 10½ miles N.W. from Albany, is a pretty well built handsome inland Town, a place of considerable Trade, being the carrying place between the Mohawk and Hudson’s Riwier—here, as at Albany, the language is low Dutch. The Land between Albany and Schenectady is Sandy & poor, Timbrel chiefly with Pine. At Schenectady we found prepared for us Eight Boats or Bateaux, Six for the Baggage and Horses that would carry about a Ton and a half each, and two larger with Benning for the Passengers. We embarked in two Boats about 4 P.M. and proceeded 7 miles up the Mohawk River to Abeck’s, where we lodged.

10th We proceeded up the River 15 miles & encamp’d near the remains of old Fort Hunter, two or three miles below which we passed by the place formerly the residence of Sir William Johnson. We found the stream this day very rapid—the Land on the Banks of the River between this & Schenectady being very beautiful and fertile—the high Land at a distance appearing more rough and uncultivated.

11th Embarked about Sunrise, with a fair wind, and having most of the way a gentle current,
that place -- we tarried all night and
ytf found very indifferent entertainment.ytf ytf ytf
ytf about 8 A.M. and went to Schenectady ytf were
we arrived about 11 -- Schenectady ytf lays about
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built handsome inland Town, a place of con-
siderable ytf Trade, being the carrying place between
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a Ton and a half each, and two largerytf with
Awnings for the passengers: We embarked in our
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hawkytf River to Mabee’s, where we lodged.ytf ytf
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distance appearing more rough and ytf uncultivated.ytf
11th. ytf Embark’d about sunrise, with a fair Wind,
we hoisted our Sails and down 20 miles up the River to Col. Tryon's, where we dined, a few miles below we passed by a Place called Fort Plane, where is a handsome House and other good Buildings — after Dinner proceeded 8 miles to Nelle's Tavern where we lay all night. At this place were informed we were but 15 miles from the Waters of Surquemanna, and about 40 from Delaware — the Inhabitants between this and Surquemanna being mostly low Dutch. 

11 M. Got to the little Falls about Noon (call'd 60 miles from Surquemanta) — here is a carrying Place of about One Mile — the Falls altogether are about 40 feet, and preparations are now making to render them navigable by locks — along these Falls are five Mill seats, on one of which John Porteous Esq. has erected a very Christ Mill & saw Mill — Jacob Lindley and myself were kindly entertained by M. Zeng, Superintendent of the Canal business at this place. 

13 M. Got our Boats, Goods, &c above the Falls and proceeded up the River about 6 miles to a place call'd Fort Berkman, or the German Flatts — The Country hereabout being very
we hoisted our sails and run 20 miles up the River to Col. Fry’s, where we dined, a few miles below we pass’d by a place call’d Fort Plane, where is a handsome Worship House and other good Buildings — After Dinner proceeded 8 miles to Nellis’s Tavern where we lay all Night. At this place were inform’d we were but 15 miles from the Waters of Susquehanna, and about 40 from Delaware.

Our way this day being through a most beautiful and fertile country — the Inhabitants between this and Schenectady are being mostly low Dutch.

Got to the Little Falls about Noon (call’d 60 miles from Schenectady) — here is a carrying Place of about one Mile — the Falls altogether are about 40 feet, preparations are now making to render them navigable by Locks — along these Falls are fine mill seats, on one of which John Porteous Esqr has erected a very good Grist Mill & saw Mill. Jacob Lindley and myself were kindly entertained by Major de Zeng, superintendent of the Canal business at this place.

Got our Boats, &ca. above the Falls and proceeded up the River about 6 miles to a place call’d Fort Herkimar, or the German Flatts — The Country hereabout being very
very beautiful, and has the appearance of great fertility— The inhabitants chiefly the descendants of Germans by whom the high Dutch language is mostly spoken.

14th In our progress this day we found the country but thinly inhabited, but we were informed the number of settlers were rapidly increasing principally by emigrations from New England and there is every reason to believe that in a few years it will become well cultivated and plentiful— in the evening we stoped at Fort Schuyler 24 miles from Fort Herkimer.

15th After breakfast several of us went 4 miles up the River on foot to Whites Town, the residence of Arthur Breeze to whom I had letters. It is quite a new settlement, but has the appearance of becoming a place of note, being situated in a fast improving country, and has already in it large stores, and the finest Pot Ash Works that we have yet seen. At 4 P.M. stoped at Baron Steuben's Landing on the North side of the River, from which to his house we were informed. The distance was 7 miles and 9 to Fort Stanwix.— At 7 in the evening arrived at the carrying place at Fort Stanwix.

16th The situation of Fort Stanwix is to this upon a level Plain, almost surrounded by low Marty.
very beautiful, and has the appearance of great fertility -- the inhabitants chiefly the descendants of Germans by whom the high Dutch Language is mostly spoken. In our progress this day we found the Country but thinly inhabited, but we were informed the number of settlers were rapidly increasing principally by immigration from New England and there is every reason to believe that in a few years it will become well cultivated and plentiful. In the evening we stopt at Forty Schuyler 24 miles from Forty Herkimar. After breakfast several of us went 4 miles up the River on foot to Whites Town, the residence of Arthur Breese, to whom I had letters -- it is quite a new settlement but has the appearance of becoming a place of note, being situated in a fast improving Country, and has already in it large Stores, and the finest Pot Ash works that we have seen -- at 4 P.M. stopt at Barony Steuben's Landing on the North side of the River, from which his House we were inform'd the distance was 7 miles and 9 Fort Stanwix. At 7 in the evening arrived at the Carrying Place at Forty Stanwix. The situation of Fort Stanwix, (although upon a level plain, almost surrounded by low Marshey...
land, must be very much elevated, as it lays about halfway between the Mohock & Wood Creek, the first taking an Eastern course to the sea, the latter running westerly to the lakes. — We were informed a Town was laid out near the old Fort, and that preparations were making to erect Buildings. — A Canal is intended to be cut, perhaps the ensuing Summer, from the Mohock to Wood Creek. — The price of land from the Mohock, from the German Hills up to Port Stanwix, we were told was from 2. Dollars, up to 20 $ per Acre, according to the quality and state of cultivation. — The course from Schenectady to Port Stanwix, I suppose to be about W. N. W., distance by water about 120 miles. — This day got our Bateau at one over to Wood Creek. — Wood Creek at this place being no more than a shallow Brook, of about 10 or 12 feet wide.

17th About 7 this morning, having previously visited the Gates of a Mill Dam a little above. The Bateau floated down the Creek. — One Wagon Load of Goods, and another with Passengers, going by land down to Canadia Creek — 4 miles below Fort Stanwix is the remains of Fort Bull, opposite to which is the N. E. corner of the Onondaga Reserve.
Land), must be very much elevated, as yet it lays about half way between the Mohock & yet Wood Creek, the first taking an easternly course to the sea, the latter running Westerly to the Lakes. We were yet inform’d a Town was laid out near the old Fort, and that preparations yet were making to erect Buildings. a Canal is intended to be out perhaps theyf ensuing Summer from the Mohock to yet Wood Creek. The price of Land on yet from the Mohock from theyf German Flatts to Fort Stanwix we were told was from 2 Dollars to yet 20 pr Acre, according to the quality and State of cultivation. The course from yet Schenectady to Fortyf Stanwix, I suppose to be about W.N.W., distance by watery about 120 miles. this day got our batteaux &ca. over to Wood Creek— Woodyf Creek at this place being no more than a shallow Brookyf of about 10 or 12 feet wide. yet ytf ytf 17th. ytf About 7 this morning, having previously hoisted the Gates of a Mill Dam aytf little above the batteaux floated down the Creek. One Waggon Load ofyf Goods, and another with passengers, going by Land down to Canada Creek -- 4 miles below yf Fort Stanwix is the remains of Fort Bull, opposite to which on the South sideyf of Wood Creek is the N.E. corner of theyf Oneida reserve seven ytf
seven miles below Fort Stanwix is Canada Creek opposite to the mouth of which, on the South Side of Wood Creek is the remains of Fort RIchy. The land between Fort Stanwix and Canada Creek is low & marshy, much inferior to that on the Mohawk. The Timber consists of large Maple, Birch, Beach, Hemlock. Pine &c. no Oak, or Chestnut as yet to be seen. — at 6 in the evening encamped at a place called the Oak Orchard, 18 miles by Water from Fort Stanwix. — here is a high spot on which are a few Oak Trees. the land below Canada Creek appears much better than that above. — the Timber Maple, Butternut, Poplar, Beach, Ash, Elm, Linden (or Bay Wood) and some Oak — very little Pine, or Hemlock. — On the Banks of the River are considerable quantities of wild Grapes, equal to any in the Western provinces.

18th. about 6 A.M. embarked and proceeded down the Creek to the Oneida Lake, being about 18 miles — the land on the sides of the Creek being much the same as that below Canada Creek. — the course from Fort Stanwix to the Mouth of Wood Creek on the Oneida Lake, I suppose to be about W.B.S. the distance by Water 36 miles, and by land about 18 miles. — About 2 P.M. the Wind blowing fresh to the Westward, we pitched our Tents on the Bank near the Mouth of Wood Creek. — Here we were

+ N.B. whenever I speak of Maple, sugar Maple is meant
seven miles below Fort Stanwix is Canadaytf Creek
opposite to the mouth of which, on the South side
ofytf     Wood Creek is the remains of Fort Ricky -- the Land between
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*N.B. Whenever I speak of Maple sugar Maple is meant.
visited by Col. Lewis, Benajah Tree, and Captain John, three Chiefs of the Amouday Indians—a very sensible speech was delivered by Benajah Tree, a grave old man, in which he congratulated Gen. Lincoln on his arrival, and expressed his hearty concurrence with the Commissioners in the object of their mission,—saying he was an old man and very near the grave, and as the work of Peace was a good work, he few remaining days he had to live should all be spent in the promotion of it. — Captain John made a short speech to the same effect, and also expressed his particular satisfaction in seeing a number of friends on their way to the Treaty. — Wood Creek runs into Muhuada Lake near the East end, the land upon the N. side appears low and level, the Timber Pitch Pine, intermixed with oak and other wood, the soil whereon we encamped, sandy and poor. — On the south side the Country wore a more pleasant & fertile appearance, with a range of high hills at a considerable distance to the South East, from which, to the Lake, the land appeared well timbered and level. — It falling calm in the evening, we struck our Tents & embarked about 7, and proceeded down—
visited by Col Lewis, Beach Tree, andytf Captain John, three chiefs of the Oneidaytf Indians -- a very sensible speech was delivered by Beachytft Tree, a grave old man, in which he congratulated ytf Gen'l Lincoln on his arrival, and express'dytf his hearty concurrence with the Commissioners in the object of theirytf mission, saying he was an old Man and very near the Grave, and as the ytf Work of peace was a good work, the few remaining Days he had to Liveytf should all be spent in the promotion of it.- Captainytf John made a short speech to the same effect, and alsoytf express'd his particular satisfaction in seeing a number of Friends onytf their way to the Treaty.- Wood Creek runsytf into the Oneida Lake near the East end, ytf the Land upon the N. side appears low and level, the Timber Pitch Pineytf intermixed with Oak and other wood, the soil whereon we encamp'd sandy andytf poor.

On the south side the Country wore a more pleasant & fertileytf appearance with a range of high hills at a considerable distance toytf the South East, from which to the Lake, the Land appeared wellytf Timbered and level--

It falling calm in the evening we struck ourytf Tents and embark'd about 7 and proceeded down ytf
down the lake, a fair wind springing up about Midnight, we arrived about 12 A.M. at the mouth of the Onondaga or Oswego River, near the remains of Fort Brewerton—our passage being all the way in the night can give no further description of the lake—

19. Left Fort Brewerton about 7 o'clock in the morning and proceeded with the current 18 miles to where the Seneca unites with the Onondago River, at a place called the Three Points, here we found a settlement, stop and got our dinner—

The land on both sides very low, some appearing good, other but indifferent—The timber Oak, Shag bark Hickory, Maple, Ash, Beach, Birch, Pine &c.—about 4 P.M. proceed down to the Falls of Oswego, and encamp on the North side near the Falls. We have found plenty of fish ever since we entered the Onondago River—

saw Cat Fish at Fort Brewerton that weigh 15 to 20 lbs. and a very good fish they call Black Bays.

At the Falls we purchased of some Indians very excellent Salmon—The River at the Fall is about 200 yards wide, and the Fall over the Rock
down the Lake,—a fair Wind springing
up about Midnight, we arrived at about 4
A.M. at the entrance of the Onandago or Oswego
River, near the remains of Fort Brewerton
—our Passage being all the way in the Night
can give no further description of the Lake
—the Course from the mouth of Woody Creek
being about WbN., the distance 30 miles —
the width of the Lake being from 7 to 9
miles, 19th. Left Brewerton about 7 o’clock in the
morning and proceeded with the current 18
miles to where the Seneca unites with the Onandago River, at a place call’d the three points, here
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about 200 yards wide, and the Fall over the Rock
ytf
about 8 feet perpendicular. The course of the River at the Falls, about N. W. W. — The banks of the River higher near the Falls that at the entrance of the River — on the South side the land appears fertile, and the banks about 40 feet high, on the N. side the bank not so high nor the land so good.

20. Drag'd our Batteaux, without unloading them, about 60 yards on the land, and launched them into the River just below the Falls, from which to the distance of about one mile, the River is very rapid and not without the appearance of danger — we found several other rapids in our way down to Oswego: Fort, where we arrived about 2 P.M. — The distance from Fort Oswego, I think about 36 miles by Water. — Oswego is pleasantly situated on a high point on the East side of the River, having the Lake to the North. — We were kindly entertained by Capt. Wickham the British commander, during the few hours we staid, with whom we dined — having no tidings of any Vessell to carry us to Niagara. General Lincoln determined to proceed on in our Batteaux, accordingly it being a fine calm afternoon, about 4 P.M. we went out upon Lake Ontario, and about 7 Pitch'd our Tents upon the Beach.
about 8 feet perpendicular – the Course of the River at the Falls about N.N.W. — The Banks of the River higher near the Falls than at the entrance of the River – on the South side the Land appears fertile, and the banks about 40 feet high, on the N. side the bank not so high nor the land so good.

20th. Drag’d our Batteaux, without unloading them, about 60 yards on the Land, and launched them into the River just below the Falls, from whence the distance of about One Mile, the River is very Rapid and not without the appearance of danger – we found several other Rapids in our way down to Oswego Fort, where we arrived about 2 P.M. – the distance from Forty Brewerton I think about 36 miles by water. – Oswego is pleasantly situated on a high point on the East side of the River, having the Lake to the North. – We were kindly entertained by Capt. Wickham British Commander, during the few hours we staid, with whom we dined – having no tidings of any Vessell to carry us to Niagara. General Lincoln determined to proceed on in our Batteaux, accordingly it being a fine Calm afternoon, about 4 P.M. we went out upon Lake Ontario, and about 7 pitch’d our Tents upon the Beach.
21st. It being a fine calm morning about 8 o'clock embarked, and in the evening encamped at a place called the Apple Boom, a good harbour for Boats, about 40 miles from Oswego. — About 30 miles from Oswego on the South side of the Lake, is Great St. Johns River, a good harbour for Vessels.

22d. Rain last night — in the morning a fresh Breeze about West which prevented our moving until about 4 P.M. when we again launched our Boats and proceeded about 7 miles, then landed and encamped on the shore.

23d. About 5 A.M. embarked and went 6 miles, then landed and got breakfast, in the mean time a fresh Wind sprung up which we hove to our Sails made use of — about 10 A.M. opposite the Mouth of Genesee River where we saw a Pogge, being the only settlement we arrived upon which is called 65 miles from Oswego — 10 miles to the Westward of Genesee is Braddock's Bay, where we stop to dine — this appeared to be the most pleasant that we have as yet found upon the Lake — on both sides the Creek fine Meadows and the upland has the appearance of fertility. — The Timber chiefly Oak, with some Chestnut, Hickory and Maple. — The Bank of the Lake from Oswego to Braddock's Bay is mostly low, and level, not to exceed 40 feet in the highest places.
about 15 miles from Oswego. It being a fine calm morning about 8 o’Clock embark’d, and in the evening encamped at a place call’d the Apple Boom, a good harbour for Boats, about 40 miles from Oswego. About 30 miles from Oswego on the south side of the Lake, a good harbour for Vessells. Rain last night - in the morning a fresh Breeze about West which prevented our moving untill about 4 P.M. when we again Launch’d our Boats and proceeded about 7 miles, then landed and encamped on the Shore. About 5 A.M. embark’d and went 6 miles, then landed and got breakfast, in the mean time a fair Wind sprung up which we, hoisting our Sails, moved about. About the Mouth of Genesee River (here we saw a House, being the only settlement discovered on the Lake) which is call’d 65 miles from Oswego. The Bank of the Lake from Oswego to Braddock’s Bay, where we stopt to dine – this appear’d to be the most pleasant spot have as yet found upon the Lake – on both sides the Creek fine Meadows and the upland has the appearance of fertility – The Timber chiefly Oak with some Chesnut Hickory and Maple. The Bank of the Lake from Oswego to Braddock’s Bay is mostly low, and level, not to exceed 40 feet in they highest places,
The Timber chiefly Hemlock, Maple, Bear
Beach &c. — After dinner again proceeded
on our way, and about 8 P.M. encamped at
a place called the Oak Orchard, being about
50 miles from where we lay last night &
40 from Niagara.
24. At about 8 P.M. embarked with a fair wind
which increased and blew hard about Noon,
we were obliged to land at a place called 18 mile
Creek. The land from Braddock's Bay to this
place very low and swampy. — here we
found a fine pleasant Bank 20 or 30 feet high, the
soil tolerable good, covered chiefly with Oak
Timber — about we saw two Schooners pass by
which we supposed were from Kingston, on
the St. Lawrence, bound to Niagara. — The
wind continuing to blow hard we pitched
our Tents.
25. At about 1 A.M. it being calm, we
again moved forward and about 10 A.M.
at the Fort of Niagara. — The shore, the
last 18 miles, being very pleasant, a level
flat Bank about 20 feet high — the Timber
which we take to be Oak appearing very
tall and fine. — The distance from Oswego to
Niagara, as we coasted it, along the south side
--the Timber chiefly Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Beach &c. After dinner again proceeded on our Way, and about 8 P.M. encamp'd at a place called the Oak Orchard, being about 50 miles from where we lay last night & 40 from Niagara. About 8 A.M. embark'd with a fair Wind which encrease'd and blew hard about Noon, we were obliged to Land at a place call'd 18 mile Creek.- They Land from Braddocks Bay to this place very low and swampy. - here we found a fine pleasant Bank 20 or 30 feet high, the soil tolerable good, covered chiefly with Oak Timber - while at this place we saw two Schooners pass by which we supposed were from Kingston, on the St. Lawrence, bound to Niagara - The wind continuing to blow hard we pitch'd our Tents. About 1 A.M. it being Calm, we again moved forward and about 6 arriv'd at the Fort of Niagara - the shore, the last 18 miles, being very pleasant, a level flat Bank about 20 feet high - the Timber which we take to be Oak appearing very tall and fine. - They distance from Oswego to Niagara as we coasted it, along the south side.
side of Lake Ontario, being reckoned 160 miles.

—Niagara Fort is very pleasantly situated on
a high point of land, having Lake Ontario on
the North, and the Gut, or Niagara River on the
West. — After having refreshed ourselves at a
Tavern in the Garrison, where the entertainment
was but indifferent, and the charge very high,
we crossed over the River to the New Town of
Newark, Col. Pickering having previously
engaged a House, wherein we could spread
our Mattresses, and Cook our Vittuals. — When
we landed at Niagara we found a Vessel with
her Sails loose, and just on the point of Sailing
for Oswego, in order to bring us to Niagara.

26th. — First day — Remained all day at New.

ark, which is situated nearly opposite to the
Fort, The River, or Gut, between them being about
three quarters of a Mile wide, the Town con-
tains about 20 houses, and others building
the Land in the vicinity but indifferent,
much inferior to that near the Fort — at
this place we met with Governor Randolph
and Col. Pickering, the other two Commissioners
who, with General Lincoln, the Secretary of War,
are entertained by Governor Simerly.

— At our arrival here we were informed the
Indian
side of Lake Ontario, being reckoned 160 miles
- Niagara Fort is very pleasantly situated on
a high point of Land, having Lake Ontario on
the North, and the Gut, or Niagara River on the
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Tavern in the Garrison, whereby the entertainment
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Fort, the River, or Gut, between them being about
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and Colo. Pickering, the other two Commissioners
who, with General Lincoln, the Secretary & Rich’d
Hillery are entertain’d by Governor Simcoe.–
At our arrival here we were inform’d the Indians

26th. - First day - Remained all day at Newark
Indians would not be ready to attend the treaty before the last of next month.

27. In the morning before breakfast had a visit from Governor Simcoe, who had some conversation with us respecting the military laws, and appeared very desirous that they might be so modelled in this Government as to be as little oppressive as possible—about 11 A.M. embarked in our Boats and at 11 landed at the Kings Stores 9 miles from Niagara—the Banks on both sides all the way up being high and steep, and the shores very bold, so that there are but few places convenient for landing—to this place the River is navigable for large Vessels—here in the afternoon we had the satisfaction to meet with our Friends John Parish, Joseph Moore and John Elliott, who came from Philadelphia in Company with Governor Randolph & Col. Pickering—our Baggage, Stores, &c. were deposited in the Kings Store, and we pitched our Tents on the Hill above the landing, a number of soldiers lay in Huts on the low grounds below, who are very sickly, number dying daily with the Dysentery—

28. Our small Batteaux were all discharged and sent back to Schenectady—about
Indians would not be ready to attend the treaty before the last of next month. from Governor Simcoe, who had some Conversation with Friends respecting the Militia Laws, and appeared very desirous that they might be so modelled in this Government as to be as little oppressive as possible - about 8 A.M. embark'd in our Boats and at 11 Landed at Kings Stores 9 miles from Niagara - the Banks on both sides, all the way up, being high and steep, and the shores very bold, so that there are but few places convenient for Landing - this place the River is navigable for large Vessels - here in the afternoon we had the satisfaction to meet with our Friends John Parish, Joseph Moore and John Elliott, who came from Philadelphia in Company with Govern'r Randolph & Col. Pickering - Our Baggage, Stores &ca. were deposited in the Kings Stores, and we pitch'd our Tents upon the Hill above the Landing, a number of soldiers lay in Huts on the low grounds below, who are very sickly, numbers dying daily with Dysentery. 27th. Our small Batteaux were all discharged and sent back to Schenectady - about
about 11 this morning we were visited by Gov. Simcoe, Gov. Randolph, Col. Pickering, &c. Governor Simcoe kindly offered us the use of his House, which stands empty among the Soldier's tents at the foot of the Hill, but it being an unhealthy situation, we acknowledged his kindness, and abode in our Tents—The poor sickly soldiers were also removed from this unhealthy spot, and encamp'd on the tops of a Hill, about half a mile from us—This afternoon Dr. Moore & I. Lindley left us in order to visit some People in the Neighbourhood.

29th. Steady Rain the greatest part of the Day—Some of our Company went down to Navy Hall to visit the Commissioners, where it was concluded that Friends, together with J. Hackemwelder and Dr. M. Costery might be at liberty to proceed to Detroit, and there remain until the time of the Treaty.

30th. The Rain still continued all the last Night, and the greatest part of this Day—Dr. M. Costery went down to Navy Hall and procured our passports to Detroit—in the evening we were joined by Iae Lindley, and had a visit from William Brandon, a Tuscarora Chief, who appeared to be a sensible well behaved Man—He resides at a Village about 3 miles from this Place on the East side of the River—I. Parrots, I. Elliott & W. Savory
about 11 this morning we were visited by
ytf Govr Simcoe, Govrytf Randolph, Col Pickering
ytf &ca.-Governor Simcoe kindly offered usytf the use
of his House, which stands empty among the
Soldiers Huts atytf the foot of the Hill, but it being
an unhealthy situation, we acknowledgedytf his
kindness, and abode in our Tents - The poor
sickly Soldiers wereytf also removed from this
unhealthy spot, and encamp'd on the Top
of aytf Hill, about half a Mile from us - this
afternoon Jos. Moore & J. Lindleyytf left us in order
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and well behaved Man - he resides at a Village
about 3 milesytf from this place on the East Side
of the River - J.ytf Parrish, J. Elliott andytf W.Savery
ytf
removed their raftages into a House on account of the Rain, the rest of us kept in our Tents in which we lay dry and comfortable.

Some remarkable expressions which dropped from Governor Senice, in his Visit mentioned in the Morning of the 27th, being omitted in the proper place, are in Substance as follows: He said that falsehoods had been circulated by American Commissioners at former treaties with the Indians, in respect to the British Government ceding to the United States the absolute property of the Indian Country, as the price of Peace, nothing more being intended by that Article of the Treaty, than the right of possession, which he fully acknowledged, and said that the British Government had no right to purchase lands of the Indians within the limits marked out by the Treaty. He further said that the Indians had been treated with cruelty and injustice, and that it was his opinion they never would make peace except the River Ohio was made the boundary line. He further said that scandalous falsehoods had been propagated in the New papers of the United States, respecting the British still keeping possession of the Western Ports, that the only reason was the
removed their Mattresses into a Housyf on account of the Rain, the rest of us kept in our Tents in which weyf lay dry and comfortable. Some remarkable expressions which dropt fromyf Governor Simcoe, in the Visit, mentionedyf in the Morning of the 27th, being omited inyf the proper place, are in substance as follows - He said that ytf falsehoods had been intimated by American Com- missioners at former treatiesf with the Indians, in respect to the British Government ceeding to the ytf United States the absolute property of the Indian Country, as the price ofytf Peace, - nothing more being intended by that Article of the Treaty.ytf than the right of preemption, which he fully acknow ledged, and saidyf that the British Government had no right to purchase Lands of the Indiansyf within the limits mark'd out by the Treaty - He fur- ther said that theyf Indians had been treated with cruelty and injustice, and that it was ytf his opinion they never would make peace except the River Ohio was made the boundary line. - He further saidyf that scandalous falsehoods had been propagated in the News papers ofytf the United States, respecting the British still keeping possession of theyf Western Ports, that the only reason was the ytf
the noncompliance of the United States with two articles of the Treaty of Peace—let these articles be complied with and the Fort shall be immediately surrendered and evacuated and be added, with some degree of warmth—

"I know the disposition of your people, what signifies that Pigeon House—pointing to the Fort—"I know you can take it—"it is not in the strength of the place that I put my dependance, but it is this, that we have Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in bondage mortgage for your peaceable behaviour."

31st Rain all these 24 hours almost without intermission. I. Heckewelder & Doctor McCorky set off for Fort Erie in order to enquire after a passage to Detroit. This day I. Moore joined us, and we were visited by Captain Hendrick and some of the Stockbridge Indians, most of whom speak good English, and appear to be a civil well-behaved people.

Some 1st. This morning the Rain abated—took a Walk up the River immediately from the landing the Bank rises to the height of more than 150 feet above the surface of the Water. The range of high land, extending each way from the River, about an East & West course, the land below towards Lake Ontario, being a level plain,
the noncompliance of the United States with two Articles of the Treaty of Peace - let these Articles be complied with and the Forte shall be immediately complied with evacuated, and, he added, with some degree of warmth - I know the disposition of your people, - what signifies that Pidgeon House - pointing to the Fort - I know you can take it - it is not in the strength the place that I put my dependance, but it is in this, that we have Boston, New York and Philadelphia in Mortgage your peaceable behaviour - 31st. Rain all these 24 hours almost without intermission - J. Heckenwelder and Doctr. MoCoskry set off for Forty Erie in order to enquire after a passage to Detroit. - This day J. Moore join'd us, and we were visited by Captain Hendrick and some of the Stockbridge Indians, most of whom speak good English, and appear to be a civil well-behaved people. 6mo. 1st. This morning the Rain abated - took a walk up the River - immediately from the Landing the Bank rises to the height of more than 150 feet above the surface of the Water, - the range of high Land, extending each way from the River, about an East and West course - the Land below towards Lake Ontario, being a Level plain,
the greatest part well timberd and fertile, many beautiful settlements on the West bank of the River towards New York. The Land after rising the Hill above, towards Lake Erie, being also a plain level Country, equal in beauty and fertility to that below. As far as I could discover, the Banks of the River from the landing to the Falls, and between them, are almost perpendicular, the greatest part of solid Rock, it being the opinion of many, that the Falls were near the landing, but the prodigious Body of Water that precipitates down them, has worn the channel, two or three miles up to its present situation— from a high point on the West Bank, had a view of the River down to the Lake, and by a small Pocket Compass found that Fort Niagara bore from me N. by W. - In the afternoon W. Sawyer and myself went on Horseback to see the great Falls, on the way found the thickly inhabited, all new settlements. The River family just above the Falls, I suppose to be 300 yards wide, and the depth in some places 6 or 8 feet.

This prodigious Body of Water, conjectured to be more than double the quantity that cometh down the Falls of Delaware near Trevorton, with
the greatest part well-timbered and fertile, many beautiful settlements on the West bank of the River towards Newark. - the Land after rising the Hill above, towards Lake Erie, being also a plain level Country, equal in beauty and fertility to that below as far as I could discover, the Banks of the River, from the Landing to the Falls, of the height, perhaps from 150 to 200 feet, are almost perpendicular, the greatest part of solid Rock, it being the opinion of many, that the Falls were originally near the Landing but the prodigious Body of Water that precipitates down them, has worn the channel, 6 or 7 miles up to its present situation – from a high point on the West Bank, had a view of the River down to the Lake, and by a small pocket Compass found that Fort Niagara bore from one N. by W. – In the afternoon Wm. Savery and myself went on Horse Back to see the great Falls, on the way found the country thickly inhabited, all new settlements. - The River just above the Falls I suppose to be a mile wide, and the depth in some places 6 or 8 feet, this prodigious body of water, conjectured to be more than double the quantity that comes down the Falls of Delaware near Trenton, with
amazing rapidity, shoots over the edge of a solid perpendicular Rock, and Falls, according to Mr. Elliott's account 137 feet. Descending from the summit of the Rock, the current of the river is accelerated by the resistance of the Rock, and by the friction of the water against the sides of the Channel. For about a mile above the great Fall, there is a continued succession of Waterfalls, some of them 30 to 40 feet perpendicular, this greatly increases the rapidity of the current, until it comes to the edge of the Precipice, over which it dashes with ungovernable violence, and is accompanied by an incessant roar of waters. The large and intermediate Waterfalls are generally no less than 60 feet perpendicular, and are accompanied by the most formidable noise. The River at the Falls is divided by a small Island of perhaps 300 yards in width, and twice that number in length—the sides and upper end, not much elevated above the surface of the River above the Falls, the lower end, which is one mile wide, is a perpendicular Rock, I suppose of about 130 feet high. The edge of the Rock, over which the Water Falls, is a perpendicular Rock, I suppose about 130 feet high. The edge of the Rock over which the Water Falls, on the East side of the Island, is perpendicular, but is not so smooth, and the River, on that side, I suppose, to be about 100 yards wide, but the Water not so deep as on the West side.
amazing rapidity shoots over the edge of a solid perpendicular Rock, and Falls (according to A. Elliotts account) 137 feet -
- for about a mile above the great Fall, there is a continued succession of Cataracts, some of them 3 or 4 feet perpendicular, this greatly increases the rapidity of the current, until it comes to the edge of the Precipice, over which it dashes -
- The River at the Falls is divided by a small flat Island, of perhaps 250 yards in width, and twice that number in length - the sides and upper end, not much elevated above the surface of the River above the Falls, the lower end, which is on a line with the Falls, is a smooth perpendicular Rook, I suppose of about 150 feet high. - The edge of the Rock over which the water Falls, on the East side of the Island, is nearly a straight line, and the River, on that side, I suppose to be 250 yards wide, but the Water not so deep as on the West side
where its width is only about \( \frac{1}{2} \) yard. The edge of the Rock, on this side, forms an angle nearly about \( \frac{1}{2} \) yard, the convex side upwards.  

The quantity of water that passes at the West Side of the Rock, I suppose, to be double that which passes on the East side of the Island, being in the middle 600 feet deep above the Falls. — It is said that by actual survey there is found to be 50 feet fall in the mile of Rapids just above the Falls, and from thence down to the landing, 6 or 7 miles, the rapidity of the River renders it altogether impassable. In that distance the fall must be very considerable, so that looking the whole distance in view, we may conclude, that the surface of the Water of Lake Erie is nearly 300 feet above that of Lake Ontario; the distance between these lakes being only 36 miles.

2 \( \text{nd} \) This being the first day of the Week we attended a Meeting appointed by Friends, held in a Barn, about 2 miles from the Falls, at which were gathered a considerable number of sober, well-behaved People, and ended much to satisfaction. — in the evening returned to our Encampment, and were visited by Comptroller the Seneca Chief. — This, and the preceding day found plenty of ripe Strawberries.
where its width is the same - the edge of the Rook, on this side, forms nearly about half a Circle, the convex side upwards --The quantity of Watery that passes on the West side, I suppose to be double that which passes on the East side of the Island, being in the middle 6 or 8 feet deep above the Falls.- It is said that by actual survey there is found to be 50 feet fall in the one mile of Rapids just above the Falls, and from thence down to the Landing, 6 or 7 miles, the rapidity of the River renders it altogether impassable, in that distance the fall must be very considerable, so that taking the whole into view, we may conclude, that the surface of the Water of Lake Erie, is nearly 300 feet above that of Lake Ontario, the distance between these Lakes being 36 miles.

2nd. This being the first day of the Week we attended a Meeting appointed by Friends, held in a Barn, about 2 miles from the Falls, at which were gathered a considerable number of sober well-behaved People, and ended much to satisfaction - in the evening return'd to our Encampment, and were visited by Cornplanter the Seneca Chief. - This, and the preceding day found plenty of ripe Strawberries.
3d. Hearing of a Vessel laying at Fort Erie ready to sail for Detroit we got off our Batteaux carried by land to the mouth of Chippewa Creek two miles above the Falls, the distance 9 miles. [Cartage of Goods Y. N. York Car. Y. Act.]

4th. Embarked in our Batteaux and pushed up against a rapid stream 13 miles to Fort Erie, where we embarked on board a Kings Vessel, a Schooner of about 100 Tons further, called the Dunmore, commanded by Captain Fort, a whose conduct towards us was civil & obliging.

The Country from Chippewa Creek on the West side, up to Fort Erie, is very thinly inhabited chiefly by new settlers from the United States.

We had on board the Dunmore 12 passengers in the Cabin, several in the steerage and upwards of 60 Indians, of different Tribes, on Deck, with the sailors, Marines, &c., made the whole number on board amount to upwards of 90 souls. — The River from Chippewa to Fort Erie is from 1¼ to 2 miles wide, in which are several fine Islands, the Course nearly North and South.

5th. About 2 P.M. a fair Wind springs up made sail, and got out into the Lake
Hearing of a Vessel laying at Fortyf Erie, ready to Sail for Detroit, we this morning got one of our Batteaux carried by Land to the mouth of Chippeway Creek two miles above the Falls, the distance 9 miles. [Cartage of Goods 2/N. York Carr'd. J Au.] Embark'd in our Batteaux and pushed up against a rapid Stream 18 miles to Fort Erie, where we embark'd on board a Kings Vessel, a schooner of about 100 Tons burthen, called the Dunmore, commanded by Captain Ford, whose conduct towards us was civil and obliging. The Country from Chippeway Creek, on the West side, up to Fort Erie, is very thickly inhabited chiefly by new settlers from the United States. We had on board the Dunmore 12 passengers in the Cabin, several in the Steerage and upwards of 60 Indians, of different Tribes, on deck, which with the Sailors, Marines etc., made the whole number on board, amount to upwards of 90 Souls - the River from Chippeway to Fort Erie is from 1¼ to 2 miles wide, in which are several fine Islands - the Course nearly North and South. About 2 P.M. a fair wind springing up made Sail and got out into the Lake.
10. 7th & 8th variable winds, and mostly from the southward, with some rain. 9th at noon passed the Baje Islands through the Northernmost Channel, in which we found from 3 to 7 fathoms of water. The Baje Islands extend quite across the Lake about 40 miles below the mouth of Detroit River and make a very beautiful appearance; some of them are 6 or 7 miles in length. We were informed are well covered with timber and of an excellent soil—the smaller ones some produce excellent Red Cedar Ship Timber. This being first day had a meeting in the cabin, with the passengers and some of the chiefs among the Indians, which appears to give general satisfaction—about 11 P.M. came to an anchor in Detroit River—distance from Teder to Detroit 285 miles.
9th. ytf At Noon passed the Bass Islands through the Northermost Channell, in which we found from 3 to 7 fathoms of Water. The Bass Islands extend quite across Lake about 40 miles below the mouth of Detroit River and make a very beautiful appearance, some of them are 6 or 7 miles in length, and we were informed are well cover'd with Timber and of an excellent soil - the smaller ones produce excellent Red Cedar Ship Timber - this being first Day had a Meeting in the Cabbin, with the Passengers and some of the Chiefs among Indians, - which appear'd to give general satisfaction - about 11 P.M. came to an Anchor in Detroit River - distance from Fort Erie to Detroit 285 m---

10th. ytf On coming upon Deck this morning we were agreeably surprised to find ourselves sailing up a fine River, with Plantations of new settlers on both sides - the father we advanced up, the beauty of the prospect increased, and when we came within 6 or 7 miles of the Town, a sight of the kind more pleasing, I think I never saw.
The country was first settled by the French, it is said above one hundred years ago, whose descendants, in a general way, are still the proprietors, and by whom that language with but few exceptions is only spoken. The front of each lot on the river being but narrow, is almost wholly taken up with buildings, gardens and some thrifty orchards, so that it has almost the appearance of one continued village quite up to the town,—we sometimes could count four or five windmills in sight at once, and a pretty large Romanish chappel stands on the east side of the river, about 4 miles below the town.

— About 9 A.M. came to an anchor before the town of Detroit. The distance from the mouth of the river 18 miles—course NNE.

— Detroit stands on the west side of the river, is a compact dirty little town, containing about 100 houses, small stores, entirely surrounded by a circuitous wall, having several gates, which are always at 9. Th. The merchants of this place carry on a great trade with the Indians, 20 to 30 vessels being employed by them on the lakes, who sail from Fort Erie in a circuitous route, sometimes to the distance of above 1000 miles to the westward.

— Upon our arrival at Detroit, after some enquiry, took up our quarters at the
The Country here was first settled by the French, it is said above one hundred years ago, whose decendants, in a general way, are still the Proprietors, and by whom that Language (with but few exceptions) is only spoken. - The front of each Lot on the River being but narrow, is almost wholly taken up with Buildings, Gardens and fine thrifty orchards, so that it has almost the appearance of one continuous Village quite up to the Town - we sometimes could count four or five Windmills in sight at once, and a pretty large Romish Chapple stands on the East side of the River, about 4 miles above the town.

- about 9 A.M. came to Anchor before the Town of Detroit, - the distance from the mouth of the River 18 miles - course N b E - Detroit stands on the west side of the River, is a compact dirty little Town containing about 100 small Houses, entirely surrounded by a picquet Wall, having several Gates which are always shut at 9 oClo. - The Merchants of this place carry on a great Trade with the Indians, 8 or 10 Vessels being employed by them on the Lakes, who sail from Fort Erie in a Circuitous rout, sometimes to the distance of above 1000 miles to the Westward.

Upon our arrival at Detroit, after some enquiry, took up our quarters at the
I was at the house of Matthew Dobson, who keeps a good tavern and inn. We lay upon our own mattresses, and pay 1s. 6d. a day each for our diet, exclusive of liquor. Imported goods are now so much cheaper than they are in the United States, and country produce nearly as high—a good calf is sold for 24.10.4. 24s., a cow for 15. — Wheat 12s. 6d. a bushel, — Salt 60s. a bushel. Soon after our arrival we went out to visit Captain John, the chief of the Mohawks, and other Indians who were our fellow-passengers on board the Danvour. We found them sober, and had some friendly conversation with them, endeavouring to inform them of our motives of leaving home, with which they seemed well pleased, and assured us of their hearty friendship— but the next day exhibited a very different scene—the war dance. Captain John and most of his party were drunk—they were almost naked and frightfully painted which with their yells, music and tomahawks afforded an entertainment by no means pleasing—before they came to the door of our lodging, Captain John, who did
house of Matthewytf Dolsen, who keeps a good table and an orderly House, weytf lay upon our own Mattresses, and pay 4/ per day each, for our diet, ytf exclusive of Liquor - Imported Goods are double the price they are inytf the United States, and Country produce nearly as high - a good calf isytf sold for £4.10 N.Y. Curr., a Cow for £15.-, - Wheat 12/ per Bushel, - ytf Salt 60/ per bushel. Soon after our arrival went out to visit Captain Johnytf a Chief of the Mohawks, and other Indians, ytf who were our fellow passengers on board the Dunmore, we found themytf sober, and had some friendly conversation with them, endeavoring to ytf inform them of our motives of leaving home, with which they seemed wellytf pleas'd, and assured us of their hearty friendship - but the next dayytf exhibited a very different scene - the War dance - Captain John andytf most of his party were drunk - they were almost naked and frightfullyytf painted which with their Yells, musick and Tomahocks afforded anytf entertainment, by no means pleasing - before they came to the door of ytf our Lodging, Captain John, who did ytf
not join in the Dance, came forward, to assure us, that no injury was intended—We were obliged to give them a little cider and Tobacco. — It is a regulation in this Garrison that no Indian is allowed to remain within the Pickets all night, — on the 13th Captain John, and his party, set off to attend the great Council of Indian Tribes, to be held, previous to the Treaty, at the Rapids of the Maum River.

14th. This morning breakfasted with Matthew Elliot, Deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, and on our return went to see a party of Chippeways, who had just came down from Michilimackinac, and were on their way to the great Council — we found them drunk, at first they shook hands with us, but soon grew furious, calling us in their way, long knife, and on our going away, two of them came after us, and with furious countenances, and violent gestures, insisted upon our returning, which we declined doing, and walked away — we were afterwards informed, by a person who accidentally happened to be present, and understood their language, that they said they wanted us to go back that they might take our scalps — one of the two that followed us had his face painted black,
not join in the Dance, came forward, to assure us, that no injury was intended - We were obliged to give them a little Cyder and Tobacco. - It is a regulation in this Garrison that no Indian is allowed to remain within the Picquet all night, - on the 13th, Captain John, and his party, set off to attend the great Council Indian Tribes, to be held, previous to the Treaty, at the Rapids of the Miami River. Deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, and on our return went to see a party of Chippeways, who had just came down from Michillamackanac, and were on their way to the great Council --we found them drunk--at first they shook hands with us, but soon grew furious, calling us in their way, long knife, and on our going away, two of them came after us, and with furious countenances, and violent gestures, insisted upon our returning, which we declined doing, and walk'd away - we were afterwards informed, by a person who accidentally happened to be present, and understood their Language, that they said they wanted us to go back that they might take our scalps - One of the two that followed us had his face painted black,
his head decorated with black feathers, and a scalp hanging at one ear. — This day we were invited to dine with the officers of the 24th Regiment, who treated us with great politeness and hospitality, there was near 15 officers at dinner besides their guest.

15th. Captain Hendricks and his party went off towards the Menee — Captain Hendricks appears to be the most thoughtful and civilized Indian we have met with, and almost the only one that we have not seen drunk since we came to this place — we this day had a visit from some of the Neandots, who reside not far from hence. They appear to have some knowledge of our society, and were very friendly.

16th. This morning Captain Ford sailed for Fort Erie by Tawse to New York — at 10 a.m. Our friends had a large satisfactory meeting at Detroit at which many officers and soldiers attended — in the afternoon at 4 o'clock had another meeting about 6 miles down on the east side of the river, at which were gathered a considerable number of well-behaved people. This day the Chippewas went on to the Council, at their departure, they sang the War Song, with great shouting &c. — in the evening arrived the snow Chippeway from Fort Erie.
his head decorated with black feathers and a Scalp hanging at one Ear.-- this day we were invited to Dine with the officers of the 24th Regiment, who treated us with great politeness, and hospitality, there was near 15 officers at Dinner besides their guest. the Miami - Captain Hendrick appears to be the most thoughtful and civilized Indian we have met with, and almost the only one that we have not seen drunk since we came to this place. - we this day had a visit from some of the Wiandots, who reside not far from hence, they appear to have some knowledge of our society, and were very friendly. 

15th. Captain Hendrick, and his party, went off towards the Miami - Captain Ford sailed for Fort Erie - by him I wrote to New York - at 10 A.M. our friends had a large satisfactory Meeting at Detroit, at which many Officers and Soldiers attended - in the afternoon at 4 oClock had another Meeting about 6 miles down on the east side of the River, at which were gathered a considerable number of well-behaved People - This day the Chippeways went on to the Council, at their departure, they sang the War Song, with great shouting etc. - in the evening arrived the Snow Chippeway from Fort Erie, in
This day sent a number of the Six Nation Indian came passengers.

17th. Accounts are circulating here, and generally believed, that General Wayne has advanced his army, a considerable distance from Fort Washington, toward the Indian country—this, it is said, adds greatly to the jealousy and rage of the Indians. Several Tribes, on the strength of these reports, we are informed, are returned back to their towns—The circulation of these reports, which is generally done by deserters from the American army, will, in all probability, protract the time of holding the Treaty with the Indians, if not totally defeat this desirable event. Some in this place have thrown out hints as if the Commissioners began to be apprehensive of personal danger, and meant not to advance any further. Mr. Farr, Joseph Thurs and John Stowe, having some days ago dined with Col. Englehard, the commandant, Jacob Lindley, W. Sawyer, and myself, were this day, with much politeness, kindly entertained by the same gentleman. Much pressed with visits from the Indians whose chief motives for these civilities, is to get a little rum, but in this they are disappointed, we having come to a resolution to give them none, but pur them off with a little tobacco &c.
this Vessell a number of the Six Nationytf Indians
came Passengers.ytf ytf ytf 17th. ytf Accounts are circulating here, and generally
believed, that General Wayne has advanced his
Army, aytf considerable distance from Fortytf Washing
-ton , toward the Indian Country - this, it isytf said,
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- severalytf Tribes, on the strength of these reports,
we are inform'd, are return'dtytf back to their
Towns - the circulation of these reports, which
isytf generally done by deserters from the American
Army, will, in allytf probability, protract the time
of holding of which theytf Treaty made, if not
totally defeat this desirable event -ytf some in
this place have thrown out hints as if the
Commissionersytf already were began to be apprehensive of
personal danger, andytf meant not to advance any
further. - Johnytf Parrish, Joseph Moore, andytf John Elliott
having some days agoytf dined with Col. England,
the Commandant,ytf Jacob Lindley, W.Savery and
myself, were this day, with muchytf politeness,
kindly entertained by the same Gentleman.ytf ytf ytf 18th. ytf Much pestered with visits from
whose chief motives for theseytf civilities, is to get
a little Rum, but in this they are disappointed,
ytf we having come to a resolution to give them
none, but put them off with aytf little Tobacco etc.ytf ytf ytf
19th. Cross'd the River with J. Parrish, J. Lindsey, J. Moore and J. Elliott (W. Savre's being unwell) and went down about 6 miles on the East side— the good land on the banks of the River on both sides does not extend above a mile back, beyond that it is low and marshy, but little or none of it cultivated. — Saw some beautiful pieces of wheat, fine orchards, full of fruit, cherries ripe, and cucumber vines just beginning to run. — The land being rather low, their Indian corn very short, about 8 or 9 inches high in general. — We dined at Mr. Arnold’s, one of the Society of the Dunkards, a native of Germany, who formerly lived in Pennsylvania, he informed me he purchased the place he now lives on, an old French settlement containing about 100 acres, with a tolerably good House, Barn and Orchard, for £300 N.Y. Currency. — He also let me see his Certificate from Government for lands granted to him and his Children, by which I find they are not, in any shape, transferable, either by sale, assignment, or donation, and that the Titles are to be given upon such Conditions as may be the King’s pleasure. — at 5 P.M. had a solid satisfactory Meeting with a few of the Inhabitants, at the House of John McFemor,
ytf 19th. ytf Cross'd the River with J. Parrish, J. Lindley, ytf J. Moore and J.ytf Elliott, (W.Savery beingytf unwell) and went down about 6 miles on the East
side - the good Landytf on the banks of the River on both sides does not extend above a mile ytf back, beyond that it is low and marshy, little or none of it cultivated. -ytf saw some beau beautiful pieces of wheat, fine orchards,ytf full of fruit, Cherries ripe, and Cucumber vines just beginning toytf run.- The Land being rather low, their Indian corn is very short, about 8ytf or 9 inches high in general. - We dined at Fredk. Arnolds, one of the society of the Dunkards,ytf who a native of Germany, who formerly lived in ytf Pensylvania, he inform'd me he purchased the place he now lives on, an oldytf French settlement containing about 100 acres, with a tolerable good ytf House, Barn and Orchard, for 300 N.Y. Currency. - He also let me see hisytf Certificates, from Government, for Lands granted to him and his ytf Children, by which I find they (the Certificates) are not, in any shape,ytf transferable, either by sale, assign assignment, or Donation,ytf and that the Titles are to be given upon such Conditions as may be the Kings pleasure. - At 5 P.M. had a ytf solid satisfactory Meeting with a few of the Inhabitants, at the House ofytf John Mesemer, ytf
where we tarry all night.

20th. We proposed returning to Detroit this morning, but the wind coming a head, and blowing hard, prevented us—we went to Francis Cornwalles, a Connecticut man, were we dined, and I, Mr. and myself, were kindly entertained at his house all night.

21st. Wind still at N. E. with much Rain and very cold for the season—the transition from heat to cold, in this country, being very frequent, and I think to much greater degree than in New Jersey—about 5 in the afternoon it began to clear away, but the Wind still against us, Jacob Lindsay & John Elliott left us and went on foot up to Detroit.

22nd. A fine pleasant morning—after breakfast we embarked in our Canoe, and with the assistance of Lord, Arnold, pushed up against the current to Detroit—a young Canadian we met with at S. Cornwalles, informed us he had been several voyages in the N.W. Trade, that they generally left Montreal in the beginning of the 5th month, and that, without making any stop, but making the best of their way, it took so late in the fall, that the Indians were often poor, before they got to their journeys end. The Indians they met with there were mostly a harmless, honest People, Their
Transcription

where we tarried all night. 20th. We proposed returning to Detroit this morning, but the wind coming a head, and blowing hard, prevented us - we went to Francis Cornwalls, a Connecticut Man, were we dined, and J.M. and myself, were kindly entertained at his house all night. 21st. Wind still at N.E. with much Rain and very cold for the season - they transitions from heat to cold, in this country, being very frequent, and I think to a much greater degree than in New Jersey - about 5 in the afternoon it began to clear away, but the wind still against us, Jacob Lindley and John Elliott left us and went on foot up to Detroit. 22d. A fine pleasant morning - after breakfast we embark'd in our Canoe, with the assistance of Fred Arnold, pushed up against the current to Detroit - A young Canadian we met with at F. Cornwall's inform'd us he had been several voyage's in the N.W. Trade, that they generally left Montreal in the beginning of the 5th month, and that, without any stop but making the best of their way, it took them so late in the fall, that the Rivers were oftenly froze, before they got to their Journeys end. - the Indians they met with there were mostly a harmless honest People. Their
Tents and dress are wholly made of Buffalo skins — he says the distance they went with their Canoe's taking the Course of the Lakes and Rivers was more than 2000 Leagues — This evening we were all invited to sup with the officers at the Capt's Rom.

23° Some Indians of the Chippeway Nation came in from the great Council at Meame who bring accounts, as we are told, that the Indians are very backward in gathering, few or none from the S. W. having yet come in, owing, it is said, to the injudicious movement of General Wayne. — Matthew Elliott gives it as his opinion, that the treaty will not commence before the middle of next Month — at 10 this morning had a meeting in the King's sail loft, in which some experienced their strength to be renewed.

24° Various are the reports that we daily hear, some of them exceedingly discouraging, insomuch that some of our Friends in the most serious manner advise us not to think of attending the Treaty. — This day P. Heckmutter, with a number of his Brethren, the Moravian Indians came to the Garrison from their settlement on the River La Frenche, about 70 miles from hence. by them we understand that the said Indians
Tents and dress being chiefly mostly made of Buffaloe Skins - he says the distance they went with their Canoe's taking the Course of the Lakes and Rivers was more than 2000 Leagues from Montreal. - this evening we were all invited to sup with the officers at the mess Room.

23d. Some Indians of the Chippeway Nation came in from the great Council at Miami who bring accounts, as we are told, that the Indians are very backward in gathering, few or none from the S.W. having yet come in, owing, it is said, to the injudicious movement of General Wayne. - Matthew Elliott gives it as his opinion, that the treaty will not commence before the middle of next Month - at 10 this morning had a Meeting in the Kings Sail Loft, in which some experienced their strength to be renew'd.

24th. Various are the reports that we daily hear, some of them exceedingly discouraging, in so much that some of our Friends of this place, in the most serious manner, advise us not to think of attending the Treaty. - This day J. Hacken- weder, with a number of his Brethren, the Moravian Indians, came to the Garrison from their settlement on the River La Trench, about 70 miles from hence, by them we understand that the said Indians
Indians to the number of 140, were much distressed for want of provisions, occasioned by their being frequently removed from place to place, since their first forcible removal from Muskingum— their approaching crops, they say, are very promising, but their main dependance, in the mean time, is upon such vegetables as the Fields and Woods afford, however, having but a very poor chance of hunting in their new Settlement—Friends have it in contemplation to afford them a little assistance— the price of Indian Corn here we are informed is 10/40 bushels 25%. This morning went down to the Wharf to see a Wolf, that was killed last Night upon an Island about 3 miles from this place, it had by some means got them last Winter, in the time of the Frost, and had done great deal of damage, insomuch that the Proprietors had offered a Reward of twenty Dollars for killing him. He was much longer than a large Dog, of a grey or grizzly Colour. His legs were as long as a large Deer, his Tail long and tapering, thinly covered with long hair, and his Head in shape between that of a Dog and Fox.
Indians to the number of 140, wereytf much distress'd for want of provisions, occasioned by their beingytf frequently removed from place to place, since their first forcibleytf removal from Muskingum - theirytf approaching Crops, they say, are very promising, but their main ytf dependance, in the meantime, is upon such vegetables as the Fields andytf Woods afford, ytf, having but a very poor chance of hunting in their newytf settlement - Friends have it in contemplation to afford them a littleytf assistance - the price of Indian Corn here, we are inform'd is 10/ perytf bushel.ytf to see a Wolf that was kill'd lastytf Night upon an Island about 3 miles from this place, it had by someytf means got there last Winter in the time of the Frost, and had done a greatytf deal of damage, insomuch that the proprietor had offered a Reward ofytf twenty Dollars for killing him. - he was much larger than a large Dog, ytf of a grey or grisly colour. - his legs were as long as those of a largeytf Deer, his Tail long and tapering, thinly covered with long hair, and ytf his head in shape between that of a Dog and Fox.ytf
This evening arrived three large bark canoes, with twenty-eight Chippewa, from Michillimackinac, on their way to Saugeen.

This morning sailed the Snow Chippewa for Fort Erie, in whom went passenger Rich. Hillyer, by whom I wrote to New York.

Friends agreed with Mr. Dolsen to supply the Moravians Indians with corn and flour, to the value of one hundred dollars, part of which was this morning delivered, &c.

For which they appeared to be very grateful.

Dined with John Askin Esq., a merchant of this place, by whom we were very agreeably entertained.

In some measure corroborated the account given by the Canadian on the 22d respecting the North West Trade. He says that from a place called the Grand Portage at the upper end of the Lakes, they travel above 2000 miles to the westward, in small bark canoes, load them with provisions all the pro-

vision, allowed to each man for his long voyage, being no more than one bushel of Indian Corn, that has been boiled in Lopez Shells.
this evening morning arrived three large bark Canoes, with Twenty Eight Chippeways, from Michillamackanac, on their way to Miami. This morning sail'd the Snow for Fort Erie, in whom wentpassengery Richd. Hillery, by whom I wrote to New York. Friends agreed with M.Dolsen to supply the Moravian Indians with Corn and Flour, to the value of one hundred Dollars, part of which was this morning delivered, for which they appear'd to be very grateful. of this place, by whom we were very agreeably entertained. - he, in some measure, corroborated the account given by the Canadian on the 22nd respecting the North West Trade - he says that from a place called Grand Portage, at the upper end of the Lakes, they travel above 2000 miles to the Westward, in small bark Canoes so light that two Men carry them - all the provision, allowed to each Man for this long voyage, being no more than one bushel of Indian Corn, that has been boil'd in Lye and hull'd
and a little grease (of what kind I known) to mix with it. This stock of corn is reserved for extraordinary occasions when they can get fish, or kill any thing with their guns.

The labouring People, in these long and tedious journeys, are all Canadians, who eat their fish and flesh without either bread or salt — at Dinner we had fresh Fish brought in a Sloop, six days from Lake Superior, they were the White Fish and Salmon trout, they would about 5 d. each, both exceeding good, but the White fish, I think rather preferable — in the afternoon arrived the Sloop Felicity from Grand River on Lake Erie, in her came a number of Indians — in conversation with Mr. Elliott, he gave it as his opinion that four Weeks would get us before the Treaty began.

27. had some conversation with Capt. Drake, an intelligent man, who has for several years navigated a Vessel on the Lakes, by him we were informed that from Detroit to the entrance of Lake Hogshead and Fallow mixt together.
and a little greese* (of what kind I knowytf not) to mix with it.- this stock of corn is reserved for extraordinaryytf occasions when they can neither get Fish or kill anything with theirytf Guns.
- the Labouring People, in these long and tedious journeys, areytf all Canadians, who eat their Fish and Flesh without either bread orytf and Salt 
- at Dinner we had fresh Fish brought in aytf Sloop, six days from Lake Superior, they ytf were the White Fish and Salmon trout, they would weigh about 6 lb. each, ytf both exceeding good, but the White Fish, I think, rather preferable -ytf in the afternoon arrived the Sloop Felicity from ytf Grand River on Lakeytf Erie, in her came a number of Indians Passengersytf - in conversation with M.Elliott, he gaveytf it as his opinion, that four weeks would yet elapse before theytf commi Treaty began.ytf ytf ytf 27th. ytf had some conversation with Capt Drake, anytf intelligent Man, who has for several years navigated a Vessell on theytf Lakes, by him was inform'd that from Detroit to the entrance of Lakeytf ~~~~~~~~~~ytf *Hogs Lard and Tallow mixt togetherytf
Lake St. Clair was about 6 miles, the length of said Lake 21 miles, from the N. W. end of Lake St. Clair to the entrance of Lake Huron, through a very beautiful River, 15 Leagues, from the lower end of Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary's, the entrance into Lake Superior, 72 Leagues, at the rapids of St. Mary's there is a portage of a mile or a half, when goods are again shipped in large vessels, who carry them 100 Leagues, to what is called the Grand Portage, from whence they go on small canoes, to the North West. He says that there are above one thousand men constantly employed in the N.W. Trade above the grand Portage. He further says there are so many mistakes in the drafts heretofore made of the Lakes, they not being done from actual surveys, but principally from the vague reports of Canadian traders &c. that the tales that have been told respecting Thunder Bay in Lake Huron is altogether a fable, that in the course of many years, which he has sailed upon that Lake, he never
Lake St. Clair was about 6 miles, the length of said Lake 21 miles, from the N.W. end of Lake St. Clair to the entrance of Lake Huron, through a very beautiful River, 15 leagues, from the lower end of Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary's (the entrance into Lake Superior), 72 leagues, at the rapids of St. Mary's there is a portage of a mile and a half, when goods are again shipped in large vessels, who carry them 100 leagues up Lake Superior to what is called the Grand Portage, from whence they go in small canoes, to the North west.- He says that there are above one thousand men constantly employed in the N.W. Trade above the Grand Portage. - He further says there are many mistakes in the drafts heretofore made of the Lakes, they not being done from actual surveys but principally from the vague reports of Canadian traders &c. - That the tales that have been told respecting Thundery Bay in Lake Huron is altogether a farce, that in the course of many years, which he has now sail'd upon that Lake, he never
was sensible of more thunder there, than at any other place on the lake— that the length of Lake Superior is much less than generally represented, and that from two opposite points, about the middle of said lake, the width does not exceed 70 miles.

28th very warm and sultry with thunder and rain— about 10 at night we discovered five or six guns were fired just without the Pickets, which, at first, as we lay in bed, alarmed us not a little, but we were desired to make ourselves easy, as in all probability, it was nothing more than some people who had been watching for wolves, or shooting at Indians who were robbing Cherry Trees.

29th. Visited by a Chief of the Wiandot Indians, who was sober and intelligent, he spoke respectfully of our Society, and said that many Bells of Wampum, and other memorials of ancient Friendship received from them, were still carefully preserved by their Nation.
was sensible of more thunder there, than at any other place on the Lake - that the length of Lake Superior is much less than generally represented, and that from two opposite points, about the middle of said Lake, the width does not exceed 70 miles. and rain. - about 10 at Night five or six Guns were fired just without the Pickets, which, at first, as we lay in Bed, alarmed us not a little, but we were desired to make ourselves easy, as, in all probability, it was nothing more than some people who had been watching for Wolves, or shooting Indians who were robbing Cherry Trees. who was sober and intelligent, he spoke respectfully of our Society, and said that many Belts of Wampum, and other memorials of ancient Friendship received from them, were still carefully preserved by their Nation. - expressed the satisfaction he

28th. Very warm and sultry with Thunder

29th. Visited by a Chief of the Wiandot
felt in seeing so many of the People cal’d
Puckers, and said, as the Great Spirit had
been with them, brought them so far—
through the Wilderneys, and preserved them
all in good health, so he hoped, he would still
continue to be their protector through every
danger, and carry them safe home.
—Being in company with Nathan
Williams, a sensible man who had
formerly been a trader, and well acquainted with the Indians—he expressed
his apprehensions on our account,
and openly gave it as his opinion, that
if we attended the Treaty, we should either
be killed, or detained as Prisoners
—we were informed that the Ganis,
last night, were at Wolves, by People who
were watching for them, near the Carcasses
of several dead Sheep which were killed
by them the Night before.
30th. First day—early this morning had a
visit from the Blind Chief, a chief man
among
felt in seeing so many of the people call'd Quakers, and said, as the Great Spirit had been with them, brought them so far - through the Wilderness, and preserved them in good health, so he hoped, he would still continue to be their protector through every danger, and carry them safe home. being in Company with Nathan Williams, a sensible Man who had formerly been a Trader, and well acquainted with the Indians - he express'd his apprehensions on our account, and openly gave it as his opinion, that if we attended the Treaty, we should either be kill'd, or detained Prisoners. were informed that the Guns we heard last Night, were fired at Wolves, by People who were watching for them, near the Carcases of several dead Sheep which were kill'd by them the Night before. 30th.  First day - early this morning had a Visit from the Blind Chief, a head Man among
among the Wichitas, with several of
his attendants, they were sober, and what
is remarkable, neither these men, nor
those that visited us yesterday, made any
request for Rum. — at 10 A.M. had a
Meeting in the Sack Loft, and another at
the same place at 5 in the Afternoon, at
both which were a pretty large number
of soldiers, and Towns People, and a few
of the Officers of the Garrison. Their conduct
generally was very commendable, and
the Meetings in the main, solid and
satisfactory. — In the evening there
was a Marriage at our Lodgings, — the
Young Man is a settler upon the River
LaTrench, and a Nephew to our Landlord
M. Delsin. The Young Woman is a Native
of Virginia who was taken a Prisoner by
the Indians, from whom she made her
escape. — The Ceremony was performed by
J. Arkin Esq; and the whole decently con-
ducted.
among the Wiandots, with several of his attendants, they were sober, and what is remarkable, neither these Men, nor those that visited us yesterday, made any request for Rum. - at 10 A.M. had a Meeting in the Sail Loft, and another at the same place at 5 in the Afternoon, at both of which were a pretty large number of Soldiers, and Towns people, and a few of the officers of the Garrison, their conduct generally was very commendable, and the Meetings, in the main, solid and satisfactory. - In the evening there was a Marriage at our Lodgings, - the Young Man is a settler upon the River La Trench, and a Nephew to our Landlord M. Dolsen, the Young Woman is a Native of Virginia who was taken a Prisoner by the Indians, from whom she made her escape. - the Ceremony was performed by J. Arken Esq, and the whole decently conducted.
Was an Eye witness of a Funeral in the Roman style. The procession was grand and magnificent, consisting of the clergy and the common people. The procession was conducted by the bier, carried on the shoulders of the workmen, and the procession was accompanied by the clergy, who pronounced the ceremonies. This afternoon arrived the Snow Ottaway from Fort Erie. By this Depoy, we learn, that the day before the sail of, an Express came to the Commissioners from Philadelphia, and another from Fort Pitt. Various are the reports here, some favourable, others exceedingly discouraging, but having no accounts from the Company, we are anxiously waiting the next arrival for further intelligence. The Ottaway brought a great number of Indians from Fort Erie, all escorted. They landed at the Mouth of the Miami, except 17 of the Ursidae.
ytf 7 mo. 1st.ytf ytf was an Eye witness of a Funeral in the Popish Styleytf
ytf -- This afternoon
    arrived the Snow Ottaway ytf from Fort Erie, by
this Vessell, weytf learn, that the day before she
sail'd, an Express came to theytf Commissioners
from Philadelphia, and another from Fort
Pitt, - various are the reports here, some
ytf favourable, others exceedingly discouraging,
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we re anxiously waiting the next arrival
for furtherytf intelligence. - The Ottaway
brought a great number of Indians from
ytf Fort Erie, all of whom were whomytf were Landed at the
Mouth of the Miami, except 17 of the Oneida
ytf
Nation, whom Col. Butler would not permit to be harmed there, alleging they were in danger of being killed by the other Indians. We had a letter from a person, who happened accidentally to be in company with Colonel Butler, he informed us that in their last letter, they said that if the demands of the Indians were not complied with, it was his opinion that the Commissaries, and the whole of their Revenue, would be massacred.

We also had a letter from Col. McRae, the British Agent, in answer to one wrote him, he states his letter from the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River, and promises to give us the earliest intelligence of the time when the Treaty will likely commence.

The following Account is taken from a Quebec Almanac, for the year 1792:

The Names of all the different Indian Nations in North America (hitherto discovered), the situation of their Countries, with the Number of their Fighting Men.
Nation, whom Coltyf Butler would not permit to be left landed there, ytf alleging they were in danger of being killed by the other Indians. Weytf had a Letter from a person, who happened accidentally to be in company ytf with Colonel Butler, he inform’d usytf that he heard him say, that, if the demands of the ytf Indians were not complied with, it was his opinion, that theytf Commissioners, and the whole of their Retinue, would be massacre’d -ytf we also had a Letter from Col.McKee, the ytf British Agent, in answer to one wrote him. - he dates his Letter from theytf Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River, andytf promises to give us the earliest intelligence of the time when the ytf Treaty will likely commenceytf ytf The following Account is taken from a Quebec Almanac, for the Year 1792ytf The Names of all the different Indian Nations in North America (hithertoytf discover ’d ) the situation of their Countries, with the Number ofytf their Fighting Men.ytf
The Choctaws or Redheads
The Natchez
The Chickasaws
The Cherokees
The Catawbas between N. & S. Carolina
The Plantas, a wandering Tribe on both sides of the Mississippi
The Pasquisamasas, or Illinois in general on the Illinois River, & between the Opeabache, &
the Mississippi. [Some say 40]
The Permainoas
The Onachenos, On the Opeabache
The Redcoons
The Shawanese on the Sutta
The Delawares, on the W. N. side
The Maine on the Miami River falling into Lake Erie, & the Illinois
The upper Creeks back of Georgia.
The middle Creeks, behind West Florida
The Lower Creeks, in East Florida.
The Cacutas, on the East of the River Albamass
The Albamass, West of the River Albamass
The Akansawas, on the Akansaw River, falling into the Mississippi on the West side.
The Angoues, North of the Missouri
The Paddomas West of the Missouri
The white Pannes
The sparked or pricked Pannes, So. of the Mississippi

Carried forward. \( \frac{24,350}{24,350} \)
The Choctaw or Flatheads, Natches...
The Chickasaws on the Mobile & Mississippian

150
750 The Cherokees So. Carolinian

2,500 The Catawbas between No. and Alabama, the Illinois River, & between the Ouabache, & the Mississippi (some say, 40)

600 The Piankeshaws

Onachtenons

The Kickapous On the Quabache [100]...250

250...400

500...300 The Shownese on the Siottay 500 The Delewares on the W. of the Mississippi

The Middle Creeks behind West Florida

The Lower Creeks in East Florida 4000 The Caouitas, on the East of the River, falling into the Mississippi on the West side 2000 The Anjer, north of the Missouri

The pickled or prickles Panies So. of the Mississippi 2000

2000 Carried forward...24,350
The Cancees
The Osages
The Grand Lacs
The Missourie on the River Missourie
The Sioux of the Woods towards the head
The Sioux of the Meadows of the Mississippie
The Blans Barbeaux or White Indians
with Beards
The Appiemois or South near the
The Christenauns Lakes of the same Name
The Decosinons on a River of that Name that
falls into the Mississippie on the east side
The Masecontans
The Lacs
The Mechkanaskis
The Tolle Aveine or the west bat Indians
The Pians near Pians Bay
The Poutowaunos near St. Joseph's River
and Detroit
The Missesagues or River Indians being
wandering Tribes on the Lakes Huron & Superior
The Ottawaus near Lake Superior & Michigan
The Chipewas
The Wiandoks, near Lake Erie
The Six Nations or the Iroquois on the
Frontiers of New York
The Remantheaded Indians near the head of
The Oklahoma River
The Algonquins, near the above

\[\text{Bought for: } 24.350 \rightarrow 1,600, 600, 1,000, 3,000, 1,800, 2,500, 1,500, 1,500, 3,000, 550, 500, 400, 250, 350, 700, 350, 3,500, 2,000, 900, 5,000, 300, 1,500, 2,500, 300, 56,480\]
Transcription

ytf ytf ytf brought forward...ytf 24,350ytf ytf ytf The Canves...
The Osayes ...
The Grand Eaux...ytf South of the Missouriytf 1,600,
600
1000ytf ytf ytf The Missouri on the Riverytf Missouri...ytf ytf 3,000ytf ytf ytf The Siouxytf of the Meadowsytf towards the heads
of the Mississiytf 1800
2,500ytf ytf ytf The Blancs Barbus, or Whiteytf Indians
with Beardsytf ...ytf 1,500ytf ytf ytf ytf The Assiniboilsytf
The Christineaux ytf far North, near the...
Lakes of the■ same namemytf 1,500
3,000ytf ytf ytf ytf The Quisconsins, ytf on■ a River of that Name that
falls into the Mississippi on theytf east side...ytf 550 ytf ytf ytf ytf The■ Mascontens...
The Sakis ...
The■ Michekonakisytf South of Puans Bay...ytf 500
400
250ytf ytf ytf The Folle Avoine,
Theytf Puans...ytf or the wild oat Indians...
(near Puans Bay)...ytf 350
700ytf ytf ytf ytf The Powtowatamis ytf ytf near St.■Joseph's River...
and Detroytf 350ytf ytf ytf ytf The Missesaguis,■ or River Indiansytf being...
wandering Tribes on the Lakesytf Huron and Superiorytf ytf 2,000ytf ytf ytf The Ottahwas ...
The■ Chipewas ...ytf near Lake Superior and Michiganytf 900
5,000ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf The Wiandots, near Lake Erieytf ...ytf 300ytf ytf ytf The Six nations, or the Iro...
Frontiers of■ New York...ytf 1,500ytf ytf ytf ytf The Roundheaded Indians near the headytf of
the■ Ottahwa River...ytf 2,500ytf ytf ytf ytf Algonquins, ytf near the above...ytf 300 ytf ytf ytf ytf
The Nipissins near the Ottawa River .... 400
The Chales ..... 130
The Anehites St. Lawrence Indians 550
The Micnicks on the back of 700
The Abenaguis Nova Scotia 350
The Conaway branus, near the Falls 200
J.H. Lewis

Total amount ... 58,780

June 2d. The Weather for several days past being very sultry, Our Landlord invites the whole of our Company, viz. Six Friends, Mr. Wilson, Merchant from Fort Pitt [and Indian interpreter], Doctor M. Costley, & J. Heckenhulzer, to spend the Day at his Farm about five miles below on the opposite side of the River. — we set off about 9 o'clock, taking with us provision &c., and spent an agreeable Day under a pleasant Shade on the Banks of the River, — returning home in the afternoon we cross'd the River, and some of us landed at the Spring Well & walked home, the distance being three miles, and the Road very pleasant.
The Nipissins near the Ottahwa River... The Amelistes... The Miemicks... The Abenaquies... St. Lawrence Indians on the back of Nova Scotia... 130 550 700 350 The Conawaybrunas, near the Falls of St. Lewis... 200 Total amount... 58,780 ytf ytf ytf ytf 7 mo. 2nd. The weather for several days past being very sultry, Our Landlord invited the whole of our Company, viz. Six Friends, Wm. Wilson, (Merchant from Fort Pitt & Indian interpreter,) Doctor McCoskry, & J. Heckenvelder, to spend the Day at his Farm about five miles below on the opposite side of the River.- We set off about 9 oClock, taking with us provision &ca., and spent an agreeable day under a pleasant Shade on the Banks of the River, - returning home in the afternoon we cross’d the River, and some of us landed at the Spring Well & walk’d home, the distance being three miles, and the Road very pleasant.
3d.—Perplexed with various reports, and contradictory opinions— it is said, the American Army is still advancing, and that an encampment is formed, in front of Fort Jefferson, within 30 miles of where the last Battle was fought. That the Indians are more and more settled in their determination, that nothing short of the boundary line being just on the River Ohio, will ever induce them to lay down the hatchet. That, in consequence of this resolution, they have sent a deputation to the Commissioners at Niagara, in order if their instructions does not empower them to make such a Cession, to prevent their taking the unnecessary trouble of coming forward any further. Indeed, it seems to be the prevailing opinion of the Day, that there will be no Treaty at all. A number of Philadelphia and New York News Papers came to Col. England by the Ottawa, some as late as the 29th of Last Month, we have been favoured
ytf Perplex'd with various reports, and contradictory opinions.- it is said, ytf the American A:rmy ie still advancing, and that an encampment is formytf 'd, in front of ytf Fort Jefferson , within 30 miles of whereytf the last Battle was fought.- that the Indians are more & moreytf settled in their determination, that nothing short ofytf the boundary line being fixt on the Riverytf Ohio, will ever induce them to lay down the Hatchet, -ytf that, in consequence of this resolution, they have sent a deputation ytf to the Commissioners at Niagara , inytf order, if their instructions does not impower them to make such aytf Cession, to prevent their taking the unnecessary trouble of comingytf forward any further.- indeed, it seems to be the prevailing opinion of ytf the day, that there will be no Treaty at all. - A number of Philadelphiaytf and New York News Papers came to Coltytf England by the Ottaway, some as late as the 23d of last Month, since we haveytf been favour'd ytf
with the perusal of most of them — we were sorry to find some irritating and inflammatory pieces, particularly one which censures the Government of the United States for attempting to Treat with the Indians, under British influence, ungenerously denouncing the whole of the Nation with the opprobrious epithet of Cut Throats — all the officers, that we have as yet heard speak upon the subject, make light of it, and say, it is but little more than what at times, appear in their own prints — whether it is really their contempt of such scandalous pieces, or their politeness, which will not permit them to give us uneasiness, that makes them appear so indifferent, is what I will not determine.

4th. Extremely Warm & Sultry, light airs of Wind from the South West. Capt. Monson informs us that the Thermometre belonging to the officers was, in the shade, up to 100; in the Sun it rose to 117 degrees.
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inflammatory pieces, particularlyytf one, which 
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inform 'd us that theytf Thermometer belonging 
to the Officers was, in the Shade, up to 100, 
inytf the Sun it rose to 117 degrees.ytf
from the best information I can gather it appears that a great proportion of the Country around the Lakes is low and Marshy, so as to be wholly incapable of cultivation, and in many places, of great extent, almost entirely covered with water, in which grow the Timber and the Gras, affording shelter for wild Beasts, and Vomerm, in abundance.

5 1/2 Had an interview with a young Shawnee Warrior, who is lately from the Council at the Rapids: his Brother is a head Man amongst them, and he being often with them in Council, is acquainted with the result of their deliberations, so far as they have come to a conclusion among themselves. He informs us, there are about 1200 collected at the Rapids, mostly of the Northern Indians, and 700 of the Southern Indians are embodied at another Place, at a considerable distance, up the same River, watching the motions of General Wayne's Army. — he confirms the account of a Deputation being sent to the Commissioners, and that the object of their Mission was, in substance, the same as has already been noted — that they have most decidedly come
ytf from the best information I can gather it appears that a great proportionytf of the Country around the Lakes is low and Marshy, so as to be whollyytf incapable of cultivation, and in many places, of great extent, almost entirely cover'd with Water, in which grow the Timber and long Grass,ytf affording shelter for wild Beasts, and Vermin, in abundance,ytf ytf ytf

5th.ytf Had an interview with a Young Shaw-nese ytf Warrior, who is lately from the Council at the Rapids - his Brother is aytf head Man amongst them, and he being often with them in Council, isytf acquainted with the result of their deliberations, so far as they haveytf come to a conclusion among themselves - he inform'd us, there areytf about 1200 collected at the Rapids, mostly the Northern Indians, and 700ytf of the Southern Indians, are embodied at another place, a considerableytf distance, up the same River, watching the motions of General Waynes Army.- he confirms the account of a ytf Deputation being sent to the Commissioners, and that the object of theirytf Mission was, in substance, the same as has already been noted - thatytf they have most decidedly come ytf
to a resolution to accept of no terms short of making the Ohio the boundary line. — Our Interpreter was formerly a Prisoner among the Shawnees, and had been adopted into the family of this young man, in the place of his father; and in their discourse the Indian gave him that appellation, saying, my father, I will tell you what I know, and speak the truth — in the beginning of the world, this Land was given to the Indians, and the White People were placed beyond the great Water — when the White Men first came to this Land, the wise of them among the Indians, told their People, that if they received anything of the white Men, they would be destroyed, — the bitter Water was made for white folk, but the Water of the Brooks and Rivers for the Indians, — but not regarding this advice, many of the Nations traded with the Whites, took their Hatchets, Knives, and Rum, and gave up their Land for trifles, and, according to the ancient prediction, they have wasted away, and some of them become quite extinct, and the few that are remaining are driven, almost
to a resolution, to accept of no terms short of making the Ohio the boundary line. - Our Interpreter was formerly a Prisoner among the ytf Shawnese, and had been adopted into theytf family of this Young Man, in the place of his Father, and in their discourse the Indian gave him that appellation, saying, my Father, I will tell you what I know, and speak the truth - in the beginning of the World, this Land was given to the Indians, and the White People were placed beyond the great water when the white Men first came to this Land, the wise old Men among the Indians, told their People, that if they received anything of the white Men, they would be destroyed.- "the bitter Water was made for white folks, but the Water of the Brooks and Rivers for the Indians, - but not regarding this advice, many of the Nations Traded with the Whites, took their Hatchets, Knives and Rum, and gave up their Land for trifles, and, according to the ancient prediction, they have wasted away, and some of them - become quite extinct, and theyf the few that are remaining are driven, almost to ytf
to where the Sun sets, but they are now determined to be driven no further, shou'd they go to where the Sun sets, they wou'd all be lost forever. — The Congress must remove their Fort, and all their People over the River, and then the Indians will take them by the hand, and become their true friends — but shou'd the Commissioners meet the Indians in Council, and then pretend that they have conquered their Country, and will not remove out of it, in that Case, the Indians will withdraw from the Council, and then, instantly, fall upon the opposite party, and destroy them all — this is the substance of what he said as intrepretted by Major Ann, as near as I can re-

member. — This day the Ottawas sailed for Fort Erie, in whom Mr. Elliott embarked, to be landed at the Mouth of the Mano River — Thermometer, in the Shade 102, in the Sun 123 — In the evening after having made the above remark, the Shawneese Warrior above mentioned returned to our
to where the sun sets, but they are now determined to be driven no further, should they go to where the Sun sets, they would all be lost forever. - The Congress must remove their Forts, and all their People over the River, and then the Indians will take them by the hand, and become their true friends - but should they Commissioners meet the Indians in Council, and there pretend that they have conquered their Country, and will not remove out of it, in that case, the Indians will withdraw from the Council, and then, instantly, fall upon the opposite party, and destroy them all - this is the substance of what he said as interpreted by Sylvester Ash, as near as I can remember. -- This day the Ottaway sail'd for Fort Erie, in whom M. Elliott embark'd, to be landed at the Mouth of the Miami River. - Thermometer, in the Shade 102, in the Sun 123 - In the evening after having made the above remarks, the Shawnee warrior above mentioned return'd to our
our lodgings, being in liquor, he desired Ash to enquire of the landlord whether he could stay in his house all night, but being told that it was contrary to the regulation of the Garrison, he seemed to be displeased, and asked for his Tomahawk, which Ash had in keeping, and going up stairs to get it, the Indian followed him, and on receiving it, said he was drunk, and did not know what might happen before night—Then seizing his Tomahawk, attempted to strike Ash, who being upon his guard, seized his arm and pushed him down stairs—He then went up to Mr. Dolben, knocked off his hat, and in the Indian tongue, bid him be strong, and see if he could turn him out, and made a stroke, in which the Hatchet flew off the handle—Dolben immediately seized him, turned him out of the House, and bruised him pretty much. The Indian seeing his blood run, and knowing recovered his Tomahawk, flourished it about in a great rage, and in all
our Lodgings, being in Liquor, heytf desired to enquire of the Landlord whither he could tarry in hie Houseytf all Night, but being told that it was contrary to the regulations ofytf the Garrison, he seemed to be displeased, and ask'd for his Tomahawk, whichytf Ash had in keeping, and going upytf stairs to get it, the Indian followed him, and on receiving it, saidytf he was Drunk, and did not know what might happen before Night - thenytf lifting his Tomahawk, attempted to strike Ash, who being upon his guard, seized his arm andytf pushed him down Stairs - he then went up to M.ytf Dolsen, knock'd off his Hat, and in the Indian tongue, bidytf him be Strong, and see if he could turn him out, and made a stroke, inytf which the Hatchet flew off the halve. - Dolsen im-
-mediately seized him, turned him out of theytf House, and bruized him pretty much, the Indian seeing his blood run,ytf and having recovered his Tomahawk, flourished it about in a greatytf rage, and in all ytf
probability, had not Capt. Munsey, an
officer of the Garrison, been present, some
mischief would have been done, but
they captain took away his Tomahawk,
and sent for a Guard, who turn'd him out
of the Fort of
6th. Arrived the Sloop Felicity from the
Miami River - people here are more
and more confirmed in the belief that it
will not be safe for us to attend meet the
Indians at Sandusky. - this day also
arrived the Schooner Nancy from
Michillamackanac.
7th. being first day had a satisfactory
Meeting, at the usual place and time,
in the Morning, and also Friends had
another at 4 in the afternoon, five or
six miles from hence, at the River Rouge,
at which, not being very well, I was
not present. - Captain John a Chief
of Mohawk's arrived from the Council
at Miami River, and also two or three
ytf Indians of the Stockbridge Nation, ytf with
a Letter from Captain ytf Hendricks, their Chief
- they confirm theytf accounts, already receiv'd
received, of a deputation being setytf down
to the Commissioners ytf ytf ytf     8th. ytf Had a visit from David Kennedy, a
halfytf Indian, of the Mohawk Nation, who had
beenytf Educated in Scotland, sensible well-informed
Man, but too much adicted toytf the vice so
prevalent among the Indians, the Love of
Rum, - he came inytf company with Capt.
John from the Councilytf - says he was
not admited into the secret Council of the
Indians, butytf from what he could gather, was
not without a hope that peace may be
ytf established. - The Stockbridge Indians ytf return'd
return'd to their Chief at the Miami, with
a small supply of necessaries, afforded
ytf them by Friends ytf ytf ytf ytf     9th. ytf Captain Blue Jacket, the famous Chief
ofytf the Shawnese, who commanded at the
defeatytf of General St. Clair, paid us a Visit
thisytf morning, - he is a stout well-looking
Man of about 45 years of age, Dress'd in
in a Shirt, scarlet Coat with gold epauletts and a Gold laced Hat, Leggins and Moccasins, but, as all other Indians are, without Breeches.

He was very cautious of speaking upon public affairs, said he was not the Head-man of his Nation, but only a War-chief, as such he had given his opinions and the sentiments to the Council, and now left it with them, whose business it was to determine as they might think proper.

—said he had heard we were in Detroit and having some business this way, came to see us, but had nothing to say on public matters: — he had often heard of Quakers, he said, but had never seen any of them before, and, expressing his regard for them, and satisfaction with the Devil, took his leave. — Friends had a desire to be more particular with him, in regard to the object which induced them to take this long journey, but the Interpreter not seeming to be disposed to gratify them in that respect, they were constrained, after expressing a little of their desires for the peace and welfare among
in a Shirt, scarlet Coat, with goldytf apaulets and a Gold laced Hat, Leggins and Mockasins, but, as allytf other Indians are, without Breeches.

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ytf
marking to be silent. Blue Jacket said that should the Commissioners & Indians meet at Treaty, and matters like to be accommodated, it was his opinion it would be two months before the business would be completed. This day sailed the Schooner Nancy for Fort Erie, a Merchant Despil, with a cargo of Peltory, and Indian-made Maple-Sugar, by this it may appear, that a greater quantity of Sugar is procured from the Indians, than is consumed in this part of the Country, or much lower down. The Country in which the Commissioners are not supplied in the same way, is what I cannot determine. But from the best information, I am ready to think, that very little foreign Sugar, if any, is consumed in Upper Canada.

10th. Arrived the Sloop Detroit from Fort Erie, we hear by this Despil that the Commissioners had taken their passage in the Dunmore, and may be hourly expected. The Chippeway in which the
mankind, to be silent. - Blue Jacket said that should the Commissioners & Indians meet at a Treaty, and matters like to be accommodated, it was his opinion it would be two Months before the business would be completed. This day sail'd the Schooner Nancy for Fort Erie, a Merchant Vessel, with a Cargo of Peltry, and Indian-made Maple-Sugar, by this it may appear, that a greater quantity of Sugar is procured from the Indians than is consumed in this part of the Country, how much lower down, the Country is not supplied in the same way, is what I cannot determine, but from the best information, I am ready to think, that very little foreign Sugar, if any, if any foreign sugar (except refined) is consumed in Upper Canada. 

10th. Arrived the Sloop Detroit from Fort Erie, we hear by this Vessel that the Commissioners had taken their passage in the Dunmore, and may be hourly expected. - They Chippewas in which the
the Indian Deputies embark'd, had not arrived at Fort Erie when the Detroit Sailed.
— We are told the Commissioners are not to come to this Garrison, but to land, and encamp, at the mouth of the River, there to wait the proper time to proceed to Sandusky—
— the Detroit came up the Sorage for a new Vessel now building on Lake Superior.
11. Dined at James Abbott, a Merchant of this place, we were kindly entertained & spent an agreeable afternoon.
12. Spent the day at Mr. Dolsen's place on the east side of the River. — In the afternoon Sailed the Sloop Detroit for the Falls of St. Mary's, and about the same time arrived the Sloop Sageneagh from Fort Erie, by this Vessel we were informed that the Commissioners were all on on board the Dunmore, ready to Sail, and only waiting for a Wind, when the Chippeway arrived with the Indian deputies, on which a Council was held. The result was, that, at the request of the Indians,
the Indian Deputies embark'd, had not
ytf arrived at Fort Erie when the Detroitytf Sail'd.
- We are told the Commissioners are not
to come to thisytf Garrison, but to Land, and
camp, at the mouth of the River, there
toytf wait the proper time to proceed to Sandusky
- in the Detroit came up the Cordage for a
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place, we were kindly entertained, and spent
an agreeableytf afternoon.ytf ytf ytf ytf 11th. ytf Dined at James Abbotts, a
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were all on on board the Dunmore,ytf ready
to sail, and only waiting for a Wind, when
the Chippeway arrived with the Indian
deputies, onytf which a Council was held, the
result was, that, at the request of the Indians,
ytf

12th. ytf Spent the Day at M.Dolsen's place on
The Commissioners were to return to Navy Hall, in order that Governor Simcoe might be present at the conference.

13th was invited by Wm. Baker, late of New York, shipwright, to take a sail up the River as far as Lake Sinclair—set off about 9 o'clock and had a pleasant walk run up to the upper end of Hog Island, from whence we had a view of Lake Sinclair, and returned home in the evening—for about the distance of 10 miles, nothing of the kind that ever I saw, exceeds the banks of this River for the beauty of its prospects, — The lots are all regularly laid out, being in front three square acres only in breadth, on which are the buildings, gardens and orchards. — In the afternoon of this day around the Stoves, we bid farewell from Fort Erie, who furnished us with intelligence from various quarters. — we had several letters from Philadelphia despatches our Company
the Commissioners were to return to Navy Hall, in order that Governor Simcoe might be present at the conference. 13th. was invited by Wm. Baker, late of New York, shipwright, to take a sail up the River as far as Lake Sinclair - set off about 9 oClock and had a pleasant run up to the upper end of Hog Island, from whence we had a view of Lake Sinclair, and return'd home in the evening - for about the distance of 10 miles, nothing of that kind, that ever I saw, exceeds the banks of this River for the beauty of its prospects. - The Lots are all regularly laid out, being in front three square Acres only in breadth, on which are the buildings, Gardens and Orchards. In the afternoon of this day arrived the Sloop Speedwell from Fort Erie, who furnished us with intelligence from various-quarters. - we had several Letters from Philadelphia address'd to our Company.
jointly, and most of our friends had particular accounts from their dear connections at home; we had also a joint letter from Col. Pickering on behalf of the Commissioners, with a large bundle of Philadelphia News papers as late as the 6th ultimo. Col. Pickering informs us they were all on board and ready to sail, when the Indian Deputies arrived, who informed the Commissioners, their business was, to have a conference with them, in the presence of Governor Simcoe, this he says, will unavoidably occasion a delay of some days, if not supersede the intended Treaty; we are now anxiously waiting the arrival of the Deputies, who in all probability, will either bring forward the Commissioners, or information that all hopes of a Treaty are vanished.

14—Being first day had a Meeting in the Sail Loft, which was large, and
jointly, and most of our friends had
particular accounts from their dear
connections at Home. - we had also
a joint letter from Col Pickering, in
behalf of the Commissioners, with a large
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of Dunmore, who in all probability,
will either bring forward Commissioners,
or information that all hopes of a
Treaty vanished. - Being first day had a Meeting in the
Sail Loft, which was large on

on the whole satisfactory.

15. The weather for these several days past has been cool and pleasant, the wind N. W. with a clear and serene sky. Wheat harvest is now begun in this neighborhood.

16. Friends being a little uneasy with being so long concentrated detained in a state of idleness, waited upon Matthew Elliott to know his sentiments in respect to our visiting the Indians assembled at the Nana - he gave it as his opinion, that, as they were now holding a Council on their own affairs, it would not be prudent, without an invitation from them, to take such a step; but, as he expected to go there himself in a day or two, if Friends had an inclination to send them a message, he would punctually deliver it. This being taken into consideration, and there being a probability that we may not have another opportunity of communicating our sentiments, and the motives which
15th.  ytf  The Weather for these several Days past has been cool and pleasant, theytf wind N.W. with a clear and serene sky.  Wheat Harvest is now begun inymph this neighbourhoodytf ytf ytf 16th.  ytf  Friends being a little uneasy with being so long in a stateytf detained in a state of idleness, waited upon Matthewytf Elliott, to know his sentiments, in respect to our ytf visiting the Indians assembled at the Miami - he gave it as his opinion, that, as they were nowytf holding a Council on their own affairs, it would not be prudent, withoutytf an invitation from them, to take such a step; but if Friendsytf but, as he expected to go there himself in a Day or two, if Friendsytf had an inclination to send them a Message, he would punctualytf deliverytf it. - This being taken into consideration, and there being aytf probability that we may not have another opportunity of communicating ytf our sentiments, and the motives which ytf
which induced us to come forward, we gladly accepted the offer.

17th Captain Elliott intending this day for the Indian Council, the following Address was added to, and enclosed in a Letter to Colonel W. Lee, who is desired to communicate the same to the Indians.

To the Indians, assembled at the Rapids of the Miami.

Brothers,

We who send you this Letter are of the People called Quakers, and have left our homes & families in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and taken this long journey to see you purely from motives of love & good will, and to endeavour to promote peace. - We have been now five Weeks at Detroit waiting for the opening of the Treaty at Sandusky, where we expected to have seen you all, but as we have heard a number of your People are gone to Niagara to meet the Commissioners, we do not know but the business may be so concluded there, as that
which induced us to come forward,
weytf gladly accepted the offer ytf ytf 17th. ytf ytf ytf ytf  
foyytf the Indian Council, the following ad-
dress was agreed to, and enclosed in ytf ytf 
Letter to Colonel McKee, who is ytf ytf ytf  
to communicate the same to the Indians ytf ytf 
of the Miamiytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
Brothers,
We who send you this Letter  
are of the People called ytf ytf ytf ytf  
Quakers, and have ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
left our homes and families in Pensylvania  
ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 
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to see you purely from ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
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you all ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
bu ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
but as we have heard a number  
of your People are gone to Niagara to meet  
the Commissioners, weytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
do not know but the ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  
business may be so concluded there, as that  
ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf  

They may come no further.

Brothers, we have brought with us an address to you from our Brethren at home which we are very desirous of presenting to you with our own hands, if an opportunity can be had. It is also in our hearts to acquaint you that we consider all men as the Children of one common Father. We think it our duty to love all as Brethren—We believe it displeases the Great & Good Spirit when men injure and kill one another, therefore we endeavour to do justice, but when any dispute arises, we leave it to be settled by disinterested & impartial persons, and never to War on any occasion. We have been made very sorrowful on account of the War & bloodshed between the United States and our Indian Brethren, and want much to see you that we may open our Hearts more fully than we can do by writing, for
Transcription

they may come no farther. Brothers, We have brought with us an address to you from our Brethren at home which we are very desirous of presenting to you with our own hands, if an opportunity can be had. - it is also in our hearts to acquaint you that we consider all Men as they Children of one common Father, and think it our duty to Love all as Brothers. -We believe it displeases the Great and Good Spirity when Men injure and kill one another, therefore we endeavour to do Justice, but when any dispute arises, we leave it to be settled by disinterested and impartial persons, and never go to wary on any- occasion.- We have been made very sorrowful on account of the War and bloodshed between the United States and our Indian Brethren, and want much to see you that we may open our Hearts more fully than we can do by writing, for we
ytt
are fully convinced that by looking up to the Great Spirit for Counsel, all differences may be settled without fighting & killing one another, which we think is very cruel and attended with many distressing circumstances both to you & the White People.

Our Society have experienced for more than one hundred years great advantage and satisfaction in living peaceably with all men, and are very desirous that you may enjoy the same benefits, and to that end were made willing to expose ourselves, encounter hardships, and spend our substance to promote peace and love between you and the Government of the United States. — We pray the Good Spirit that He may put an end to the ravages of War and unite all Men as Brethren, that by being bound together in one great chain of Love & friendship which cannot be broken, we may all seek the happiness of each other in this life, and be prepared for the enjoyment of
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not be broken, we may all seek the
happiness of each other in this Life, and
be prepared for the enjoyment of
of everlastling happines in the life
which is to come.

Detroit July 1793

J.P. W.S.
J.M J.C
J.L W.B.

18th. Some of our Friends had an interview
with a Person of the Name of Wilbank, who
within a few days past arrived, with a Party
of 26 Southern Indians, from the back parts of
the Carolina's and Georgia, at the Great Council
at the Stame, — he came from thence to this
place, and a Vessel is to be dispatched immediately
to carry him down to Governor Simcoe. He says,
that the Indians have in several instances,
been grossly imposed upon, particularly by
Governor Blount, who by bribing an Interpreter
had cheated them out of a great extent of
Country, and defrauded them of one half
the Sum, agreed upon to be paid yearly, as
as a compensation for the land granted;
in one instance where they had agreed to
sell 50 miles square they had fraudulently
sold in the Deer 30 miles — and when they
had
of everlasting happiness in theytf Life which is to come.ytf Detroit ytf 7 mo 17th.ytf 1793J.P.
J.M.
J.L.
W.S.
ytf J.E.
W.H.ytf ytf ytf 18th. ytf Some of our Friends had an interview
with a Person of the Name of Wilbank,ytf who-
within a few days past arrived, with a Party
of 26 Southernytf Indians, from the back parts of
the Carolina's and Georgia, at the Greatytf Council
at the Miami, - he came from thence to this
place, and aytf Vessel is to be dispatched immediately
to carry him down to Governor Simcoe. He says,
that the Indians haveytf in several instances
been grossly imposed upon, particularly by
ytf Governor Blount, who by bribing anytf Interpreter
had cheated them out of a great extent of
Country, andytf defrauded them of one half
the Sum, agreed upon to be paid yearly, as
ytf as a compensation for the Land granted,-
in one instance where they hadytf agreed to
sell 50 miles square they had fraudulently
put in the Deedytf 80 miles - and where they had
had bargained for an extent of 10 miles round the Town of Nashville, Governor Blount had caused 40 miles to be inserted; — and instead of a consideration of 2000 Dollar yearly, he had put down but 1000 dollars. — This being but one side of the question, we do not pretend to judge, but it is the received opinion here, that their errand to the Council is, to form a union with the Northern Indians, and make one common Cause, either in forming a Treaty or carrying on a War. — The Vessel to carry Wilbanks to Fort Erie, sail'd about 2. Clock: —

— Yesterday a Young Man going out to look for Horses, got lost in the Woods, which are very thick within 5 or 6 miles of the Fort. — Several 18 pounders were fired in the Afternoon in order to direct him in finding the way back which, I suppose had the desired effect, as I am informed he got safe home in the Evening.

— Several instances of the kind have before occurred, and sometimes the persons lost have never returned. — It is said some little time past, two Indians were killed by the Wolves in the Neighbourhood of this place.
had bargained for an extent of 10ytf miles  
round the Town of Nashville, Governorytf Blount  
had caused 40 miles to be inserted.- and instead  
ytf of a Consideration of 2000 Dollars yearly, he had  
put down but 1000ytf dollars.- This being but  
one side of the question, we do not pretendyt to  
Judge, but it is the received opinion here, that  
their errand toytf the Council is, to form a Union  
with the Northern Indians, and makeytf One  
common cause, either in forming a Treaty,  
or carrying on a War. -ytf The Vessell (the Felicity) to Carry  
Wilbank to Fortytf Erie , sail'd about 2 oClock:-  
- Yesterday a young Man goingytf out to look  
for Horses, got lost in the Woods, which are very  
thickytf within less than a Mile of the Fort.-  
several 18 pounders were fired in theytf afternoon  
in order to direct him in finding the way back,  
which, Iytf suppose had the desired effect, as I am  
informed he got safe home in theytf Evening -  
- several instances of the kind have before  
ocurred, andytf sometimes the persons lost have  
ever returned. - It is said some littleytf time  
past, two Indians were kill'd by the Wolves  
in the Neighbourhoodytf of this place.ytf ytf
19

Having received many civilities from the officers of the 24th British Regiment, now at this place, gratitude induces me to wish to remember their names, which from a printed account published in the year 1792, I find to be as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lieutenant</th>
<th>Ensigns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Short</td>
<td>Wm. Blythe D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Robinson</td>
<td>C. Vanderleir D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Megrick</td>
<td>T. J. O'Brien D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Christmas</td>
<td>J. C. Strong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thos. Talbot</td>
<td>J. R. Broadhead D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edm. Renn D</td>
<td>Thos. Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Donnel</td>
<td>Allan Bellingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Magashi</td>
<td>Andrew Totten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich. Totten</td>
<td>— Crawford D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Blunt</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

20

The Wind, which for many days past has been from the S. W. and consequently unfavourable for coming up the Lake, yesterday and today has blown from the N. E. so that we are now hourly in hopes of having intelligence from below, which we expect will cause our immediate removal from this place.
19th. Having received many civilities from the officers of the 24th British Regiment, now at this place, gratitude induces me to wish to remember their names, which from a printed account published in the year 1792, I find to be as follows.

Lt.Col. Richd. England
Lieutenants
Ensigns

20th. The Wind which for many days past has been from the S.W. consequently unfavourable for coming up the Lake, yesterday and today has blown from the N.E., so that we are now hourly in hopes of having intelligence from below, which we expect will cause our immediate removal from this place.

21st.
21st Being First day, a Meeting was held at 10 o'clock in the Said Loft & another at the same place at 5 in the afternoon, both satisfactory.

About Noon arrived Lieut. Gubens of the Queens Rangers, who brought the agreeable intelligence that the Dunmore, with the Commissioners on board, had arrived at the mouth of the River. — About 5 o'clock, having landed the Commissioners, the Dunmore came up to the Wharf, — in the evening had a Visit from the Rangers by whom we are informed that the Commissioners are come forward with a full expectation of a Treaty, very speedily being held. — He says the Deputation from the Indians, who had a conference with the Commissioners in the presence of Gov. Somesew, to all appearance, returned well satisfied, and that in his opinion there is a great probability of accommodation. — That the main business of the Indian Deputies was to enquire,
ytf  Being First Day, a Meeting was held at 10 oClock in the Sail Loft and ytf another at the same place at 5 in the afternoon, both satisfactory. ytf About Noon arrived Lieut. Givensytf Gibbons of the Queens Rangers, who brought the agree ableytf intelligence that the Dunmore, with the Commissioners on Board had arrivedytf at the mouth of the River. - About 5 oClock, (having Landed theytf Commissioners) the Dunmore came up to the wharf, - in the evening hadytf a Visit from Lt. Givensytf Gibbons, by him we are informed that the Com- missioners areytf come forward with a full expectation of a Treaty, very speedily, beingytf held. - He says the Deputation from the Indians, who had a conferenceytf with the Commissioners in the presence of Govnr. Simcoe, to all appearance, return'd well ytf satisfied, and that in his opinion there is a great probability of anytf accomodation matters being accomodated. - That the mainytf business of the Indian Deputies was to enquire, in ytf
in the first place, whether the Com-
mmissioners were properly authorized to
meet, and secondly, whether they had
power to recede from the boundary-
drawn now claimed by the United States.
and being satisfied in both these points.
They took the Commissioners by the hand, and
presenting them with a Bell of white Wamp-
sum, invited them to come forward to the
Treaty. — We are informed by Captain
Ford that he has orders to attend upon the
Commissioners with his Vessel, and expects
to be ready to proceed to the mouth of
the River in a Day or two.
23. We were busy in settling our little
concerns, and preparing to leave Detroit,
where
we have experienced many marks
of polite attention, and hospitality, especially
from the officers of the Garrison, beyond what
some of us expected, or even flattering ourselves
was our due. — Our way hitherto, in
in the first place, whither theyt Commissioners were properly authorized to
treat, and secondly, whither they had
power to recede from the boundary-
Line nowt claimed by the United States,
and being satisfied in both these points,
they took the Commissioners by the hand, and
presenting them with a Belt of white Wamp-
um, invited them to come forward to the
Treaty. - We are informed by Captain
Ford that he has orders to attend upon the
Commissioners with his Vessell, and expects
to be ready to proceed to the Mouth of
the River in a Day or two. 22d. We were busy in settling our little
concerns, and preparing to leave Detroit,
ware where we have experienced many marks
of polite attention, and hospitality, especially
from the officers of the Garrison, beyond what
some of us expected or even flatter'd ourselves
was our due. - Our way hitherto, in every

22d. We were busy in settling our little
every sense, has been made pleasant beyond what could have been foreseen, or reasonably expected, for this great favour, thanksgiving and praises are due to the Great Author of every good.

The kind attention which, unremittingly, we received from strangers, I hope, will ever be kept in grateful remembrance, and I cannot but conclude, the obligation is greatly enhanced by the persuasion, that it proceeded not from sinister motives, but was simply the effusion of noble and generous minds.

23 This morning Col. England called at our Quarters, and kindly offered to lend us his Barge to go down the River, or accommodate us in any other way that might be more agreeable, but, as the Dunmow would be ready to sail on the morning of the 25th, he would recommend it to us to wait until that time, and go down in her.
every sense, has been made pleasant
yetf beyond what could have been foreseen,
or reasonably expected, - for thisyetf great
favour, thanksgiving and praises are
due to the Great Author ofyetf every goodyetf --The kind attention which, unrecom-
mended, we have received from Strangers, I
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persuasion, thatyetf it proceeded not from
sinester motives, but was simply
the effusion ofyetf noble and generous Minds.yetf yetf yetf ytf 23d.  ytf This morning Col. England called
at ouryetf Quarters, and kindly offered to
lend us his Barge to go down to goyetf  down
the River, or accommodate us in any
other way thatyetf might be more agreeable,
but, as the Dunmore would be ready to Sail
oneyt yetf the morning of the 25th, he would re-
commendyetf it to us to wait untill that
time and go down in her - we
acknowledged his kindness, and concluded to go in the Dunmore. We were this Day visited by a young Shawenese warrior, a relation of Col. McKee, the British Agent. His Shirt was red stript Persian, ornamented with one thousand six hundred small round silver Broaches. He was accompanied by another Bear, the rim of whose C感叹 were cut all round, except at two or three places, and apparent. The part thus cut was so stretched, and wound about with coarse brass wire, that it formed an oval of about three inches in length and two in breadth, at the lower end of which each hung two Silver Crops, of about seven inches long.

24th. Got most of our Baggage, Stores &c. on board the Dunmore, Captains for informing us he intends to sail early in the Morning.

acknowledged his kindness, and concluded to go in the Dunmore -- We were this Day visited by a young Shawnee Warrior, a relation of Col. McKee, the Brish Agent, - His Shirt was red stript Persian, ornamented with One thousand Six hundred small round silver Broaches. - He was accompanied by another Beau, theyf rim of whose Ears were cut all round, except about an inch of the upper part - the part thus cut was so stretch'd, and wound about with coarse brass wire, that it form'd an Oval of about three inches in length and two in breadth, at the lower end of which each hung a Silver Cross, of above four inches long. 24th. Got most of our Baggage, Stores etc. on board the Dunmore, Captain Ford informing us he intended to sail early in the Morning. 25th. About 9 oClock embark'd on board the Dunmore for the mouth of Detroit River
River. — Col. England having a desire to see the Commissioners took a passage with us, together with Lieut. Henn, and Ensign O'Brien. — We had a pleasant sail down the River, and in our way spoke the Schooner Nancy from Fort Erie. — At 2 o'clock P.M. anchored opposite the House of Mr. Elliott, where the Commissioners have taken up their quarters. — We met with a kind reception, and were truly glad to find our very respectable fellow Travellers in good health and spirits. — Captain Bankury of the 5th Regim. and Lieut. Greens of the Queens Rangers are appointed by Gov. Simcoe to hear the Commissioners company to the Treaty. — In the evening, we pitch'd our Tents on a very pleasant Green on the River side, near the House where the Commissioners reside — Our little encampment now consists of Twelve Tents.
River. - Colytf England having a desire to see the Commissioners took aytf passage with us, together with Lieut. ytf Henn, and Ensign O 'Brien. ytf - We had a pleasant Sail down the River, and in our way spoke theytf Schooner Nancy from Fort Erie. - At 2ytf oClock P.M. anchor'd opposite the House of M.ytf Elliott, where the Commissioners have taken up theirytf quarters-

We met with a kind reception, and were truly glad toytf find our very respectable fellow Travellers in good health and spirits. ytf --ytf - Captain Bunbury of the 5th. Regimt.

andytf Lieutn. Givens of the Queens Rangers ytf are appointed by Govn. Simcoe to bear theytf Commissioners company to the Treaty. - in the evening we pitch'd ourytf Tents on a very pleasant Green on the River side, near the House whereytf the Commissnrs. reside. - Our little encampment now consists of Twelveytf Tents. ytf ytf ytf ytf 26th. ytf
26th, a very sultry day—I walked about a mile & a half down the River Lake to Simon Girty’s, who is an Indian interpreter in the British service, and now attending the Council at the Miami River—in the evening it became cloudy with distant Thunder, and before morning we had a very heavy Rain with much Thunder and Lightning—some of the company were obliged to quit their Tents and take shelter in the House.

27th. This morning an opportunity presenting, William Savery and Jos. Moore went up to Detroit in company with Gottlob Sansenm, a Preacher among the Moravian Indians who reside on the River La Trench.

28th. John Parvath, Jacob Lindsey, and John Elliott and myself, went over to
a very sultry day, - walk'd about a Mile & a half down the River Lake to Simony Girty's, who is an Indian interpreter in the British yf Service, and now attending the Council at the Miami River - in the evening it became Cloudy with distant Yf Thunder, and before morning we had a very heavy Rain with much Thunder Yf and Lightning - some of the company were obliged to quit their Tents and take shelter in the House. 27th. This morning an opportunity presenting, William Savery and Jos. Moore went up to Detroit in Company with Gotlob Sansemen, a Preacher among the Moravian Indians who reside on the River Lay Trench. 28th. John Parrish, Jacob Lindley, and John Elliott and myself, went over to
to Gros Isle where we had a Meeting at the House of Wm. McComb Esq., who for the most part resides at Detroit, where his family is at present. A considerable number of the Inhabitants were present.

Gros Isle is situated at the Mouth of Detroit River, is seven miles long and two wide. The soil and timber remarkably good, the whole being the property of Wm. McComb. Several of our Acquaintance came from Detroit to pay us a Visit, among whom John Asquith and Fran. Cornwall.

In the evening a number of the Ottawa Indians, the same who arrived the first of this Month, were encouraged by some of the Young Men of our Company to have a Dance. They began about 8 o’clock and continued until 2 in the Morning, during which time, their Music and Shouts, effectually prevented us from sleeping.
to Grosytf Isle where we had a Meeting at the House of Wm. McComb Esqr., who for the most part residesytf at Detroit, where his family is at present. - a considerable number ofytf the Inhabitants were present - Gros Isleytf is situated at the Mouth of ytf Detroit River, is seven miles long and ytf two wide - The soil and Timber remarkably good, the whole being theytf property of Wm. McComb. - several of ourytf acquaintance came from Detroit to pay usytf a Visit, among whom John Asquith andytf Francs. Cornwall - in the evening aytf number of the ytf Oneida Indians , the same who arrived theytf first of this Month, were encouraged by some of the young Men of ourytf Company to have a Dance, - they began about 8 oClock and continuedytf untill 2 in the Morning, during which time, their Music and Shouts, ytf effectually prevented us from Sleeping.
29. Mr. Savery returned from Detroit in company with Capt. Franklin & Ensign Broadhead, Joseph Moore intending to come down with the Schooner Harney who it is expected will Detroit tomorrow on her way to Fort Erie. — In the evening arrived two large Bateaux, with Captain Elliott, Thos. McRee (son of the Col.) and a number of Indians who are said to be a deputation from the great Council — Elliott McRee and some others came over to us, but the Indians landed on an island opposite to our Encampment. — We are informed the Indians at the Council are much dissatisfied with the conduct of their Chiefs who met the Commissioners at Navy Hall — that they either mistook their instructions, or neglected to follow them, in consequence of which, this second deputation is sent.

— Their first and principal business we are told is to know of the Commissioners who
29th. Willm. Savery return'd from Detroit with Capt. Freeman and Ensign Broadhead, Joseph Moore intending to come down with the Schooner Nancy who it is expected will leave Detroit tomorrow on her way to Fort Erie. In the evening arrived two large Batteaux, with Captain Elliott, Tho. McKee (son of the Col.) and a number of Indians who are said to be a deputation from the great Council. Elliott McKee and some others came over to us, but the Indians landed on an Island opposite to our Encampment. We are informed the Indians at the Council are much dissatisfied with the conduct of their Chiefs who met the Commissioners at Navy Hall - that they either mistook their instructions, or neglected to follow them, in consequence of which, this second Deputation is sent. Their first and Principal business we are told is to know of the Commissioners whither
whether they have power to make the Ohio the boundary line, if not, the whole business is at an end.

30th. About 9 A.M. The Indian Deputies, twenty-five in number, came over and had a public conference with the Commissioners, in English. Their speaker (whose name is Carry-gi-ga) expressed their gladness that it had pleased the Great Spirit to bring the Commissioners near for their safety and good health, and then proceeding to business, said, there had some mistake committed at the Conference at Navy Hall, in order to rectify which they had now come forward with a message from the Council, and that they might not be liable to blunder a second time, they had brought a paper, which spoke from the heart. They then delivered the letter, being in substance the same as we were told last night, after a few minutes private consultation, Gen. Lincoln, in behalf of the Commissioners, told them the Indians, that the contents of the
whither they have power to make the
ytf Ohio the boundary line, if not, the whole
ytf business is at an end.ytf ytf ytf 30th. ytf About 9 A.M. the Indian Deputies,
twenty five in number, came over and
ytf had a public conference with the Commissionrsytf -Their speaker (whose name in English is Carry-folks People-
about) express'd theiytf gladness that it had pleas'd
the Great Spirit to bring the Commissionersytf thus
far in safety and good health, and then
proceeding to business,ytf said, there had some
mistake happened at the Conferenceytf at Navy
Hall, and in order toytf rectify which they
had now come forward wih a message
from theytf Council, and, that they might not
be liable to blunder a second time, theyytf had
brought a Paper, which spoke what was in their theiytf whole
Heart. - They then delivered the Letter, being
inftyf substance the same as we were told last
night, - After a few minutesytf private consul-
tation, Genl. Lincoln, inftyf behalf of the Commiss.
told them the Indians, that the Contentsytf of the
ytf
Paper should be considered, and an Answer given tomorrow. — We were informed that, as Capt. Elliott, when he parted with the Commissioners, on going to the stream, fully expected that would be a Treaty, had concluded to leave the Letter to Col. H. (including our Edicts to the Indians) of the 17th, with the Commissioners to be returned herewith, which has been done accordingly. — about 4 P.M. Joseph Moore landed from the Schooner Nancy, having left Detroit about 10 in the morning. — the Nancy proceeded on her way to Fort Erie.

31st. The Indians came over about 10. clock, but were informed that an Answer would not be ready for them before 5 in the afternoon. — about that time the Deputies assembled, and Col. Pickering, in behalf of the Commissioners, apologizes for making them wait so long for an Answer. — He then according to Indian custom, repeated over the contents of the written message brought from the Council at the Miami, and proceeded to read a very
Paper should be considered, and any Answer given Tomorrow. - We were inform'd, that, as Capt. Elliott, when he parted with theyt Commissioners, on going to the Miami, ytf fully expected their would be a Treaty, had concluded to leave the Letter to Col. McKee (inclosing our Address to the Indians) of the ytf 17th, with the Commssrs. to be return'd to us, which has been done accordingly.- about 4 P.M. Joseph Moore landed from the Schooner Nancy, ytf having left Detroit about 10 in the morning, - the Nancy proceeded on ytf her way to Fort Erie. ytf ytf ytf 31st. ytf The Indians came over about 10 oClock, but were informed that an Answer would not be ready for them before 5 in the afternoon, - about that time the Deputies assembled, and Col. ytf Pickering, in behalf of the Commissioners, ap -ologized for making them wait so long for an answer.- He then according to the ytf Indian custom, repeated over the Contents of the written message brought from the Council at the Miami, and proceed to read a very ytf
lengthy answer, which in the first place pointed out the improbability of any part of the business being misunderstood at the conference at Maquata, and stated such facts as made it appear that such a pretence could be nothing less than want of sincerity. Mention was then made of the several treaties concluded since the establishment of the Independence of the United States, and of the new settlements made in consequence of those treaties, and of the improbability of removing such a great number of families from their habitations and farms; and therefore, in the most explicit terms declared that the United States could not agree that the River St. John should be the boundary line. In the next place, the commissioners acknowledged that very improper language had been held out at former treaties, when it had been said that the United States claimed all the Indian country, within certain limits marked out by the Treaty of Peace with the British, as a conquered country. The commissioners
lengthy answer, which in the first place pointed out the improbability of any part of the business being misunderstood at the conference at Niagara, and stated such facts as made it appear that such a pretence could be nothing less than want of sincerity. Men mention was then made of the several Treaties concluded since the establishment of the Independance of the United States, and of the new settlements made in consequence of those treaties, and of the impossibility of removing such a great number of Families from their habitations and Farms; and therefore, in the most explicit terms declared that the United States could not agree that the River Ohio should be the boundary line. In the next place the Commissioners acknowledged that very improper Language had been held out at former Treaties, when it had been said that the United States claimed all Indian Country, (within certain limits mark'd out by the Treaty of Peace with the British) as a conquer'd Country. The Commissioners
Therefore, in the clearest terms, now order was given all such claims, reserving only the preemption, or exclusive right of purchasing of the Indians. — The Commissioners then expressed their desire to meet the Indians in full Council, and a belief that if such an accord a thing could be done, and a friendly conference take place, a satisfactory and lasting peace would be the consequence. They concluded with intimating that for the sake of an accommodation they would be willing to give up all the lands to the N.W. of the Ohio, excepting such only as were absolutely appropriated, and, for such as were appropriated, a generous compensation should be paid down, and a yearly rent allowed forever. — The answer was interpreted paragraphically as it was read, and then the whole writing given to the Indians.

— The old Wyandot Chief who delivered the message yesterday, got up and said, as the sun was going down of what was said by the Commissioners yesterday, and spoke a few words to them in the morning.
therefore, in the clearest terms, nowytf relin-
quishd all such claim, reserving only the
preemption, orytf exclusive right of purchasing
of the Indians.- The Commissioners then
ytf express'd their desires to meet the Indians in
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ytf Ohio, excepting such only as wereytf absolutely~
appropriated, and, for such as were appropri-
ated, aytf generous compensation should be
paid down, and a yearly Rent allowed
ytf forever.- The answer was interpreted
paragraphically as it was read, andytf then
the whole writing given to the Indians.ytf -The old Wiandot Chief who delivered the
message yesterday, got up andytf said, as the
sun was going down they would consider of what was said by
ytf the Commissioners answer and speak a few
words to them in theytf Morning.ytf ytf ytf ytf 8 mo. 1ytf ytf
Brave 1. – The Indians came over about 7 o'clock in the morning, and having met the Commissioners in Council—the old Chief who spoke last night arose and said, they perfectly understood all that was said to them yesterday, and had only to say, that in regard to the several treaties mentioned yesterday, they did not acknowledge any of them to be valid; and as the Commissioners had said they could not remove the White People over the River, so they, the Indians, could not consent to give up any of their Country, and concluded with saying, they came as Men wishing for Peace, but as that could not be obtained, they should return to their Council, and speak to their Warriors: — And as for the Commissioners, they had nothing more to say to them, they might go home, and tell Mr. Washington what the Indians had said. — After the Indians had retired a few minutes, Simon Girty, their interpreter, and several of their Chiefs, came back and said, there had been a mistake in the last part of the —
The Indians came over about 7 oClock in the morning, and having met the Commissioners in Council - the old Chief who spoke last night arose, and said, they perfectly understood all that was said to them yesterday, and had only to say, that in regard to the several Treaties mentioned yesterday, they did not acknowledge any of them to be valid, and as the Commissioners had said they could not remove the white People over the River, so they, the Indians, could not consent to give up any of their Country, and concluded with saying, they came as Men wishing for Peace, but as that could not be obtained, they should return to their Council, and speak to their warriors: - And as for the Commissioners, they the Indians had nothing more to say to them, they might go home, and tell the President Washington what the Indians had said. - After the Indians had retired a few minutes, Simon Girty their interpreter, and several of their Chiefs, came back, and said, there had been a mistake in the last part of the -
speech — that the business of the Deputies was to carry the Commissioners answers to the Great Council, and they desired the Commissioners would wait a few Days for a final Answer. — The Indians then immediately took their leave, and Tho. M. Rea, about 11 Clock also set off for the Main, and as the prospect of meeting the Indians at a general Treaty now fastening upon my mind, under cover to his Father Col. M. Rea.

2° — Being a pleasant day walked about four miles down the Lake — the place where we are encamp'd is the property of Capt. Matthew Elliott, on which is a handsome convenient House, and a very large new Barn — the Land appears to be of an excellent quality both for Grass and every kind of Grain. — It has a large stock of fine Cattle, among which are 12 Yoke of Oxen, and I counted 31 Calves and 43 milk Cows — They are just now getting in the last of their Harvest, the Wheat and Oats have suffered much from prodigious Flocks of Black Birds,
speech - that the business of theytfs Deputies
was to carry the Commissioners answer to the
Great Council, ytf and they desired the Comissnrs.
would wait a few days for a finalytf answer. ytf -The Indians then immediately took their
leave, and Thos. McKee, about 11 oClock also
set off for the Miami, and as the prospect of meeting
theytfs Indians at a general Treaty now
appears very faint, Friends concluded toytf forward
the address to the Indians, agreed upon the 17th ulto. ultimus
by him, underytf cover to his Father Col. McKee.ytf ytf ytf 2nd. ytf Being a pleasant day walk'd
miles down the Lake - the placeytf where we are
encamp'd is the property of Capt. ytf Matthew Elliott,
on which is a handsome convenientytf House,
and a very large new Barn - the Land appears
to be of anytf excellent quallity both for Grass and
every kind of Grain.- He has a largeytf stock of
fine Cattle, among which are 12 yoke of Oxen,
and I countedytf 31 Calves and 43 milch Cows
- they are just now geting in the last of
ytf their Harvest, the wheat and oats have suffer'd
much from prodigious flocksytfs of Black Birds,
notwithstanding the vigilance of several
who were continually upon the Watch to keep
them off — The Indian Corn is beginning to
be fit for Roasting, and it is the business of
one hand to watch the Birds, who have also
done already done great damage in the field.
— The Black Birds, we are told, are equally
mischievous in all parts of the Country.
— Came down, and took our last anchorage
opposite our Encampment, the Schoon Detroit
from Michilimackinac bound to Fort Erie.
3° This morning intended going on a canoe
about 11 miles up the River to a Weander-
Village, but the Wind blowing hard from
the S. W. prevented us
4° Heavy rain last night, and all this
morning until Noon — in the afternoon
had a Meeting at the House of Simon Girty
about 5 O’clock. — about 11 A.M. the Chipaway
pass’d by on her way from Fort Erie to Miami.
River, bound to Detroit — She sent on Shore
a Packet for the Commissioners from Philadelphia,
among its contents were Newspapers as late as the 25th of the 6 month.
notwithstanding the vigilence of several who were continually upon the watch to keep them off - Theyf Indian Corn is begining to be fit for Roasting, and it is the business of one hand to watch the Birds, who have already done great damage in the field. --The Black Birds, we are told, are equally mischievous in all parts of the Country. --Came down, and sail'd the Sloop anchor'd opposite our Encampment, the Sloop Detroit from Michilimackanac' bound to Forty Erie. --The Sloop Detroit from Michilimackanac' bound to Forty Erie. --The Sloop Detroit from Michilimackanac' bound to Forty Erie. --The Sloop Detroit from Michilimackanac' bound to Forty Erie. This morning intended going in a Canoe about 4 miles up the River to a Wiandot Village, but the wind blowing hard from the S.W. prevented us. 4th. Heavy rain last night, and all this morning untill Hoon - in the afternoon had a Meeting at the House of Simony Girty about 5 oClock.- about 11 A.M. the Chipeway pass'd by on her way from Fort Erie and Miami River, bound to Detroit - She sent on Shore a Packet for the Commissioners from Philadelpa among its contents were News Papers as late at the 25th of the 6th month.
5th. The wind moderated, and weather cleared away, sailed the Sloop Detroit for Fort Erie.

6th. About 2 o'clock P.M. departed this Life a poor Indian Slave who belonged to M. Elliott. There is a Nation far to the westward, called Panies, or Pawnees, with whom, it is said, the Chippeway's are at perpetual War; it was a custom formerly among these barbarous Nations to put all their Prisoners to Death, but since their acquaintance with the White People these Prisoners are become an article of Traffic; and sold to the Traders, who again dispose of them to the Settlers, by this means Indian Slaves are become numerous, and all, however acquired, go under the denomination of Pawnees.

The poor fellow above mentioned was a Pawnee and had for a long time been in a declining way, but was so well this morning as to be able to walk about the Door—he died at 12 in the afternoon and was put in the Grave about 7 the same evening. The burial was attended by most of the Commissioners, returns, and I. M. spoke a few Words at the Grave well adapted to the occasion.
The Wind moderated, and Weather clear'd away. - sail'd the Sloop Detroit for Fort Erie.

About 2 oClock P.M. departed this Life a poor Indian Slave who belonged to M. Elliott.

--There is a Nation far to the westward, called Panies, or Pawnees, with whom, it is said, the Chippeway's are at perpetual war, - it was Custom formerly among these barbarous Nations to put all their prisoners to Death, but since their acquaintance with the White People these prisoners are become an article of Traffic, and sold to the Traders, who again dispose of them to the Settlers, by this means Indian Slaves are become numerous, and all, however acquired, go under the denomination of Pawnees. --

-The poor fellow above mentioned was a Pawnee and had for a long time been in a declining way, but was so well this morning as to be able to walk about the Door - he died 2 in the afternoon and was put in the Grave about 7 the same evening.

-The burial was attended by most of the Commissioners retinue, and J.M. spoke a few words at the Grave well adapted to the occasion.
7th. This day the Commissioners were furnished with a few ripe Water Melons, being the first I have seen.

8th. The wind blew hard from the Eastward the greatest part of the last night, attended with Rain — this wind we hope will hinder the arrival of a Vessel from Fort Erie, by whom a Person is expected from Philadelphia that was sent there an Express by the Commissioners from Niagara. — Some of our Company kill one of the small black Rattle Snakes — their skin is much darker than the large sort, — they seldom exceed the length of 18 inches, and have but two or three Rattles — these bite, it is said to be very venomous, much more so than that of the larger kind.

9th. Last night arrived two of the Stockbridge Indians with a Letter from Hendrick, their Chief, with which we were informed that there seemed to be a disposition in the Indian Council to admit the Commissioners to a Treaty, and giving it as his opinion that a Peace would be soon established. — We are further told that the place of Treaty is like to be altered from
ytf 7th. ytf This day the Commissioners were furnished with a few ripe Water Melons, ytf being the first I have seen. ytf ytf ytf 8th. ytf The wind blew hard from the Eastward the greatest part of the last night, ytf attended with Rain- this Wind we hope will hasten the arrival of a ytf Vessell from Fort Erie, by whom a Person ytf is expected from Philadelphia that was sent there an Express by the ytf Commissioners from Niagara. - Some of our ytf company kill'd one of the small black Rattle Snakes - there skin is ytf much darker than the large sort, - they seldom exceed the length of 18 ytf inches, and have but two or three Rattles - there bite, is ytf is said to be very venomous, much more so than that of the larger kind. ytf ytf ytf 9th. ytf Last night arrived two of the Stockbridge ytf Indians with letters from Hendrick their Chief, with by which we were ytf informed that there seem'd to be a disposition in the Indian Council to ytf admit the Commissioners to a Treaty, and giving it as his opinion that ytf a Peace would be soon established. - We are further told that the place ytf of Treaty is like to be altered from ytf
Sandusky to the mouth of the Miami, and that a Deputation from the Council may be expected to-day or to-morrow, who are to give a favourable answer to the Commissioners Speech and attend them to the place of Treaty — about 10 Clock a Canoe with 7 Chippewa Indians from the Council, arrived here on their way home.

These people confirm the intelligence we received last night, and we are again filled with the pleasing hope that this tedious and expensive Embassy will not be altogether fruitless.

10. Warm and sultry — anxiously waiting the return of the Indians.

11. This morning arrived the Ottaway from Fort Erie, in her came Jasper Parrish who was sent an Express by the Commissioners from Niagara to Philadelphia. — He brought Letters for most of our friends, and several News papers as late as the 20th of last month. — The Chippeway also came down from Detroit, bound to Fort Erie, and anchored near our Encampment. — Friends had a Meeting this afternoon at Gwos Me, at which I was not present.

12. Since we have been upon this spot we have experienced from a certain class of men, a treatment
ytf Sandusky to the mouth of the Miami, and that a Deputation from the Councilytf may be expected to this day or tomorrow, who were areytf to give a favourable answer to the Commissioner's Speech and attendytf them to the place of Treaty - about 10 oClock a Canoe with 7 Chipewa Indians from the Council, arrived hereytf on their way home. --these people confirm the intelligence we received ytf last night, and we are again fill 'd with the pleasing hope that thisytf tedious and expensive Embassy will not be altogethe fruitless.ytf 10th. ytf Warm and sultry - anxiously waiting the return of the Indians.ytf 11th. ytf This morning arrived the Ottaway from ytf Fort Erie , in her came Jasper Parrish who was sent an Express by the Commissionersytf from Niagara to Philadelphia . - he brought Letters for most of ourytf friends, and News Papers as late as the ytf 20th of last month.- The Chippeway also came down from Detroit, bound to Fort Erie , and anchor'd near our Encampment.-ytf Friends had a Meeting this afternoon at Grosytf Isle, at which I was not present.ytf 12th. ytf Since we have been upon this spot we have experienced from a certain classytf of Men, a treatment ytf
very different from the generous politeness received from their brethren at Detroit, but have a hope that their ungenerous expressions has not injured us individually, or brought any reproach upon the Society at large—may their rude and ungenerous attempts serve to help us more upon our guard, and watchful over those weaknesses, which doubtless are more or less, the portion of human nature.

13th. In the afternoon arrived Captain Wilbrahe who came from the Southward with a party of Indians, as beforementioned, — he this day — Dined with the Commissioners, and confirmed what was noted as coming from him on the 13th of last month, and gave a more full in- formation of the complaints of the Southern Indians, and of the attempts of the Spaniards to forment the difference subsisting between them and the United States.

14th. In the forepart of last night had a sudden and heavy fall of grain which made our Tent very uncomfortable for the remainder of the night. — The Commissioners growing impatient at the delay of the Indians, sent off an Express to the Indian Council in order to hasten their answer.
very different from the generous politeness received from their brethren at Detroit, but have a hope that their ungenerous aspersions has not injured us individually or brought any reproach upon the Society at large -- may their rude ungenerous attempts serve to keen us more upon our guard and watchfully over those weaknesses, which doubtless are more or less, the portion of human nature.

13th. In the Ottaway arrived Captain Wilbank who came from the Southward with a party of Indians, as beforementioned Dined with the Commissioners, and confirm'd what was noted coming from him on the 18th of last month, and gave a more fully in-formation of the complaints of the Southern Indians, and of the attempts of the Spaniards to foment the difference subsisting between them and the United States.

14th. In the forepart of last night had a sudden and heavy fall of rain which made our Tents very uncomfortable for the remainder of the night.- They Commissioner growing impatient at the delay of the Indians, sent off an Express to the Council in order to hasten their answer.
Two Indians from the other side inform us that an Indian from the Council arrived last night at their Village with intelligence that there had been great debates among them respecting the answer to be returned to the Commissioners—The Shawenees, Delawares, Wyandots, and Miami's being for war, and the Six Nations, on the contrary, peaceably inclined; that finally the Six Nations had prevailed, & messengers were to be dispatched three days ago with a favourable answer, and an invitation for the Commissioners to come forward. One of the Wyandots abovementioned was a white man taken by the Indians in his infancy, he cannot speak a word of English, & gave any account of his family; and only remembers that his name was Stone—His Ears were cut, and himself, in all respects, dressed & ornamented in the Indian style—dulness and stupidity seemed to be spread over his countenance, and his whole appearance could not but raise emotions of sorrow and commiseration.

16th about 4 P.M. The long look for answer arrived which at once put an end to all
15th. Two Wyandots from the other side inform us that an Indian from the Counsellors arrived last night at their Village with intelligence that there had been great debates among them respecting the answer to be return'd to the Commissioners The Shawnese, Delawares, Wyandots and Miami's being for war, and the Six Nations, on the Contrary, peaceably inclined, that finally the Six Nations had prevail'd and messengers were to be dispatched three Nights ago with a favourable answer, and an invitation for the Commissioners to come forward.— One of the Wyandots abovementioned was a White Man taken by the Indians in his infancy, he cannot speak a word of English, he can give no or give any account of his Family; and only remembers that his Name was Honnes - His Ears were cut, and himself, in all respects, dress'd & ornamented in the Indian stile - dullness and stupidity seemed to be spread over his Countenance, and his whole appearance could not but raise emotions of sorrow and commiseration.

16th. About 4 P.M. the long look-for answer arrived which at once put an end to all
to all hopes of a peace at present — the 
substance of this lengthy reply, which filled 
near two sheets of paper, was, that no consi-
deration would induce the Indians to 
give up their country, and nothing short 
of making the Ohio the boundary could give 
them satisfaction, and if the Commissioners 
could not agree to this there would be no use 
in meeting at a Treaty. — The answer was 
signed, it is said, by sixteen Nations, being 
all that were present except the Six 
Nations, who all refused their concurrence 
and are favourably disposed towards the 
United States. — About 8 P.M. the two 
Young Onondago's returned, who were 
sent express by the Commissioners, as 
mentioned the 14th. — They brought no 
written reply, and could give very little in-
formation, except that they delivered their 
message to Capt. Brandt the Mohawk Chief, 
who informed that an answer to the Commissy.

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whoytf informed that an answer to the Commissnr.
Speech was already gone down, the purport
ytf
which he was entirely unacquainted with, as he, with the rest of the Six Nations, were not admitted into the Council. Thus ends a business in which it is too probable the fate of thousands are involved. Should there be any who from interested motives, or mis-taken policy, have endeavoured to retard the work of peace, and promote the horrid consequences attendant upon war, what will they not have to answer for!

17th. Struck our Tents and embarked our Baggage and Store on board the Danmore. The Wind being strong from the S. W. it was 4 in the afternoon before we got under way, when we worked down with the current into the Lake — in the evening we were about 10 miles from the place of our departure. The Wind about South 18°. The Wind shifting last night to the N. E. brought us up to the Baye Islands this morning, where we came to an Anchor in Paddding Bay about 7 P.M. being 40 miles from the mouth of Detroit River.
of which he was entirely unacquainted with, as he, with the rest of the Six Nations, were not admitted into the Council - Thus ends a business in which, it is too probable, they fate of thousands are involved, - should there be any, who from interested motives, or mis-taken policy, have endeavoured to retard the work of Peace, and promote the horrid consequences attendant upon War, what will they not have to answer for!

17th. Struck our Tents and embarked our Baggage and Stoves on board Dunmore-the Wind being strong from the S.W., it was 4 in the afternoon before we got under way, when we work'd down with the-current into the Lake - in the evening we were about 10 miles from our place of departure.- the wind about South.

18th. The wind shifting last night to the N.E. brought us up to the Bass Islands this morning, where we came to anchor in Pudding Bay about 7 oClock, being 40 miles from the mouth of Detroit River- about
about 10 A.M. the wind shifted round to N.N.W., we made sail, and run through the Islands— in the afternoon it fell calm. at 6 in the evening we were about 10 miles below the Islands. This being our first day under (and just 10 weeks since we passed the same Islands) friends had a meeting in the cabin, which was in the main a satisfactory time.

19th. Little wind all the last night, mostly from the N.E. This morning almost calm, the Bay Islands still in sight—light airs of wind all day from the Northward— we made but little progress.

20th. Last night about 10 a fresh breeze sprung up from the N.W. which continued until this morning. Before part of the day calm, at 1 P.M. A breeze sprung up about N.B.E., about which time all fell have in sight a stern of a whaler which we suppose to be the attaway bound to Fort Erie— at 4 P.M. close in with the land near the mouth of Elk River on the South side of the lake, backed and stood to the Northwest.
about 10 A.M. the wind shifted roundytf to N.N.W., we made sail, and run through the Islands - in theytf afternoon it fell calm, at 6 in the evening we were about 10 milesytf below the Islands.- This being the first dayytf
(and just 10 weeks since we passed the sameytf Islands)
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- we made butytf little progress.ytf ytf ytf sprung up from the N. N. W. whichytf con-
tinued untill this morning - the fore part of the Day calm - at 1ytf P.M. a breeze sprung up about N.B.E. about which time a Vessell hove inytf sight a stern of us which we suppose to be the Ottaway bound to Fort Erie - at 4 P.M. close in with theytf Land near the mouth of Elk River on the South side of the Lake, - tack'dytf and stood to the Northwardytf ytf ytf

19th. ytf Little wind all the last night, mostly
20th. ytf Last night about 10 a fresh breeze
21st. ytf
21. A small breeze from the Eastward all night, — in the morning the South Shore in sight — the Ottawa about 2 leagues to Leeward — at 2 P.M. the Land on both sides the Lake in sight adiunct — at 4 P.M. the Ottawa abreast of us, about half a mile to the Windward — the Wind N.N.E.

22. The wind last night had blown round to the South, and continued a fresh breeze until morning — our Course E.N.E. — the Ottawa on our Beam about 2 leagues distant — the Land in sight on both sides the Lake — at 10 A.M. opposite Long Point, from whence over to the opposite Shore, near Presq Isle, the distance is about 12 leagues — at 2 P.M. calm, no land to be seen to the Northward — at 4 P.M. a breeze springing up about South, which increased and blew fresh in the evening.

23. About 1 A.M. anchored at Presq Isle — the Wind blowing hard all day made it very difficult to land which prevented our making much progress in preparing to get on our way to Magara.
ytf A small breeze from the Eastward
all night, - in the morning theytf South
Shore in sight - the Ottaway about 2
Leagues to Leeward - at 2 P.M. theytf the Land
on both sides the Lake in sight andytf the
- at 4 P.M. the Ottaway
abreast of us,ytf about half a mile to an
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- at 10 A.M opposite Long Point, fromytf whence
over to the opposite Shore, near Presqytf Isle , the
distance is about 12 Leagues - at 2 P.M.
ytf calm, no land to be seen to the Northward
- at 4 P.M.a breeze sprung upytf about
South, which increased and blew
fresh in the Evening.ytf ytf ytf 22nd. ytf The wind last night hauld round to themytf Sou

23d. ytf About 1 A.M. anchor'd at Fort Erie - the
ytf wind blowing hard all day made it very difficult
to Land which prevented ourytf making much progress
in preparing to get on our way to Niagara ytf ytf ytf
...Disposed of most of our spare horses—Gov. Randolph and Col. Pickering crossed over to Buffalo Creek, intending to go through theGenesee country down to New York. I Parrish, Pa. Lindley, J. Moore, & H. Elliott, also took their leave of us, intending to proceed through the woods to Phila. — General Lincoln, Ch. Stover, J. Steennewelder, Dr. M. Casky, Wm. Raverly & myself, intending to go by the way Montreal to New York.

25th. Procured Batteaux in which we put our baggage and embarked about 9 o'clock down to Chippewy Creek, within two miles of the Great Falls, where we arrived about 10 — after dinner J. Steennewelder & myself went to take a second view of the Falls; we went down by Bird's Mill, and along under the Hill to Table Rock, opposite the Falls, J. H. being fatigued would go no further. Procured a guide and went about a mile below to a place where suspended by the help of Indian Ladders we descended down to the Water edge, and went along upon the broken rocks up to the Falls — The River is the Eastward of the Island I suppose to be 250 yards wide, the lower end...
24th. ytf Disposed of most of our spare Stores - Govr. ytf Randolph and Col. Pickering ytf crossed over to Buffaloe Creek, intending ytf to go through the Genesee Country down to New York. J. Parrish, Ja. Lindley, ytf J. Moore, & J. ytf Elliott, also took their leave of us, intending to proceed ytf through the woods to Philad. - General Lincoln, Ch. ytf Storer, J. Heckenvelder, ytf Dr. McCoskry, Wm. Savery & myself, intending to go by the ytf way to Montreal to New York, ytf 25th. ytf Procured Batteaux in which we put our Baggage and embark'd about 9 oClock ytf down to Chippeway Creek, within two miles of the Great Fall, where we arrived about one - after Dinner J. Heckenvelder & myself went to take a second view of the Falls, we went down by Birch's Mill, and along under the Hill to Table Rock, opposite the Falls. ytf J. H. being fatigued would go no further, I procured a guide and went about a mile below to a place where we f by the help of ytf Indian Ladders we decended down to the waters edge, and went along upon ytf the broken Rocks up to the Falls - The River to the Eastward of the ytf Island I suppose to be 250 yards wide, the lower end ytf
after spending some time in viewing this wonderful sight, we ascended the hill and walked about three miles, where we got lodgings and tarried all night.

No. 26. Walk'd down to the landing where we found Gentlemen, Wm. Savery & some others who came in a wagon last night - about noon our
of the Island, and the River to the Westward of the 
it, I suppose to be each of the same width, After spending some time in viewing this 
wonderful sight, we ascended the hill and walk'd 
about three miles, where we got Lodgings and 
tarried all Night. 26th. Walk'd down to the Landing where we found 
General Lincoln, Wm. Savery & some others who came 
in a Waggon last night - about noon our 

our Baggage arrived and was deposited in the Kings Store.

27 13 A slight Breeze of wind from the Westward, we could hear the roaring of the Falls uncommonly loud, the distance being seven miles. — We hear there is a Vessel at Niagara Hall bound to Kingston, but it is thought she will be detained until they hear from Governor Simcoe who is on the opposite side of the Lake at Toronto.

28 13 Procured a Batteau and went down to Navy Hall, and were accommodated with the Governor's empty House, the evening being calm could distinctly hear the roaring of the Falls at a Mile, the distance 18 miles.

29 13 Arrived the Nipissing, a Kings Lake Schooner, from Toronto, by her we learn that the gun Boat, in which Captain Bunbury was a Passenger, who left this place the 23 2 was not arrived at 9 o'clock last evening — as the Wind blew hard the night after she sailed, we are grieved some Accident has befallen her. — The
our Baggage arrived and was deposited in the Kings Store. 27th. A Light Breeze of wind from the Westward, we could hear the roaring of the Falls uncommonly loud, the distance being seven miles. - We hear there is a Vessell at Navy Hall bound to Kingston, but it is thought she will be detain'd until they hear from Governor Simcoe who is on the opposite side of the Lake at Toronto--

28th. Procured a Batteau and went down to Navy Hall, and were accommodated with the Governor's empty House - the evening being calm could distinctly hear the roaring of the Falls as I lay in Bed, the distance 18 miles. 29th. Arrived the Missesaga, a Kings Schooner, from Toronto, by her we learn that the Gun Boat, in which Captain Bunbury was a Passenger, who left this place the 23rd was not arrived at 7 oClock last evening - as the wind blew hard the night after she sail'd, we are fearful some accident has befallen her. - The
Sloop Caldwell being ready to sail for Kingston, and there being no prospect of a wind, we got all our Baggage on board this evening 30th at 4 A.M. embarked on board the vessel above mentioned, commanded by Captain Paeton, and left Magare with a fair wind, bound for Kingston at the entrance of the River St. Lawrence, having a fresh breeze all day, about 3 P.M. with a breast of long Point on the North side of the Lake 150 miles from Magare.

31st This morning about 5 Clock past by the Islands called The Ducks, Course from Magare to the Islands about E. N. E., from thence to Kingston about N. B. E. From the Islands to Kingston 28 M. whole distance 150 miles — At 10 Clock anchored at Kingston, formerly Fort Frontenac. Here is a Fort and small Garrison, the Town consists of a few scattering Houses, and the Land in the Neighbourhood appears to be very Stony and poor. A Batteau being procured we left Kingston about 1 P.M., and having a fair wind, ran all night.
Transcription

Sloop Caldwell being ready to Sail for Kingston and there being a prospect of a Wind, we got all our Baggage on board this evening by Vessell abovementioned, Commanded by Captain Paxton, and left Niagara with a fair Wind, bound for Kingston the entrance of the River St. Lawrence, having a fresh breeze all Day, about 8 P.M were a breast of long Point on the North sides of the Lake 100 miles from Niagara by the Islands call'd the Ducks, - Course from Niagara to the Islands about E.N.E., from thence to Kingston about N.B.E. - from the Islands to Kingston 28 m. whole distance 150 miles - At 10 oClock, anchor'd at Kingston, formerly Fort Frontenac. - here is a Fort and small Garrison, the Town consists of a few scattering Houses, and the Land in the neighbour'd appears to be very Stoney and poor. - A Batteau being procured we left Kingston about 1 P.M., and having a fair wind, run all Night.
June 1st. Went on shore this morning about 6 and breakfasted at a Tavern three miles above Oswegatchee, being 72 miles from Kingston. The River St. Lawrence for about 10 Leagues below Kingston has no current, and but a very gentle one the remainder of the way to Oswegatchee; from thence it begins to be very rapid. In the afternoon we passed the Rapids called the Long Sue, and about 6 o'clock entered Lake St. Francis which is 7 Leagues in length and 2 1/2 in breadth. At 10 we were overtaken with a violent squall of Wind and Rain; and with difficulty got to Land on the N.W. side, about 14 miles from the N.E. end of the Lake, where we left our Boat and made up a fire on the shore, and spent a very uncomfortable Night.

2nd. A fresh Breeze from the Westward.

3rd. Embarked about 6 A.M. and at 8 landed
ytf 9 mo. 1st. ytf Went on Shore this morning about 6 and breakfasted at a Tavern threeytf miles above Oswegatche, being 72 milesytf from Kingston. - The River St. Lawrence for about 10 Leaguesytf below Kingston has no current, andytf but a very gentle one the remainder of the way to Oswegatche; from thence it begins to be veryytf rapid. - in the afternoon we pass'd the Rapids call'd the Long Sue, andytf about 6 oClock enter'd ytf Lake St. Francis, which is 7 Leagues inytf length and 2 wide two in breadth. - at 10 we were overtaken withytf a violent squall of Wind and Rain; and with difficulty got to land onytf the N.W. side, about 14 miles from the N.E. end of the Lake, where weytf left our Boat and made up a fire on this Shore, and spent a veryytf uncomfortable Nightytf ytf ytf 2nd.ytf A fresh Breese from the Westward - embark'd about 6 A.M. and at 8 landed ytf
at Mr. Intime's at the N.E. end of the lake, where we got a little refreshment, and then proceeded on our way down the River, about one hour of the Rapids of the Cedars, and at 14 arrived at La Chine, where we took up our Quartins at Grant's Tavern, & remained all night.

3° Sent on two Carre with our Baggage and about 9 A.M., in three Calashes, set off for Montreal, where we arrived in about an hour & a half. - Distance from Kingston to Montreal 200 miles. - In the afternoon that we left Kingston, we run about 30 miles before dark, and in all that distance saw but very few settlements, the land appearing very rough and poor - the next morning at day light, when we were about 100 miles from Kingston, we found the N.W. side of the River thickly inhabited, which continued to be the case all the way down to Lake St. Francis, the improvements are new, and the inhabitants mostly Loyalists.
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where we got a little refreshment and then
proceeded on our way down the River, - about
one pass'd the Rapids of the Cedars, and
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about 60 60 miles from Kingston, we found
the N.W. side of the River thickly inhabited,
which continued to be the case all the way
down to Lake St. Francis, the improvements
are new, and the inhabitants mostly Loyalists
and emigrants from different quarters; after we got below the boundary line, which strikes the water somewhere on Lake St. Francis, we found improvements on both sides, but the S.W. side of the lake being low and marshy had but few settlements, the S.E. side appeared to more pleasant, and better cultivated. The country on both sides the River, below the lake, is thickly inhabited, especially on the west side, where the land appears to be fertile and well improved. The Rapids in this River are not easily described, those of Long Sue, and the Cedars are the most remarkable, in one of which we went 3 Shagas in 35 minutes and 2 in the other the same distance in 40 minutes. Opposite La Chine, which is 9 miles from Montreal, is a large Indian Town, the Houses appear to be commodious & well built, a large Church, or Chappel, standing in the Town, and another building of the like kind, 3 or
and emigrants from differently quarters, after we got below the boundary Line which strikes they water somewhere on Lake St. Francis, we found improvements on both sides, but the N.W. side of the Lake being low and Marshy swampy had but few settlements, on the S.E. side appeared more pleasant, and better cultivated. - The Country on both sides the River, below the Lake, is thickly inhabited, especially on the West side, where the Land appears to be fertile and well improved. - The Rapids in this River are not easily described, - those of Long Sue, and the Cedars are the most remarkable, in one of which we went 3 Leagues in 35 minutes and the in the other the same distance in 40 minutes. - Opposite the La Chine, which is 9 miles from Montreal, is a large Indian Town, they Houses appear'd to be commodious & well built, a large Church, or Chappel, standing in the Town, and another building of the like kind, 3 or
four miles from it. La Chine is a village situated on the same island on which Montreal is built, so this place all goods intended for the Western Trade is brought by land from Montreal, & from Prince Tert by Bateau, Canoe's &c. in many directions into the Indian Country — in the River St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Lake St. Francis are a vast multitude of Islands, most of which are small, barren, and Rocky. — The Country in the Neighborhood of Montreal appears to be very thinly inhabited, fertile & pleasant. — The Town is about half the size of New York, the buildings mostly of stone, some of the Houses are roofed with Tin Plates, and in general are pretty well built, some of the Streets are paved, and well paved, — it appears to have a plentiful Market, and provision, in general, about the same price as in New York
four miles from it. - La Chine is a Village situated on the same Island on which Montreal is built, this place all Goods intended for the Western Trade is brought by Land from Montreal, & from thence sent by Batteaux, Canoe's &c in many directions into the Indian Country.

-in the River St.Lawrence, between Kingston and the Lake St. Francis are a vast multitude of Islands, most of which are small, barren, and Rocky. - The Country in the Neighborhood of Montreal appears to be very thickly inhabited, fertile & pleasant. - The Town is about half the size of New York, the buildings mostly of stone, some of the Houses are roof'd with Tin plates, and in general are pretty well built, - some of the Streets are commodious and well paved, - it appears to have a plentiful Market, and provision, in general, about the same price as in New York
— after dining at Montreal we crossed the River at Longueil Ferry, intending to proceed on our way to Lake Champlain immediately, but it being in the height of their Oat Harvest, we were disappointed in getting Carriages, and were obliged to take up our quarters at the Ferry-house for the night.

4th. We were provided with Carriages & about 6 in the morning set off for St. John's, in our Way passed by Fort Chambly, in which is a Garrison, and about 12 o'clock arrived at St. John's, the distance being 27 miles. — Chambly is situated at the foot of the Rapids of the River Sorrell, which runs out of Lake Champlain, at St. John's, into the River St. Lawrence, from Chambly to St. John's is a carrying place of about 12 miles, the road very good. — about 5 P.M. embarked on board a Boat of about 9 Tons burden, Sloop rigged, and deck'd, it being almost
- after dining at Montreal we cross'd the River at Longuiel Ferry, intending to proceed on our way to Lake Champlain immediately, but it being in the height of their Oat Harvest, we were disappointed in getting Carriages, and were obliged to take up our Quarters at the Ferry-House for the Night. We were provided with Carriages & about 6 in the morning set off for St. Johns, in our way pass'd by Fort Chamblee, in which is a Garrison, and about 12 oClock arrived at St. John's, the distance being 27 miles. - Chamblee is situated at the foot of the Rapids of the River Sorrell, which runs out of Lake Champlain, at St. Johns, into the River St. Lawrence, from Chamblee to St. Johns is a carrying place of about 12 miles, the road very good. - about 5 P.M. embark'd on board a Boat of about 9 Tons burthen, Sloop rigg'd, and Deck'd, it being almost
Calm, got only 5 miles on our way, and
went on shore, at a very ordinary Public House
where we tarried all night.

5. Tho Embarked about 7 A.M. — the wind
being a head, we worked up about 9 miles
to a Tavern one mile below the Isle aux
Noix, where we put up for the Night.

10. Set off about 7 A.M., had to stop and
give an account of ourselves at the Fort on
the Isle aux Noix — the wind coming fair
about 11 o’clock we got up the lake to where
the boundary line intersects it in 45° of
N. Latitude. — The country on the East side
of the Lake appears pleasant & fertile, & heavily
settled on both sides of the line, — on the
West side also are many Settlements, but
not so flourishing as on the East. — About
One o’clock pays the British Garrison on point
an & Fair, and also the Kings Schooner lying
in the lake opposite to it, to both of which
the master of the Boat was obliged to give
some account of himself and his Cargo.
Calm, got only 5 miles on our way, and went on Shore, at a very ordinary Public House where we tarried all night. Embark'd about 7 A.M. - the wind being ahead, we work'd up about 9 miles to a Tavern One mile below the Isle aux Noix, where we put up for the Night. Set off about 7 A.M., had to stop and give an account of ourselves at the Fort on the Isle aux Noix - the Wind coming fair about 11 oClock we got up the Lake to where the boundary Line intersects it in 45° of N. Lattitude, - the Country on the East side of the Lake appears pleasant & fertile, & thickly settled on both sides of the Line, - on the West side also are many settlements, but not so flourishing as on the East. - about One oClock pass'd the British Garrison on Point au Fair, and also the Kings Schoonery laying in the Lake opposite to it, to both of which the master of the Boat was obliged to give some account of himself and his Cargo.
at 11 P.M. we arrived at Cumberland Head in the State of New York, where a Custom House is established, here also, our little vessel underwent another examination. — Our Skipper being very ill with the Ague & Fever, desired to be left here, and gave up the management of his Boat to the passengers, & a little Boy about 14 or 15 years of age, a pilot.

The wind being fair and blowing very fresh we were both to lose it, I ventured to push on, being told we could make a harbour at Gilliland's Creek about 20 miles farther up the Lake, at which place we arrived about 8 in the evening, but in attempting to go in we found a Bar quite a cross the Creek's mouth, on which we got a Ground, and the wind blowing fresher with a pretty high Sea, we struck hard — it was with a good deal of difficulty that we got our Boat off which when we had accomplished, not
at 4 P.M. we arrived at Cumberland head in the State of New York, where a Custom House is established, here also, our little Vessell underwent another examination. - Our Skipper being very ill with the Ague & Fever, desired to be left here, and gave up the management of his Boat to the Passengers, & a little Boy about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as a Pilot. - the wind being fair and blowing very fresh we were loth to loose it, & ventured to push on, being told we could make a harbour at Gillilands Creek about 20 miles further up the Lake, at which place we arrived about 8 in the evening, but in attempting to go in we found a Bar quite a Cross the Creeks mouth, on which we got a Ground, and the wind blowing fresh, with a pretty high Sea we struck hard, - it was with a good deal of difficulty that we got our Boat off which when we had accomplished, not
liking to trust any longer to our pilot, we came to an anchor. pretty much exposed to the Wind and Sea, and passed a very uncomfortable Night, having 12 Men and one Woman on board.

7th. As soon as day light appeared we made sail, and ran 12 miles to Bason harbour, on the Vermont side, where we breakfasted— at 9 o'clock pass'd the old Fort of Crown Point, 12 miles from Bason harbour,— at 3 P.M. pass'd through the Post opposite the remains of Ticonderoga, and at 7 in the evening got up to cold spring, a public house within 3 miles of Skensborough. — The shores of this Lake are mostly high and bold, and the Country on both sides has by far a pleasant appearance than any we saw on the upper Lakes— There are settlements all round Lake Champlain, those towards the North end, and in general, on the East, or Vermont Side, appear to have the preference— At the South end of the Lake, on
Transcription

liking to trust any longer to our pilot, we came to an Anchor, pretty much exposed to the Wind and Sea, and we pass'd a very uncomfortable Night, having 12 Men and one Woman on board. 7th. As soon as day light appear'd we made sail, and run 12 miles to Bason harbour, on the Vermont side where we breakfasted - at 9 oClock pass'd the old Fort Crown Point, 12 miles from Bason harbour - at 3 P.M pass'd through the Piers opposite the remains of Ticonderoga, and at 7 in the evening got up to cold spring, a public Hquse within 8 miles of Skeensborough - The Shores of this Lake are mostly high and bold, and the Country on both sides has far a pleasanter appearance than any we saw on the upper Lakes - there are settlements all round Lake Champlaine, those towards the North end, and in general, on the East, or Vermont Side, appear to have the preference - At the South end of the Lake, on ytf
on both sides, the Country is very Rocky and Mountainous. From Ticonderoga to Skensborough, the distance of 25 miles. The Lake is like a narrow River, with very high Cliffs on both sides, in some places much resembling the High Lands on Hudsons River. About 12 miles below Skensborough, the River is contracted between large Boulders of Marsh, which continue nearly all the way up, among these Marshes were great numbers of Ducks, of different kinds, but mostly what are called Wood Ducks.

8 1/2 We arrived at Skensborough about 11 O'Clock, the distance being 150 miles from St. Johns. At Skensborough are fine Mills upon the Falls of Wood Creek where it empties into the East end of Lake Champlain. The Land, in general very rugged & Mountainous, in which are some fertile Valleys.

9 1/2 Having procured two Wagons to bring our Baggage, six of us set off about 7
on both sides, the Country is very Rocky and Mountainous. From Ticonderoga to Skeensborough, the distance of 25 miles, the Lake is like a narrow River, with very high Cliffs on both sides, in some places much resembling the High Lands on Hudson's River. About 12 miles below Skeensborough, the River is contracted between large Bodies of Marsh, which continue nearly all the way up. Among these Swam Marshes were great numbers of Ducks of different kinds, but mostly what are called Wood Ducks. We arrived at Skeensborough about 11 oClock, the distance being 150 miles from St. Johns. At Skeensborough are fine Mills upon the Falls of Woody Creek where it empties into the east end of Lake Champlain. The Land, in general very rough & Mountainous, in which are some fertile Valleys. Our Baggage, six of us set off about 7
in the Stage Wagon for Albany. — We
pased by the remains of Fort Ann & Fort
Edward, the first 11, the latter 24 miles from
Skensborough, about 9 in the evening
on the North River
arrived at Saratoga, 35 miles from Skensho:
and 35 miles from Albany
10! We left Saratoga about 6 A.M. and reached
Lansingburg about 2 P.M. where we dined,
our ride this morning has been all the
way in a very pleasant Road on the banks
of Hudsons River — we passed through
some beautiful Villages, particularly the
half Moon, or Waterfords, on the west side
of the River, about a mile above Lansing
— bourg, which is situated on the east side,
they both appear to be places of considerable
Trade, and from the number of new buildings
erecting, very rapidly increasing in size
and Blazon. — The same may be said
of Troy, which stands a few miles below
Lansingburgh on the same side of the River
where we again crossed over and arrived at
Albany about 5 o’clock — Lansingburgh 9th Rom 1765
in the Stage Waggon for Albany. - We pass'd the remains of Fort Ann & Fort ytf Edward, the first 11, the latter 24 miles from Skeensborough, - about 8 in the evening arrived ytf at Saratoga on the North River, 35 miles from Skeensburgh, and 36 miles from Albany ytf ytf ytf 10th. ytf We left Saratoga about 6 A.M. ytf ytf reach'd Lansingburg about 2 P.M. ytf where we dined, - our ride this morning has been all the way in a very pleasant Road on the banks of Hudsons River ytf - we pass'd through some beautiful Villages, particularly the half Moon, or Waterford, on the west side of the River, about a Miley above Lansingbourg, which is situated on the East side, they both appear to be places of considerable Trade, ytf and from the number of new buildings erecting, very rapidly increasing in size and beauty, - the same may be said of Troy which stands a few miles below ytf Lansingbourg on the same side of theytf River where we again Ferried over and arrived at Albany about 5 oClock - Lansingbourgh 9 m. from Albany ytf ytf ytf
10th. Our Baggage arrived this afternoon
and was put on board the Sloop Neg. Capt.
Mertulla, who expects to sail to-morrow for
New York.
12th. Left Albany about 10 o'clock, with a
fine wind, and very shortly after, ran
aground upon the Oversloughts about
two miles below, where all our
excursions to get off this Tide proved in
vain.
13th. Not being able to get the Vessel off at
high water last night, this morning
made a Raft of the boards upon Deck
by which means and a great deal of
labour got off a float and row down
over the shoals, and came to an Anchor
in order to take in our Raft of Boards.
about 1 P.M. again made Sail,
The Wind, which for several days past
has been strong from the Northward, is
now almost done.
14th. Light airs of wind from the South
passed Hudson in the Night, which is
11th. Our Baggage arrived this afternoon and was put on board the Sloop Vley. Capt. Marseilles, who expects to sail tomorrow for New York.

12th. Left Albany about 10 oClock, with a fine wind, and very shortly after, ran aground upon the Oversloughs about two Miles below, where all our exertions to get off this Tide proved in vain.

13th. Not being able to get the Vessell off at high water last night, this morning made a Raft of the boards upon Deck by which means and a great deal of labour got off a float and run down over the shoals, and came to an Anchor in order to take in our Raft of Boards.

14th. Light airs of wind from the south. pass'd Hudson in the Night, which is
30 miles from Albany — at 6 A.M. opposite Hatfield, on the West side of the River 40 miles from Albany, — in the evening lay at Red Hook wharf, on the East side of the River 45 miles from Albany.

15 — Small breezes of Wind still from the S.W. in the morning found ourselves at Ancora opposite Utopia, on the West side, 100 miles from New York, — worked down with the Ebb and anchored in the evening about Pomona above Tuckahoe, on the East side, which is called half way from Albany to New York.

16 — Wind the same as yesterday — in the morning we lay along with a line wharf opposite the mouth of Wapping Creek, Westchester between Peekskill and about 150 miles Newburg on the West side of the River opposite to which on the east side of the River is The Fish Bills — New Windsor lays about one mile below Newburgh, on the same side of the River — two or three miles below West Point New Windsor, we enter the Highlands & anchored during the Flood, about Pomona above.
30 miles from Albany - at 8 A.M. opposite Katskill on the west side of the River 40 miles from Albany, - in the evening lay at Red Hook wharf, on the East side of the River 45 miles from Albany. 15th. Small breezes of Wind still from the S.ward.

In the morning found ourselves at Anchor opposite Usopus, on the West side, 100 miles from New York, - work'd down with the Ebb, anchor'd in the evening about 4 miles above Poughkeepsie, on the East side, which is call'd half way from Albany to New York. In the morning we lay along side a Lime Kiln wharf opposite the mouth of Wapping Cr Creek, 6 miles below Newburgh, about 1 oClock.

Wind the same as Yesterday - in the morning we lay along side a Lime Kiln, opposite to which on the east side of the River is the Fish Kills - New Windsor lays about one mile below Newburgh, on the same side of the River - two or three miles below New Windsor, we enter the High Lands, & anchor'd during the Flood, about 2 miles above West Point.
Having a Strong Current in the Night we passed, Best Point, and Stony Point, Forts, and got clear of the Highlands about 4 o'clock in the Morning at which time we were overtaken with a heavy squall of wind & Rain from the Northward—about 8 we were opposite Tappan—The wind still continuing we arrived at New York about 1 in the afternoon.
17th. Having a strong Current in the Night we pass'd, West Point, and Stoney Point. Forts, and got clear of the High Lands about 4 o'clock in the Morning. At which time we were overtaken with a heavy squall of wind & Rain from the Northward. About 8 we were opposite Tappan. The wind still continuing we arrived at New York about 1 in the afternoon. Following the Journal are 33 blank pages, and then 3 pages and the back cover.
Transcription

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**Notes:**
- 12 + 1/2 = 12 1/2 (12.5)
- 9 + 1/2 = 10.17
Transcription

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5.29 1852

Blasting Rocks

Total: 13 10 1/2
June 22nd 1793
paid Matthew Dolson Accd for board diet &c. 6 weeks
£13.9.0
1793
paid Matthew Dolson Acc'd £13.9.
for board, etc. 10 weeks
The perpetual Almanack
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1793, 5 day
It is a matter of perfect indifference whither the Potatoes employed as Sets be whole or cut in pieces; but that a variation in the size of the Sets planted, always affects the amount of the Crop in a very remarkable degree, the largest sets in all Cases producing the greatest Crops.
It is matter of perfect indifference whether the Potatoes employed as Sets, be whole or cut in pieces; but that a variation in the size of the Sets planted always affects the amount of the Crop in a very remarkable degree, the largest sets in all cases producing the greatest Crop.

Transcription

ytf Distance from New York to Albany...165ytf ytf ytf ytf From Albany to Schenectady...ytf 16ytf ytf ytf ytf to Fort Stan...entranceytf Onondago River...doytf 30ytf ytf ytf ytf Oswego, by Water...ytf 36ytf 238ytf ytf ytf...