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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about 8 feet perpendicular, the Course of the River at the Falls, about 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.

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 Rapis in our way down to Oswego Fort, where we arrived about 2 P.M. — The distance from Fort 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 the British commander, during the few hours we staid, with whom we dined — having no tidings of any Vessel 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. 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 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 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 en-
camped 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. John's River,
a good harbour for Yatches.
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 fair Wind sprung up which we
hoisted our Sails and made use of — about
10 A.M. opposite the Mouth of Genesee River
which is called 65 miles from Oswego — 10
miles to the Westward of Genesee is Braddock's
Bay, where we stop to dine — this appears to be the most
pleasant spot 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 Hemack,
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, Great Sodus River a good harbour for Vessells. 22nd. 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, the mean time a fair Wind sprung up which we, hoisting our Sails, made use of - about 10 A.M. opposite the Mouth of Genese River (here we saw a House, being the only settlement discovered on the Lake) which is call’d 65 miles from Oswego – 10 miles to the Westward of Genese is 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 the highest places.
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 lays about 16½ 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 rivers. Here, as at Albany, the language is low Dutch. The land between Albany and Schenectady is sandy & poor, timbered chiefly with Pine. At Schenectady we found prepared for us eight boats or Bateaux, six for the baggage and goods that would carry about a ton and a half each, and two larger with awnings for the passengers. We embarked in our boats about 4 P.M. and proceeded 7 miles up the Mohawk River to Acer'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 very rough and uncultivated.

11th. Embarked about nine, 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 9th. ytf Having procured Waggons we left Albany
ytf about 8 A.M. and went to Schenectady
we arrived about 11 -- Schenectady
lays about
16 1/2 miles N.W. from Albany, ytf is a pretty well
built handsome inland Town, a place of con-
siderable Trade, being the carrying place between
the Mohawk and Hudson's Rivers -- ytf here, as at
ytf Albany, the language is Low Dutch. – Theytf Land
between Albany and Schenectady is Sandy & poor,
Timbered ytf chiefly with Pine.- At Schenectady
ytf found prepared for us Eight Boats or Batteaux,
Six for the Baggage and ytf Stores, that would carry about
a Ton and a half each, and two largerytf with
Awnings for the passengers: We embarked in our
Boat about 4 P.M. and proceeded seven miles up the Mo-
hawkytf River to Mabee's, where we lodged.
ytf 10th. ytf We proceeded up the River 15 miles & encamp'd
near the remains of oldytf  Fort Hunter; two or three
milesytf below which we passed by the place formerly
the residence of Sir William Johnson – We found
the stream thisytf day very rapid – the Land
on the Banks of the River between this & ytf Schenectady
being very beautiful and ytf fertile – the high Land at a
distance appearing more rough and ytf uncultivated.
ytf 11th. ytf Embark’d about sunrise, with a fair Wind,
and having most of the way aytf gentle current,
ytf
we hoisted our sails and down 20 miles up the River to Col. Try'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 Nellis's Tavern where we lay all Night. At this place we were informed we were but 15 miles from the Waters of Susquehanna, and about 40 from Delaware — our Inhabitants between this and Schenectady mostly low Dutch.

10 M. 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, and preparations are now making to render them navigable by locks — along these Falls are four Mill seats, on one of which John Porteous Esq. has erected a very Christ Mill & saw Mill — Jacob Kindley and myself were kindly entertained by Major Zeng, Superintendant 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 Berkeman, or the German Flatts — the Country here about 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’ 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.

yt Dutch—Our way this day being through a
most beautiful and fertile country -- the
Inhabitants between this and Schenectady are being
mostly low Dutch. ytf 12th. ytf Got to the Little Falls about Noon (call’d 60 miles
from Schenectady) -- here is a carrying Place of
ytf 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 --ytf Jacob Lindley and myself were kindly
ytf entertained by Major de Zeng, superintendently of
the Canal business at this place. ytf 13th. ytf Got our Boats goods, &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
ytf
On the 1st day of the 5th of June 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 route consisted of Jacob Lindley, William Avery, John Hackett, a young Englishman, a Mr. Scott, a Commissioner, and Dr. William McBryde, Captain, among the Moravians.

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 Dr. Story their Secretary. Upon our arrival with the Stores 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 o'clock 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
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 County 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 stop'd at Fort Schuyler 24 miles from Fort Herkimer.

15th. After breakfast several of us went 4 miles up the River on foot to White's Town, 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 yet seen—at 1 P.M. stop'd 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 at the upon a level Plain, almost surrounded by low marshy
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 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 to his House we were inform'd the distance was 7 miles and 9 to 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 half way 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 preparatory
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 flats
up to Fort 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 Fort Stanwix, I suppose to be
about W. N. W., distance by Water about 120
miles. — This day got our Bateaux to
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
Bateaux floated down the Creek. — One Wagon
load of Goods, and another with Passengers, going
by land down to Canada Creek — 4 miles below
Fort Stanwix is the remains of Fort Bull, opposite
on the South side of Wood Creek.
7
Land), must be very much elevated, as it lays about half way between the Mohock & ytf Wood Creek, the first taking an easternly course to the sea, the latter running Westerly to the Lakes. - We were inform'd a Town was laid out near the old Fort, and that preparations ytf were making to erect Buildings. - a Canal is intended to be out perhaps ensuing Summer from the Mohock to Wood Creek. - The price of Land on the Mohock from the German Flatts to Fort Stanwix we were told was from 2 Dollars to 20 pr Acre, according to the quality and State of cultivation. - The course from ytf Schenectady to Forty Stanwix, I suppose to be about W.N.W., distance by water about 120 miles. - this day got our batteaux &ca. over to Wood Creek -- Woody Creek at this place being no more than a shallow Brook of about 10 or 12 feet wide. ytf 17th. ytf About 7 this morning, having previously hoisted the Gates of a Mill Dam little above the batteaux floated down the Creek. - One Waggon Load of Goods, and another with passengers, going by Land down to Canada Creek -- 4 miles below ytf Fort Stanwix is the remains of Fort Bull, opposite to which on the South side of Wood Creek is the N.E. corner of the 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 Rhyly. The land between Fort Stanwix and Canada Creek is low and marshy, much inferior to that on the Mohawk. The timber consists of large maple, Birch, Beach, Hemlock, Pine Yew, 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 hops, equal to any in the Mohawk region.

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
Transcription

seven miles below Fort Stanwix is Canadayf Creek
opposite to the mouth of which, on the South side
ofytf Wood Creek is the remains of Fort Ricky -- the Land between
ytf Fortyf Stanwix and Canadayf Creek is low & marshy,
much inferior to that on theytf Mohock -- The
Timber consists of largeytf *Maple, Birch, Beach,
Pine &ca., no Oak or Chestnut as yet
to beytf seen.– at 6 in the evening encamped
at a place call'd the Oak Orchard, 18ytf miles by
water from Fort Stanwix.- hereytf is a high spot
on which are a few Oak Trees – the Land below
ytf Canada Creek appears much better than thatytf above
-- the Timber, Maple, Butternut, Poplar, Beach,
Ash, Elm, Lindonytf (or Bass Wood), and some Oak
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18 miles. - About 2ytf P.M. the Wind blowing fresh
to the Westward, we pitched our Tents on theytf Bank
near the Mouth of Wood Creek -- Hereytf we wereytf *N.B. Whenever I speak of Maple sugar Maple is meant.
visited by Col. Lewis, Beach Tree, and Captain John, three Chiefs of the Andicie Indians; a very sensible speech was delivered by a grave old man, on 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, the 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 the Andicie Lake near the East end; the land upon the W. 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 timber'd and level. — It falling calm in the evening, we struck our Tents & embarked about 7, and proceeded down.
visited by Col Lewis, Beach Tree, and Captain John, three chiefs of the Oneidatf Indians -- a very sensible speech was delivered by Beachytf 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 their 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 runytf into the Oneida Lake near the East end,ytf the Land upon the N. side appears low and level, the Timber Pitch Pinytf 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 ountrytf Tents and embark'd about 7 and proceeded down ytf
down the Lake, - a fair wind springing up about Midnight, we arrived about 9 A.M. at the mouth of the Onondago 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 Wood Creek being about W. by N. the distance 30 miles - the width of the lake being from 7 to 9 miles.

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 Oswego River, at a place called the three points, here we found a settlement, stoped 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 & Co. - about 4 P.M. proceeded down to the Falls of Oswego, and encamped 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 18 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 falls is about 200 yards wide, and the Fall over the Rock
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about 200 yards wide, and the Fall over the Rock
The Timber chiefly Hemlock, Maple, Birch 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 940 from Niagara.

About 9 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 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. Hardly 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.

About 1 A.M. it being calm, we again moved forward and about 6 arrived 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...
Transcription

--the Timber chiefly Hemlock, Maple, Birch, Beach &ca.- 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 encreas'd and blew hard about Noon, we were obliged to Land at a place call'd 18 mile Creek.- They 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 - 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 Victuals. — 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 —Fort day — Remained all day at Newark, which is situated nearly opposite to the Fort. The River, or Gut, between them being about three quarters of a Mile wide, the Town contains 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 & Rich. Delany are entertained by Governor Simcoe. — At our arrival here we were informed the Indian
side of Lakeytf Ontario, being reckoned 160 miles
- Niagara Fort is very pleasantly situated on
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the North,ytf and the Gut, or Niagara River on the
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and Col.ytf 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 wereytf inform’d the Indians
ytf
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 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 11 A.M. embarked in our Boats and at 11 landed at the Rings 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 Gover. Randolph and Col. Pickering — our Baggage, Stores, &c. were deposited in the Rings Store, and we pitched 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 the Dysentery. 28. Our small Batteaux were all discharged and sent back to Schenectady —
Indians would not be ready to attend the treaty before the last of next month. In the morning before breakfast had a Visit 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 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 Vessells - 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 Ralph & Col. Pickering - Our Baggage, Stores &ca. were deposited in the Kings Stores, and we pitched our Tents. Some soldiers lay in Huts on the low grounds below, who are very sickly, numbers dying daily with Dysentery. 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 Soldiers tents at the foot of the Hill, but it being an unhealthy situation, we acknowledge this kindness, and abode in our tents — The poor sickly soldiers were also removed from this unhealthy spot, and encamped on the Top of a Hill about half a mile from us — This afternoon Mr. Moore & J. 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. Hackemelder and Dr. M. Cokery 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. Cokery went down to Navy Hall and procured our passports to Detroit — in the evening we were joined by J. Lindley, and had a visit from William Brand, a Tuscarora Chief, who appears 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 — J. Parrish, J. Elliott & W. Savery
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
to visit some People in the Neighbourhood.ytf 29th. ytf Steady Rain the greatest part of the Day -
some of our Company went down toytf Navy Hall to
visit the Commissioners, where it was concluded
thatytf Friends, together with J.Hackenwelder and
ytf Dr. McCoskry might be at Liberty to proceed to
ytf Detroit, and there remain until the time
ytf of the Treaty.ytf 30th. ytf The Rain still continued all the last Night
and the greatest part of thisytf Day - Dr. McCoskry went
down to Navy Hallytf and procured our passports to
ytf Detroit - in the evening we were joined byytf Jacb.
Lindley, and had a visit fromytf William Brandt
a Tuscarora Chief, who appear'd to be aytf sensible
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 puttresses 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 drop from Governor Simcoe, 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 intimated 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 preemption, 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 News 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 Houseytf on account of the Rain, the rest of us kept in our Tents in which weytf lay dry and comfortable. Some remarkable expressions which dropt fromytf Governor Simcoe, in the Visit, mentionedytf in the Morning of the 27th, being omitedytf the proper place, are in substance as follows - He said that ytf falsehoods had been intimated by American Commissioners at former treatiesytf 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 acknowledgytf that the British Government had no right to purchase Lands of the Indiansytf within the limits mark'd out by the Treaty - He fur-ther said that theytytf 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 saidtytf that scandalous falsehoods had been propagated in the News papers ofytf the United States, respecting the British still keeping possession of theytf 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 evacuated and the 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 "dependence", but it is this, that we have "Boston, New York and Philadelphia in stock. "Mortgage for your peaceable behaviour."

31. "Rain all these 24 hours almost without interruption. I, Heckewelder & Dr. 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 Stock Bridge Indians, most of whom speak good English, and appear to be a civil well-behaved people.

5th. 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 to 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
Forte - you 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 for your peaceable behaviour.
yf 31st. yf  Rain all these 24 hours almost without
intermission - J. Heckenwelder and Doct. MoCoskry
set off for Forty 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.
yf 6mo. 1st. yf This morning the Rain abated - took
a walk up the River.- immediately from the
Landing the Bank rises to the heigth 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-timbered 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, which were known 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 near the landing, but the prodigious Body of Water that precipitates down them, has worn the channel, two 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 me N. by W. In the afternoon W. Sawry and myself went on Horn Back to see the great Falls, on the way found the country inhabited, all new settlements. The River at just above the Falls, I suppose to be 200 yards wide, and the depth in some places to 3 feet, this prodigious Body of Water, conjectured to be more than double the quantity that cometh down the Falls of Delaware near Torleston, with
the greatest part well-timbered and fertile, many beautiful settlements on the West bank of the Rivery 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, 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 A. Elliot's account, 137 feet. -- Through these waters, as fast as they can be resolved, they are constantly changing, for about a mile above the great Fall, there is a continued succession of Cataraets, some of them 300 feet perpendicular, this greatly increases the rapidity of the current, until it comes to the edge of the Precipice, over which it dashes with a noise that cannot, perhaps, be represented. From a distance the noise sounds like a mighty waterfall, but near it it is like a thunderclap. The river at the Falls is divided by a small Island, of perhaps 100 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 line with the Falls, is a perpendicular Rock, I suppose of about 150 feet high. The edge of the Rock over which the Water Falls, on the East side of the Island, Dropper, a break in point, is nearly a straight line, and the river on that side, I suppose to be 50 yards wide, but the Water not so deep as on the West side.
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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 en-
creases the rapiddity 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 600 feet. The edge of the Rock on this side, forms a nearly perfect semi-circle, the convex side upwards. A gully, which issues from a ravine, runs beneath the Rock, and divides it from the Island. The quantity of water that passes, if the West side is supposed 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 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 7 miles 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 those Lakes being only 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 returned to our Encampment, and were visited by Complenter 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 near 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 only 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 preceeding day found plenty of ripe Strawberries.
3d. Hearing of a vessel laying at Fort Erie, ready to sail for Detroit, we this morning got two of our Batteaux carried by land to the mouth of Chippewa-Creek, two miles above the Falls, the distance 9 miles. [Carriage of Goods by York Carried by Act]

4th. Embarked in our Batteaux and pushed up against a rapid stream 18 miles to Fort Erie, where we embarked on board a Kings Vessel, a schooner of about 100 Tons further, called the Dummore, commanded by Captain Fox, whose conduct towards us was civil and 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 Dummore 12 passengers in the cabin, several in the steerage and upwards of 60 Indians, of different Tribes, on deck, with the sailors, mariners, &c., made the whole number on board amount to upwards of 90 souls. The River from Chippewa to Fort Erie is from 1/4 to 2 miles wide, in which are several fine islands. The course nearly North and South.

5th. About 2 P.M. a fair wind springing up made sail, and got out into the Lake.
3d. yft Hearing of a Vessell laying at Fortytf Erie, ready to Sail for Detroit we this morning got one of our Batteaux carried byytf Land to the mouth of ytf Chippeway Creek two miles above the Falls, ytf the distance 9 miles. [Cartage of Goods 2/N. York Carr’d. J Au.] ytf 4th. ytf Embark’d in our Batteaux and pushed up against a rapid Stream 18 miles toytf Fort Erie, where we embark’d onytf board a Kings Vessell, a schooner of about 100 Tons burthen, called ytf the Dunmore, commanded by Captain Ford, ytf whose conduct towards us was civil and obliging. - The Country fromytf Chippeway Creek, on the West side, upytf to Fort Erie, is very thickly inhabited ytf chiefly by new settlers from the united States.- We had on board theytf Dunmore 12 passengers in the Cabbin, several in the Steerage and ytf upwards of 60 Indians, of different Tribes, on Deck, which with theytf Sailors, Marines etc., made the whole number on board, amount to upwardsytf of 90 Souls - the River from Chippeway toytf Fort Erie is from l ¼ to 2 milesytf wide, in which are several fine Islands - the Course nearly North andytf South.ytf 5th. ytf About 2 P.M.a fair wind springing up made Sail and got out into theytf Lakeytf ytf
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 5 or 7 miles in length, & we were informed are well covered with Timber and of an excellent Soil. The smaller ones can produce excellent Red Cedar Ship Timber. This being post Day had a Meeting in the Cabin, with the Passengers and some of the Chiefs among the Indians, which appeared to give general satisfaction. About 11 P.M. came to an Anchor in Detroit River. Distance from Toledo to Detroit 28 1/2 Miles. 10th. On coming upon Deck this morning, we were greatly surprised to find ourselves sailing up a fine River, with Plantations of new settlers on both sides, the farther 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, than I ever saw.
6th, 7th and 8th. Variable Winds, and mostly from the Southward with some Rain. 9th. 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 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, 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 the 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 miles. 10th. 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 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 thriving 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 Roman Chappel stands on the East side of the River, about 1½ 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 N.S.E.

— 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 squalid Wall, having several Gates which are always at 9 A.M.

— The Merchants of this place carry on a great trade with the Indians, 20 or 25 vessels being employed by them on the Lakes, who sail from Fort Erie, in a Circuitous route, sometimes to the distance of about 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 ytf 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 ytf almost wholly taken up with Buildings, Gardens and fine thrifty orchards.ytf so that it has almost the appearance oft one continu­ ous Village quiteytf up to the Town - we sometimes could count four or five Windmills inytf sight at once, and a pretty large Romish Chapple stands on the East ytf side of the River, about 4 miles above the town. - about 9 A.M. came to anytf Anchor before the Town of Detroit, - theytf distance from the mouth of the River 18 miles - course N b E - Detroitytf stands on the west side of the River, is a compact dirty little Town,ytf containing about 100 small Houses, entirely surrounded by a picquet ytf Wall, having several Gates which are always shut at 9 oClo. - The Merchantsytf of this place carry on a great Trade with the Indians, 8 or 10 Vessellsytf being em­ployed by them on the Lakes, who sail from Fort Erie in a Circuitous rout, sometimes to theytf dis­tance of above 1000 miles to the Westward.ytf 15th. ytf Upon our arrival at Detroit, after someytf enquiry, took up our quarters at the ytf
House of Matthew Dolson, who keeps a good Table and orderly House, we lay upon our own Mattresses, and pay 4/6d. per head for our diet, exclusive of liquor. Imported Goods are now at triple the price they were in the United States, and Country produce nearly as high. A good calf is sold for £4.10.11. 6d., a Cow for £15., Wheat 12/6 per Bushel, Salt 60/6 per Bushel.

Soon after our arrival we went out to visit Captain John Scott, Chief of the Mohawks, and other Indians, who were our fellow passengers on board the Dunmore, 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 Matthew Dolsen, who keeps a good table and an orderly House, we lay upon our own Mattresses, and pay 4/- per day each, for our diet. Exclusive of Liquor - Imported Goods are double the price they are in the United States, and Country produce nearly as high - a good calf sold for £4.10 N.Y. Curr., a Cow for £15., - Wheat 12/- per Bushel, - Salt 60/- per bushel. Soon after our arrival went out to visit Captain John a Chief of the Mohawks, and other Indians, who were our fellow passengers on board the Dunmore, we found them sober, and had some friendly conversation with them, endeavoring to inform them of our motives of leaving home, with which they seemed well pleas'd, 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 any entertainment, by no means pleasing - before they came to the door of our Lodging, Captain John, who did
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 encampments 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 St. Mary River.

14th. This morning breakfasted with Matthew Elliott, Deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, and on our return went to see a party of Chippewas, who had just came down from Michillimackinac, 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 of Indian Tribes, to be held, previous to the Treaty, at the Rapids of the Miami River. This morning breakfasted with Matthew Elliott, Deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, and on our return went to see a party of Chippewas, 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, yf
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 2d Regt. who treated us with great politeness and hospitality, there was near 15 officers at dinner besides their guest.

15th. Captain Hendrick and his party, went off towards the Meane — 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 Wendots, 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 Tylor 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 2:30 Block 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 &c. — in the evening arrived the Snow Chippeway from Fort Erie, in
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 Hendrick, and his party, went off towards 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.

16th. This morning Captain Ford sailed for Forty 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 a number of the Six Nation Indians came Passengers.

The 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 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 were began to be apprehensive of personal danger, and meant not to advance any further.

John Parrish, Joseph Moore, John Elliott, having some days ago dined with Col. England, the Commandant, Jacob Lendley, W. Savery and myself, were this day, with much politeness, kindly entertained by the same gentlemen.

Much pestered with visits from the Indians, whose chief motive 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 put them off with a little tobacco. &c.
Transcription

this Vessell a number of the Six Nationytf Indians came Passengers.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, adds greatly to the jealousy and rage of the Indians - severalytf Tribes, on the strength of these reports, we are inform'd, are return'dytf 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 18th. ytf Much pestered with visits from the Indians 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
19th. Cross'd the River with J. Parrish, J. Lindsey, J. Moir and J. Elliott (W. Saywry 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 30-9 inches high in general. — We dined at Fred. 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 tolerable 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 Meffom,
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 to ytf 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 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 Cornwallis, 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 hot 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 Lindley & 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 Ford, Anota, pushed up against the current to Detroit. A young Canadian we met with at St. Cornwallis, informed us he had been several Yareges in the N. W. Trade, that they generally left Montreal in the beginning of the 5th month, and that, without waiting any stop. But making the best of their way, it took so late in the fall, that the Rivers were often frozen, before they got to their journeys end. The Indians they met with were mostly a harmless honest People.
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morning, but the wind coming a head.ytf and
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there were mostly a harmless honest People. Their
ytf
Tents and drys natively 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 Mrs Rom.

23° Some Indians of the Chippeway Nation came in from the great Council at Maam 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 Elliot 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 renewed.

24° Various are the reports that we daily hear, some of them exceedingly discouraging inasmuch that some of our Friends in the most serious manner advise us not to think of attending the Treaty — This day F. Heckmannelder, with a number of his Brethren, the Moravian Indians came to the Garrison from their settlement on the River La Touche, 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. 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 renewed. Various are the reports that we daily hear, some of them exceedingly discouraging, insomuch 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- welder, 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 Forest 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 10/10 bushels

25½. 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 their last Winter in the time of the Frost, and had done agreat deal of damage, insomuch that the Proprietor had offered a Reward of Twenty Dollars for killing him. — He was much larger 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, 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 meantime, is upon such vegetables as the Fields and Woods afford, 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 inform'd is 10/ pery bushel. This morning went down to the wharf to see a Wolf that was kill'd last Night upon an Island about 3 miles from this place, it had by some means got there last Winter in the time of the Frost, and had done a great deal of damage, insomuch that the proprietor had offered a Reward of twenty Dollars for killing him. - he was much larger than a large Dog of a grey or grisly colour. - his legs were as long as those of 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.
This evening arrived three large bark canoes, with Twenty Eight Chippewas, from Michillimackinac, on their way to Sault 26th. This morning sail'd 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 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.

Dined with John Askin Esq., a merchant of this place, by whom we were very agreeably entertained. He, 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, that weigh about 2 tons. 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 Log Sheds.
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Canoes, withytf Twenty Eight Chippeways, from
ytf Michillamackanac, on their way to Miami.ytf 26th. ytf This morning sail'd the Snow Chippeway
forytf Fort Erie, in whom went passengerytf Richd.
Hillery, by whom I wrote toytf New York.ytf Friends agreed with M.Dolsen to supply
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at the upper end of the Lakes, they travel above
2000ytf miles to the Westward, in small bark
Canoes so light that two Men carryytf them - all the pro-
vision, allowed to each Man for thisytf long
voyage, being no more than one bushel of
Indian Corn, that hasytf been boil'd in Lye and hull'd
ytf
and a little grease (of what kind I knew not) 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 50 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 your weeks would get claps before the Treaty began.

27. I had some conversation with Capt. Drake, an intelligent man, who has for several years navigated a Deyell on the Lakes, by him was informed that from Detroit to the entrance of Lake Hogsland and Towel mixed together.
Transcription

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 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

*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 and a half, when goods are again shipped in large vessel, 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 so many mistakes in the drafts herefore made of the Lakes, they not being done from actual surveys, but principally from the vague report of Canadians and traders, ye that the tales that have been told respecting the Thunder Bay in Lake Huron is altogether a farse, 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 &ca. 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 11 o'clock, the same 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 Being led by a Chief of the Wiaondey Indian, 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—expressing the satisfaction in.
Transcription

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ytf who was sober and intelligent, he spoke
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many Belts of Wampum, and other mem
memorials ofytf ancient Friendship received
from them, were still carefully preserved
ytf by their Nation. - expressed the satisfaction he
ytf
felt in seeing so many of the people called Puckers, and said, as the Great Spirit had been with them, brought them so far—through the Wilderness, 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.
—Were informed that the Ganns, for 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 bad 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 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 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. we 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 Wiamots, 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 Sall 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 la Trench, and a Nephew to our Landlord Mr. Delsen. 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 Mr. Asken Esq., and the whole decently conducted.
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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 perform'd by
J. Arken Esq, and the whole decently
conducted.
Tho 1st of October was an eye witness of a funeral in the Popish style—neither a hearse nor a coffin, but a sedan chair drawn by shawls. The procession was composed of the clergy, the principal men of the town, some planters, and the publications. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who preached on the text 'Lauda Sion,' which he used to preach on the greater part of his life.

This afternoon arrived the snow-otteraway from Fort Erie, by this vessel, we learn, that the day before she sailed, 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 Commissioners, we are anxiously waiting the next arrival for further intelligence. The otteraway brought a great number of Indians from Fort Erie, all of whom were landed at the mouth of the Mame, except 17 of the Onondaga.
7 mo. 1st.ytf ytf was an Eye witness of a Funeral in
the Popish Styleytf
ytf -- This afternoon
arrived the Snow Ottawayytf from Fort Erie, by
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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 examined 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 hearing him say, 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 miscarried. — We also had a Letter from Col. McCrea, the British Agent, in answer to one wrote him, he dates 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.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Choctaw or Petheads</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Natchez</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Chickasaws</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Cherokees, S. Carolina</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Catawbas between N. &amp; S. Carolina</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>The Plantas, a wandering Tribe on both</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>sides of the Mississippi</td>
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<td>The Pasquaivasmas, or Illinois in general</td>
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<tr>
<td>on the Illinois River, &amp; between the</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ouabache &amp; Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Piankesians</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>The Onatchenons</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Redaways</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Shawanes on the Suttor</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Delawares, on the W. G. the Ohio</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Mamines, on the Miami River falling</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>into Lake Erie, &amp; the Manamas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Upper Creeks Back of Georgia</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The middle Creeks behind east Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Lower Creeks, in east Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Caouatas, on the East of the River</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albamons</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Albamons, west of the River Albamons</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Akansawas on the Akansaw River, falling</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>into the Mississippi on the west side</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Amorous, North of the Mississippi</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Padonuras, west of the Mississippi</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>The white Panises</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The pricked or prickled Panises, so. of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Mississippi</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward: 24,350
The Choctaw or Flatheads,
Natches...
The Chickesaws... on the Mobile
& Mississipeytf 4,500
150
750ytf ytf The Cherokees... ytf So. Carolina ytf 2,500ytf ytf ytf The Catawbas between No. and So. ytf Cata
the Illinois River, & between the Ouabache, ytf &
the Missisipi ytf (some say, 40)ytf 600ytf ytf ytf The Piankeshaws
Theytf Onachtenons
The Kickapousytf On the Quabachytf [100]...250
250...400
500...300ytf ytf ytf The Shawnee on the Siotta ytf ytf 500ytf ytf ytf The Deleware on the W. of theytf Ohio
The Middleytf Creeks behind West Florida
The Lower Creeks in Eastytf Floridaytf ytf 4000ytf ytf ytf The Caouitas, on the East of the Rivertytf
into the Mississipi on the West sideytf ytf 2000ytf ytf ytf The Anjer, north of theytf Missouri ytf 1000ytf
The pickled orytf prickles Paniesytf So. of the Mississipi ytf 2000
2000ytf ytf ytf ytf Carried forward...ytf 24,350ytf ytf
Brought forward -- 24,350

The Canoes 1,600
The Osages 1,000
The Grand Lacs 3,000
The Missouri on the River Missouri 1,800
The Sioux of the Woods towards the heads 2,500
The Sioux of the Marshes of the Mississippi 1,500
The Blanks Barbus, or White Indians 550

The Agnonebois for North near the 1,500
The Chisteneans, Lakes of the same name 3,000
The Desconsins, on a River of that name that falls into the Mississippi on the east side 500

The Mescontens 500
The Sakeis 400
The Mahiconakis 250

The Tolke Aweine, or the white Salt Indians 350
The Pouns 700
The Pountouwatans near St. Joseph's River 350

The Miiysegoes, or River Indians being wandering tribes on the Lakes Huron & Superior 2,000

The Ottawaes 900 near Lake Superior & Michigan
The Chipewas 5,000
The Wiandots, near Lake Erie 300

The Six Nations, or the Iroquois on the Frontiers of New York 1,500

The Roundheadt Indians near the head of 2,500
The Oklahoma River

The Algonquins, near the above 300

58,450
Transcription

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 River...Missouri...ytf ytf 3,000ytf ytf ytf The Sioux of the Woods
The Siouxytf of the Meadowsytf towards the heads
of the Missippiytf 1800
2,500ytf ytf ytf The Blancs Barbus, or Whiteytf Indians
with Beardsytf ...ytf 1,500ytf ytf ytf The Assiniboilysytf
The Christineauxytf far North, near the...
Lakes of the■ same nameytf 1,500
3,000ytf 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 The■ Mascontens...
The Sakisytf
The■ Michekonaksytf 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 The Powtowatamisytf ytf near St.■Joseph's River...
and Detroitytf 350ytf ytf ytf The Missesaguis.■ or River Indiansytf being...
wandering Tribes on the Lakesytf Huron and Superioriytf ytf 2,000ytf ytf ytf The Ottahwas...
The■ Chipewas...ytf near Lake Superior and Michiganytf 900
5,000ytf ytf ytf The Wiandots, near Lake Erveytf ...ytf 300ytf ytf ytf The Six nations, or the Iroquoisytf on the
Frontiers of■ New York...ytf 1,500ytf ytf ytf The Roundheaded Indians near the headytf of
the■ Ottahwa River...ytf 2,500ytf ytf ytf Algonquins, ytf near the above...ytf 300 ytf ytf ytf ytf 56,450ytf ytf
Juno 2d. The Weather for several days past being very sultry, Our Landlord invite the whole of our Company, viz: Six Friends, Wm. Wilson, Merchant from Fort Pitt & Indian Interpreter, Doctor M. Costley, & J. Heckenbeder, 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 &c. walked home, the distance being three miles, and the Road very pleasant.
...brought forward... The Nipissins... near the Ottahwa River... The Chalas...
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 7 mo. 2nd.
The weather for several days past being very sultry, Our Landlord invited yf 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 o'Clock, 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. &c. 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 & more settled in their deter
mination, that nothing short of the
boundary line being fixed on the River Ohio,
will ever induce them to lay down the
Scalp — that, in consequence of this
resolution, they have sent a deputation
to the commissioners at Niagara, in order
of 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 23d of
Last Month, — we have been favoured
Perplex'd 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 fixed 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 do 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 England by the Ottaway, some as late as the 23d of last Month, since we have been favour'd
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 branding the whole of that 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. Slight airs of wind from the South West. Capt. Monson informs us that the thermometer belonging to the officers was, in the shade, up to 100; in the sun it rose to 117 degrees.
with the perusal of most of them - we
ytf were sorry to find some irritating and
inflammatory pieces, particularlyytf one, which
censures the Government of the United States,
for ytf attempting to Treat with the Indians,
under British influence, ungenerously
ytf branding the whole of that Nation with
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times, appear in their own prints -
whither it isytf really their contempt of
such scandalous pieces, or their politeness,
ytf which will not permit them to give us
uneasiness, that makes themytf appear
so indifferent, is what I will not determine.
ytf 4th. Extremely Warm & sultry, light airs of
Wind from the South West. -ytf  Captn. Monsey
inform 'd us that theytytf 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 Goats, affording shelter for wild Beasts, and Vombers, in abundance.

5½ 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
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 cover'd with Water, in which grow the Timber and long Grass, affording shelter for wild Beasts, and Vermin, in abundance. Had an interview with a Young Shawnee Warrior, who is lately from the Council at the Rapids - his Brother is head Man amongst them, and he being often with them in Council, acquainted with the result of their deliberations, so far as they have come to a conclusion among themselves - he inform'd us, there are about 1200 collected at the Rapids, mostly the Northern Indians, and 700 of the Southern Indians, are embodied at another place, a considerable distance, up the same River, watching the motions of General Waynes 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
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 any thing 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 Gun, and gave up their Land for trigs, 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...
Transcription

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 theirytf discourse the Indian gave him that appellation, saying, my Father, I will tell you what I know, and speakytf the truth - in the begining of the World, this Land was given toytf the Indians, and the White People were placed beyond the great water -ytf when the white Men first came to this Land, the wise old Men amongytf the Indians, told their People, that if they received anything of theytf white Men, they would be destroyed.- "the bitter Water was made ytf for white folks, but the Water of the Brooks and Rivers for, theytf Indians, - but not regarding this advice, many of the Nationsytf Traded with the Whites, took their Hatchets, Knives and Rum, and gaveytf up their Land for trifles, and, according to the ancient prediction,ytf they have wasted away, and some of them - become quite extinct, andytf 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, short of they go to where the Sun sets, they would 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 should the 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 intepretted by myself, as near as I can remember. — This day the Ottaway sailed for Fort Erie, in whom Mr. Elliott embarked, to be landed at the Mouth of the Man River — Thermometer in the Shade 102°, in the Sun 12° — In the evening after having made the above remark, the Shawenese Warrior abovementioned 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 intrepretted by Sylvestery Ash, as near as I can re-member. -- 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 theyr Shade 102, in the Sun 123 - In the evening after having made the above remarks, the Shawen-ese Warrioury abovementioned return'd to our yrf
our Lodgings, being in Liquor, he desired Ash to enquire of the Landlord whether he could keep in his House all Night, but being told that it was contrary to the regulations 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 M. Dolson, 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 hilt. — Dolson 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
offtyf 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. 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 Mohawks arrived from the Council
at Miami River, and also two or three
Indians of the Stockbridge Nation, with a Letter from Captain Hendricks, their Chief. They confirm their accounts, already received, of a deputation being sent down to the Commissioners on the 8th. Had a visit from David Kennedy, a half Indian, of the Mohawk Nation, who had been educated in Scotland, sensible and well-informed. Man, but too much addicted to the vice so prevalent among the Indians, the Love of Rum, - he came in company with Capt. John from the Council - says he was not admitted into the secret Council of the Indians, but from what he could gather, was not without a hope that peace may be established. - The Stockbridge Indians returned to their Chief at the Miami, with a small supply of necessaries, afforded them by Friends. 9th. Capt. Blue Jacket, the famous Chief of the Shawnee, who commanded at the defeat of General St. Clair, paid us a Visit this 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 opinion 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 visit, 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 of man.
in a Shirt, scarlet Coat, with goldytf apaulets
and a Gold laced Hat, Leggins and Mockasins,
but, as allytf other Indians are, without Breeches.
-He was very cautious of speakingytf upon
public affairs, said he was not the Head-
Man of his Nation, butytf only a War-chief,
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them sentiments to the Council, and now
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determine as they might thinkytf proper
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said, but had never seen any ofytf them be-
fore, and, expressing his regard for them,
and satisfactionytf with the Visit, took his
leave. - Friends had a desire to be more
ytf particular with him, in regard to the Objects
which induced them to takeytf this long Jour-
ney, but the Interpreter not seeming to
be disposed toytf gratify them in that respect,
they were constrained, after expressing aytf little
of their desires for the Peace and wellfare of man kin
ytf
mankind 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 Vessel, with a cargo of Pottery, and Indiann-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 supplied in the same way, is what I cannot determine. But from the best information, I am ready to think, that very little Sugar 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. — 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 ac-

accommodated, it was his opinion it would be two Months before the business would be ytf compleated. - this day sail'd the Schooner Nancy for Fort Erie, a Merchant Vessell, with a Cargo of Peltry, and Indian-made Maple-

Sugar, by this it may appear, that a greater ytf 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. Arrived the Sloop Detroit from Fort Erie, we hear by this Vessell that the Commissioners had taken their passage in the Dunmore, and may be hourly expected.- They Chippeways in which the
The Indian Deputies embarked, 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. In the Detroit came up the Cargo for a new Vessel now building on Lake Superior.

11th Dined at James Abbott, a Merchant of this place; we were kindly entertained & spent an agreeable afternoon.

12th Spent the Day at Mr. Dolsen's place on the east side of the River. In the afternoon sail'd the Vessel Detroit for the Falls of St. Mary's and about the same time arrived the Vessel Sagonough from Fort Erie, by this Vessel we were informed that the Commissioners were all 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
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newytf Vessell, now building on Lake Superioriytf 11th. ytf Dined at James Abbotts, a Merchant ofytf this
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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
The Commissioners were to return to Navy Hall, in order that Governor Simcoe might be present at the conference. 15th 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 sail, 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 arrived the Steer Freidwell from Fort Erie, who furnished us with intelligence from various quarters. We had several letters from Philadelphia addressed to our Company.
the Commissioners were to return toytf Navy Hall, in order that Governor Simcoeytf might be present at the conference. ytf 13th. ytf was invited by Wm. Baker, late of New ytf York, shipwright, to take a sail up the River as far as Lake Sinclair - set off about 9 oClock and hadytf a pleasant run up to the upper end of Hog Island, from whence we had aytf view of Lake Sinclair, and return'd homeytf in the evening - for about the distance of 10 miles, nothing of theytf kind, that ever I saw, exceeds the banks of this River for the beauty ofytf its prospects, - The Lots are all regularly laid out, being in frontytf three square Acres only in breadth, on which are the build-ings,ytf Gardens and Orchards.- In the afternoon of this day arrived the Sloop ytf Speedwell from Fort Erie, who furnished ytf us with intelligence from various-quarters.- we had several Lettersytf from Philadelphia address'd to our Company ytf
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 bundle of Philadelphia News Papers as late as the 6th ultimo. — Col. Pickering informs us they were all on board & 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 Danmore, who in all probability, will either bring forward the Commissioners or information, that all hopes of a Treaty are vanished.

14 — Being part day had a Meeting in the Sail Loft, which was large, and
jointly, and most of our friends had
your particular accounts from their dear
connections at Home. - we had also
your a joint letter from Col Pickering, in
your behalf of the Commissioners, with a large
bundle of Philadelphia Newspapers your as
late as the 6th ultimo. -- Col.your Pickering
informs us they were all on board, and
ready your to Sail, when the Indian Deputies
arrived, who informed they your Commissioners,
their business was to have a conference
with them in your the presence of Governor
Simcoe, this hey your says will unavoidably
occasion a delay of some days, if not
supersedey your the intended Treaty.- we
are now anxiously waiting the arrival
of they your Dunmore, who in all probability,
will either bring forward they your Commissioners,
or information that all hopes of a
Treaty are your vanished.your 14th your - Being first day had a Meeting in the
Sail Loft, which was large and your on
your
on the whole satisfactory.

15th 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 neighbourhood.

16th Friends being a little uneasy with being so long detained in a state of idleness, waited upon Matthew Elliott, to know his sentiments, in respect to our visiting the Indians assembled at the Kame - he gave it as his opinion, that, as they were new 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
on the whole satisfactory 15th. yf The Weather for these several Days past has been cool and pleasant, theyf wind N.W. with a clear and serene sky- Wheat Harvest is now begun inyf this neighbourhoodyf 16th. yf Friends being a little uneasy with being so long in a stateyf detained in a state of idleness, waited upon Matthewyf Elliott, to know his sentiments, in respect to our yf visiting the Indians assembled at the Miami - he gave it as his opinion, that, as they were nowyf holding a Council on their own affairs, it would not be prudent, withoutyf an invitation from them, to take such a step; but if Friendsyf but, as he expected to go there himself in a Day or two, if Friendsyf had an inclination to send them a Message, he would punctually deliveryf it. - This being taken into consideration, and there being aytf probability that we may not have another opportunity of communicating yf our sentiments, and the motives which ytf
which induced us to come forward, we gladly accepted the offer.

17. Capt. Elliott intending this day for the Indian Council, the following Address was agreed to, and inclosed in a Letter to Colonel W. Lee, who is desired to communicate the same 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 Commissions, we do not know but the business may be so concluded there, as that
which induced us to come forward, weyt gladly accepted the offerytf 17th. ytf ytf Captain Elliott intending this day forytf the Indian Council, the following ad-
dress was agreed to, and enclosed inytf a Letter to Colonel McKee, who isytf desired to communicate the same to the Indiansytf ytf ytf To the Indians, assembled at the Rapids
of the Miampyi Brothers,
We who send you this Letter are of the People called ytf Quakers, and have left our homes and families in Pensylvania ytf and New Jersey, and taken this long Journey to see you purely from ytf motives of Love and good will, and to endeavour to promote ytf peace.- We have been now five weeks at Detroit waiting for theytf opening of the Treaty at Sandusky, where we expected to have seen you all, ytf but as we have heard a number of your People are gone to Niagara to meet the Commissioners, weyt do not know but the business may be so concluded there, as that 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 & think it our duty to love all as Brothers — 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 go 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 we
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 Children of one common Father, and think it our duty to Love all Brothers. - We believe it displeases the Great and 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 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
are fully convinced that by looking up to the Great Spirit for counsel, all differences may be settled without fighting and killing one another, which we think is very cruel and attended with many distressing circumstances both to you and 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 and friendship which cannot be broken, we all seek the happiness of each other in this life, and be prepared for the enjoyment of
are fully convinced that by looking up
to the Great Spirit for Counsel, all differences
may be settled without fighting and killing
one another, which we think is very
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of War and unite all Men as Brethren,
that by being bound together in one great
Chain of Love and friendship which can
not be broken, we may all seek the
happiness of each other in Life, and
be prepared for the enjoyment of
18." Some of our Friends had an interview with a person of the name of Wallbank, who within a few days past arrived with a party of 20 Southern Indians, from the back parts of the Carolinas 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 a compensation for the land granted; in one instance where they had agreed to sell 50 miles square they had fraudulently sold in the Deed 30 miles — and when they
of everlasting happiness in theyt Life which is to come. theyt Detroityt 7 mo 17th, theyt 1793 J.P.

J.M.

J.L.

W.S.

ytf  J.E.

W.H. 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 Southernyt 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 ytf
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, sailed about 2. Clock: —

Yesterday a Young Man going out to look for Horses, got lost in the Woods, which are very thick within 2 miles of the Fort. — Several 13 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 pretendytf 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
occurred, andytf sometimes the persons lost have
never returned. - It is said some littleytf time
past, two Indians were kill'd by the Wolves
in the Neighbourhoodytf of this place.ytf
Having received many civilities from the officers of the 21st 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:

**Dr. Col.**
- Rich. England

**Captains**
- John Blake
- Rob. Gill
- Robert Johnson
- William Doyle
- E. W. Laybourne
- Paul Mountney
- T. G. Spray
- Capt. Earl

**Lieutenants**
- Wm. Short
- Wm. Robinson
- Geo. Megrick
- R. Christmas
- Thos. Talbot
- Ebrn. Penn
- Wm. Armstrong
- Thos. Donnell
- Ann. Magath
- Rich. Toller
- Joseph Blunt

**Ensigns**
- Wm. Kelly
- C. Vandervel
- T. J. O'Brien
- J. L. Strong
- J. R. Broadhead
- Thos. Spencer
- Allan Bellingham
- Andrew Foster
- Crawford

**20th** 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. ytf Having received many civilities from the officers of the 24th Britishytf Regiment, now at this place, gratitude induces me to wish to rememberytf their names, which from a printed account published in the year 1792, I find to be as follows.-ytf ytf Lt.Col-ytf Lieutenantsytf Ensignsytf ytf ytf Richd. England 2Dytf W.C.Short.Dytf Wm. Kelly Dytf ... Speers,ytf Joseph Blunt,ytf ytf ytf Chs. Earle Ct. Lt.ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 20th. ytf The Wind which for many days past andtodaytf has blown from the N.E., so that we are now hourly in hopes of having ytf intelligence from below, which we expect will cause our immediate removalytf from this placeytf 21st. ytf
21st. Being First day, a Meeting was held at 10 o'clock in the Sail Loft & another at the same place at 3 in the afternoon, both satisfactory. (G.)

About Noon arrived Lieut. Robb of the Queens Rangers, who brought the agreeable intelligence that the Dunmon, with the Commissioners on Board had arrived at the mouth of the River. — About 5 o'clock, having landed the Commissioners, the Dunmon came up to the Wharf, in the evening had a Visit from Lt. Rogers, by whom we are informed that the Commissioners are come forward with a full expectation of a Treaty, very speedy being held. — He says the Deputation from the Indians, who had a conference with the Commissioners in the presence of Govt. Simcoe, to all appearance, returned well satisfied, and that in his opinion there matters being is a great probability of an accommodation accommodated. — That the main business of the Indian Deputies was to enquire
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-
misioners were properly authorized to
meet, and secondly, whether they had
power to receive from the boundary-
dience 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.
22? 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 flattered ourselves
was our due. — Our way hitherto, in

in the first place, whither theyf Commissioners were properly authorized to treat, and secondly, whither they had power to recede from the boundary-Line nowyf claimed by the United States, and being satisfied in both theseyf points, they took the Commissioners by the hand, and presenting themyf with a Belt of white Wampum, invited them to come forward to the Treaty. - We are informed by Captain Fordyf that he has orders to attend upon the Commissioners with his Vessell, andyf expects to be ready to proceed to the Mouth of the River in a Day oryf two. yf We were busy in settling our little concerns, and preparing to leaveyf Detroit, yf ware where we have experienced many marks of polite attention, yf and hospitallity, especially from the officers of the Garrison, beyondyf what some of us expected or even flatter'd ourselves was our due. -yf Our way hitherto, in every yf
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, unrecompensed, 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 Dunmore 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
ytf beyond what could have been foreseen,
or reasonably expected, - for thisytf great
favour, thanksgiving and praises are
due to the Great Author ofytf every goodytf --The kind attention which, unrecom-
mended, we have received from Strangers, I
ytf hope, will ever be kept in grateful re-
membrance, and I cannot butytf conclude,
the obligation is greatly enhanced by the
persuasion, thatytf it proceeded not from
sinester motives, but was simply
the effusion ofytf noble and generous Minds.ytf 23d. ytf This morning Col. England called
at ourytf Quarters, and kindly offered to
lend us his Barge to go down to goytf down
the River, or accommodate us in any
other way thatytf might be more agreeable,
but, as the Dunmore would be ready to Sail
onytf the morning of the 25th, he would re-
commenytf it to us to wait untill that
time and go down in her - we
ytf
acknowledged his kindnes, 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 striped Persian, ornamented with one thousand six hundred small round silver Broaches. He was accompanied by another Beau, the rim of whose Ears were cut all round, except a piece about an inch in extent and appearance. 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 a Silver Crop, of above four inches long.

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

25th. About 9. o'clock embarked on board the Dunmore for the mouth of Detroit.
acknowledged his kindness, andytf concluded
to go in the Dunmore -- We were this
Day visited by a youngytf Shawnese Warriour,
a relation ofytf Col.McKee, the Brish Agent,
- Hisytf Shirt was red stript Persian, orna-
mented with One thousand Six hundredytf small
round silver Broaches.- He was accompanied
by another Beau, theytf rim of whose Ears were
cut all round, except about an inch ofytf the
upperytf endytf part - the part thus cut was so
stretch'd, and wound about withytf coarse
brass wire, that it form'd an Oval of about
three inches inytf length and two in breadth,
at the lower end of which each hungytf an
a Silver Cross, of above fourtyf three inches long,ytf 24th. ytf Got most of our Baggage, Stores etc. on
board the Dunmore, Captain Ford informing
us he intended to sailytf early in the
Morning.ytf 25th. ytf 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. Henne, and Ensign O'Brien. — We had a pleasant sail down the River, and in our way spoke the Schooner Nancy from Fort Erie. — at 12 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 Banbury of the 5th Regim. and Lieut. Coues of the Queen's Rangers are appointed by Gov. Simcoe to hear the Commissioners company to the Treaty. — in the evening we pitched 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 atf 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 theirtf 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 ourtf 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 26th. ytf
26th a very sultry day, 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 Gotlob Sansomeen, a Preacher among the Moravian Indians who reside on the River La French.

28th. John Parrah, Jacob Lindley, and John Elliott and myself, went over to
a very sultry day, - walk'd about a Mile & a half down the River Lake to Simonyf Girty's, who is an Indian interpreter in the British ytf Service, and now attending the Council at the Miamiytf River - in the evening it became Cloudy with distantytf Thunder, and before morning we had a very heavy Rain with much Thunderytf and Lightning - some of the company were obliged to quit their Tents ytf and take shelter in the House.ytf 27th. ytf This morning an opportunity presenting, Williamytf Savery and Jos. Moore wentytf up to Detroit in Company with Gotlob Sansemen, a Preacher among the Moravian Indians who reside on the River Laytf Trench.ytf 28th. ytf ytf John Parrish, Jacobytf Lindley, and ytf John Elliott and myself, went over to ytf
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 Arquiste and Fran. Cornwall. — In the evening a number of the Onida 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.
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29th. Will Savery returned from Detroit in Company with Capt. Freeman & Ensign Broadhead, Joseph Moore intending to come down with the Schooner Naraya who it is expected will Detroit tomorrow on her way to Fort Erie. — In the evening arrived two large Balleaux, with Captain Elliott. Thos. Mc. Kee (son of the Col.) and a number of Indians who are said to be a deputation from the great Council — Elliott Mc. Ke as 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 as 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 what
29th. ytf ytf Willm. Savery return'd from Detroit inytf Company with Capt. Freeman and Ensign ytf Broadhead, Josephytf Moore intending to come down with the Schooner Nancy ytf who it is expected will leave Detroitytf tomorrow on her way to Fort Erie.- Inytf the evening arrived two large Batteaux, with Captain Elliott, Tho.ytf McKee (son of the Col.)ytf and a number of Indians who are said to be a deputation from the greatytf Council - Elliott McKee and some othersytf came over to us, but the Indians landed on an Island opposite to ourytf Encampment. - We are informed the Indians at the Council are muchytf dissatisfied with the conduct of their Chiefs who met the Commissioners atytf Navy Hall - that they either mistook their instructions, or neglectedytf to follow them, in consequence of which, this second Deputation isytf sent.ytf - Their first and Principal business we are told is to know of theytf Commissioners whither ytf
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 Commission in English. Their speaker (whose name is Carry) expressed their gladness that it had pleased the Great Spirit to bring the Commissioners near for safety and good health, and then proceeding to business, said, there had some mistake announced at the Conference at Navy Hall, done 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 Democracy's 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 Committee, told them the Indians, that the contents of the
whither they have power to make the
Ohio the boundary line, if not, the whole
business is at an end. About 9 A.M. the Indian Deputies,
twenty five in number, came over and
had a public conference with the Commissioners -Their speaker (whose name in English is Carry-folks People-
about) express'd their gladness that it had pleas'd
the Great Spirit to bring the Commissioners thus
far in safety and good health, and then
proceeding to business, said, there had some
mistake happened at the Conference at Navy
Hall, and 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 what was in their whole
Heart. - They then delivered the Letter, being
in substance the same as we were told last
night, - After a few minutes private consultation, Genl. Lincoln, in behalf of the Commissioners
told them the Indians, that the Contents of the
Paper should be considered, and an Answer given tomorrow. — We were informed by Capt. Elliott, when he parted with the Commissioners on going to the Miami, that all his expectations were realized, and that he would bring a Treaty, had concluded to leave the Letter to Col. Le Tonk (including our Address to the Indians) of the 17th, with the Commissioners to be returned here, 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 o'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, apologized 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 theyf Commissioners, on going to the Miami, ytf fully expected their would be a Treaty, had concluded to leave the Letter ytf to Col. McKee (inclosing our Address toytf the Indians) of the ytf 17th, with the Comissnrs. to be return'd toytf 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 31st. ytf The Indians came over about 10 oClock, but were informed that an answer ytf would not be ready for them before 5 in the afternoon, - about thatytf time the Deputies assembled, and Col. yf Pickering, in behalf of the Commissioners, ap -pologized fortytf making them wait so long for an answer. - He then according to the ytf Indian custom, repeated over the Contents of the written message broughtytf 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 Niagara, and stated such facts as made it appear that such a pretense 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 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 Rio 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
Transcription

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 were 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 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 marked out by the Treaty of Peace with the British) as a conquer'd Country. The Commissioners
Therefore, in the clearest terms, now Robin =
= quashed all such claims, reserving only the
preemption, or exclusive right of purchasing
of the Indians. — The Commissioners then
expressed their desires to meet the Indians in
full council, and a belief that if such an
award were made, 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 land to the N.W. of the
Ohio, excepting such only as were absolutely
appropriated, and, for such as were appropri-
ated, a generous compensation should be
paid down, and a Yearly Rent allowed
forever. — The answer was interpreted
paraphraphically as it was read, and then
the whole writing given to the Indians.
— The old Wiantas 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
full Council, and a beliefytf that if such
work a thingytf could be done, and a friendly
conference take place, a satisfactory andytf lasting
Peace would be the consequence - They
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sake of an accommodation they would be
willingytf to give up all the Land to the N.W. of the
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 interpretted
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 8 mo. 1ytf ytf
8th I. 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 the President 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 answer to the Great Council, and they desired the Commrs. would wait a few days for a final answer.

The Indians then immediately took their leave, and Thos. M. Re, about 11 Clock also set off for the Maim, and as the prospect of meeting the Indians at a general Treaty now landings appear very faint, Frews concluded to forward the Admrs to the Indians, agreed upon the 24th by him, under cover to his Father Col. M. Re.

24th Being a pleasant day walked about four miles down the lake—the place where we are encamp'd is the property of Capt. Mathew 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 theyt Deputies was to carry the Commissioners answer to the Great Council, ytf and they desired the Comissionrs. would wait a few days for a finaly yt. - 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 thetyt Indians at a general Treaty now appears very faint, Friends concluded toyt forward the address to the Indians, agreed upon the 17th ulto. ultimus by him, underyt cover to his Father Col. McKee. ytf 2nd. ytf Being a pleasant day walk'd about four 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 flocksytf of Black Birds, ytf
notwithstanding the vigilence 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 al-
ready done great damage in the field.
— The Black Birds, we are told, are equally
mischievous in all parts of the Country.
— Came down, and landed at Sackett's Anch.
opposite our Encampment, the Sloop Detroit
from Michilimackinac bound to Fort Erie.
3°. This morning intended going in a canoe
about 4 miles up the River to a Weaker-
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 Simonesty
about 5 o'clock. — about 11 A.M. the Chipaway
passe’d by on her way from Fort Erie to Miami.
River, bound to Detroit — she sent on shore
a Sackt for the Commissioners from Philada,
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 beginning 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 Fortyf Erie. 3d. 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. prevent'd us. 4th. Heavy rain last night, and all this
morning untill Hoon - in the afternoon
had a Meeting at the House of Simonyf 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 Mr. Elliott. There is a Nation, part the westward, called Panics, 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 2 in the afternoon and was put in the Grave about 7 the same evening. — The burial was attended by most of the Commissioners revenue, and I. M. spoke a few Words at the Grave well adapted to the occasion.
5th. The Wind moderated, and Weather
    clear'd away, - sail'd the Sloop Detroit for
    Fort Erie. 6th. 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 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 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 hasten 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 killed 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— their bite 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 Letters from Wendock Their Chief, which we were informed that they 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
7th. ytf This day the Commissioners were furnished with a few ripe Water Melons, ytf being the first I have seen. 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 aytf Vessell from Fort Erie, by whom a Person ytf is expected from Philadelphia that was sent there an Express by theytf 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 18ytf 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 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 toytf 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 Maumee, and that a Deputation from the Council may be expected today or tomorrow, 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 Otaway from Fort Erie, in her came Jasper Ranshaw who was sent an Express by the Commissioners from Niagara to Philadelphia. He brought Letters for most of our friends, and London 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 Gaus Isle, 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
Sandusky to the mouth of the Miami, and
that a Deputation from the Council may be
expected to this day or tomorrow, who were are to give
a favourable answer to the Commissioner's Speech
and attend them to the place of Treaty - about
10 oClock a Canoe with 7 Chipewa Indians from
the Council, arrived here 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 this tedious and expensive Embassy will
not be altogether 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 Commissioners from Niagara
to Philadelphia. - he brought Letters for most of
ouytf friends, and News Papers as late as the
ytf 20th of last month.- The Chippey 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 class 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 have not injured us individually, or brought any reproach upon the society at large — may their rude and ungenerous attempts serve to keep 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 Captains Wilbans and who came from the Southward with a party of Indians, as before mentioned, — to this day — Dined with the Commissioners, and confirmed what was noted as coming from him on the 18th of last month, and gave a more full information 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 grain which made our tents very uncomfortable for the remainder of the night. — The Commissioners growing impatient at the delay of the Indians, sent an express to the Government Council in order to hasten their answer.
very different from the generous politeness received
from their brethren at Detroit, but have a hope
yf that their ungenerous aspersions has not injured
us individually or broughtyf any reproach upon the
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-formation of the complaints of the Southern
Indians, and of the attempts of the Spaniards to
foment theyf difference subsisting between them
and the United tates. 14th. yf In the forepart of last night had a
sudden and heavy fall of rain whichyf made
our Tents very uncomfortable for the remainder
of the night. - Theyf Commissioners growing
impatient at the delay of the Indians, sent
ofyf an Express to the Council in order
to hasten their answer.yf
15th Two Wiandots 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 Shawenese, Delawares, Wiandots 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 nights ago with a favourable answer, and an invitation for the Commissioners to come forward. — One of the Wiandots abovementioned was a White Man taken by the Indians in his infancy, he cannot speak a word of English, of his family; and only remembers that his name was Jones — His Ears were cut, and himself, in all respects, dressed & ornamented in the Indian stile — 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 Cook for answer arrived which at once put an end to all
15th. Two Wiandots 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 return'd to the Commissioners The Shawnese, Delawares, Wiandots and Miami's being for war, and the Six Nations, on the Contrary, peacably 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 Wiandots abovementioned was a White Man taken by the Indians in his infancy, he cannot speak a word of English, he can give no 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 style - 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 consideration 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 information, except that they delivered their message to Capt. Brandt the Mohawk chief, who informed that an answer to the Commissioners' speech was already gone down, the purpose
to all hopes of a Peace at present -ytf the
substance of this lengthy reply, which fill'd
near two sheets ofytf Paper was, that no consi-
deration would induce the Indians to
give upytf their Country, and nothing short
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written reply, and could give very little in-
formation,ytf except that they delivered their
message to Capt.ytf  Brandt the Mohawk Chief,
whoytf informed that an answer to the Commissnr.
Speech was already gone down, the purport
ytf
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, 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?

17. Struck our Tents and embarked our Baggage and Stores 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 Padding Bay about 7. P.M. being 40 miles from the mouth of Detroit River—about
of which he was intirely 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
they 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 they Dunmore-
the Wind being strong from the S.W., it
was 4 in afternoon before we got under
way, when we work'd down with the-
you current into the Lake - in the evening
we were about 10 miles from they place
of our 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 any anchor in Pudding Bay about 7 oClock,
being 40 miles from the mouth of Detroit River- about
they
— 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 sitting 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. W. which continued until this morning — the forespart of the day calm — at 1 P.M. a breeze sprung up about N. B. E. about which time we first have in sight a stern of us which we suppose to be the Utica 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, - tacked and stood to the Northward.
about 10 A.M. the wind shifted roundly 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 p
(and just 10 weeks since we passed the sameytf Islands)
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light airs of wind all Day from the Northward
- we made bytf little progress.ytf 20th. ytf Last night about 10 a fresh breeze
sprung up from the N. N. W. whichytf conti-
nued 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 21st. ytf
21. A small breeze from the Eastward all night, — in the morning, the South Shore in sight — the Ottaway about 2 leagues to Leeward — at 2 P.M. the Land on both sides the Lake in sight again.

— at 4 P.M. the Ottaway abreast of us, about half a mile to the Windward. — the Wind N.N.E.

22. The wind last night hands round to the South, and continued a fresh breeze until morning. — our Course E.N.E. — the Ottaway on our Leeward about 4 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 Fort Erie. — the Wind blowin hard all day made it very difficult to land which prevented our making much progress in preparing to get on our way to Masqua.
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.Mytf 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
Windward. - the Wind N.N.E.ytf 22nd. ytf The wind last night hauld round to themytf Sou
South, and continued a fresh breeze untill
morning - Ourytf Course E.N.E. - The Ottaway
on our Lee bow about 4 Leagues distant
- theytf Land in sight on both sides the Lake
- 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 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 Niagaraytf
24th. Despoiled of most of our spare horses—Gore, Randolph and Cit. Pickering crossed over to Buffalo Creek, intending to go through the Genesee country down to New York. J. Parrish, Pa. Lindley, D. Moore, & D. Elliott, also took their leave of us, intending to proceed through the woods to Philad. General Lincoln, Ch. Storrs, J. Heckenwelder, Dr. M. Lasky, Wm. Savery & 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 Chippewa Creek, within two miles of the Great Fall, where we arrived about 12. After dinner J. Heckenwelder & 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, 1. 

The Scene being fatigued would go no further, procured a guide and went about a mile below to a place where supported by the help of Indian Ladders we ascended down to the Water's edge, and went along upon the broken Rocks up to the Fall. 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 crossd over to Buffaloe Creek, intending ytf to go through the Genesee Country down to New York. J Parrish, Ja. ytf 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. McCosky, Wm. Savery & myself, intending to go by theytf way 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 ytf of the Great Fall, where we arrived about one - after Dinner J. Heckenvelder & myself went to take a ytf second view of the Falls, we went down by Birch's Mill, and along under ytf 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 theytf Island I suppose to be 250 yards wide, the lower end ytf
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 walked
about three miles, where we got lodgings and
tarried all night.

No. 26. Walk'd down to the Landing where we found
Gent. Lincoln, Wm. Savery & some others who came
in a Waggon last night—about noon our
of the Island, and the River to theytf Westward of the it, I suppose to be each of the same width, -ytf After spending some time in viewing this wonderful sight, we ascended theytf hill and walk'd about three miles, where we got Lodgings and tarried allytf Night.ytf 26th. ytf Walk'd down to the Landing where we found Generalytf Lincoln, Wm. Savery & someytf others who came in a Waggon last night - about noon our ytf
our Baggage arrived and was deposited in the King's 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 Vessel at Navy 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. The evening being calm could distinctly hear the roaring of the Falls as I lay in 13°, the distance 18 miles.

28th. Procured a Bateau 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 13°.

29th. Arrived the Nippecaga, a King's Lake Schooner, from Toronto, by her we learn that the Sun Boat, in which Captain Bunbury was a Passenger, who left this place the 23° was not arrived at 7° last evening, as the Wind blew hard the night after she sailed, we areBarefoot surprised 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 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 a prospect of a wind, we got all our Baggage on board this evening 31st. at 4 A.M. embarked on board the Vessel abovementioned, Commanded by Captain Patton, 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. and 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 88° 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生产力 and poor. A Batteau being procured we left Kingston about 1 P.M., and having a fair wind, ran all night.
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. At 4 A.M. embark'd on board the Vessell abovementioned, Commanded by Captain Paxton, and left Niagara with a fair Wind, bound for Kingston at 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. This morning about 5 oClock pass'd 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 is 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 Oswegatchie, being 7/2 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 Oswegatchie; from there 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, we embarked about 6 A.M. and at 8 landed.
9 mo. 1st. Went on Shore this morning about 6 and breakfasted at a Tavern three miles above Oswegatche, being 72 miles from Kingston. - The River St. Lawrence for about 10 Leagues below Kingston has no current, but a very gentle one the remainder of the way to Oswegatche; from thence it begins to be very rapid. - in the afternoon we pass'd the Rapids call'd the Long Sue, and about 6 oClock enter'd Lake St. Francis, which is 7 Leagues in length and 2 wide two in breadth. - at 10 we were overtaken with a violent squall of Wind and Rain; and with difficulty got to land 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 this Shore, and spent a very uncomfortable Night 2nd. A fresh Breese from the Westward - embark'd about 6 A.M. and at 8 landed
at M. Intire'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's pace'd the Rapids, of the Cedars, and as I arrived at La Chine, where we took up our Quarters at Grant's Tavern, arrived all right.

3°: Sent on two Carts with our Baggage and about 9 A.M., in three Calashes, set off for Montreal, where we arrived in about an hour to a half. — Distance from Kingston to Montreal 200 miles. — In the afternoon that we left Kingston, we ran 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 50 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.
Transcription

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proceeded on our wayytf down the River, - about
one pass'd the Rapids of the Cedars, and
at 4ytf arrived at La Chine, where we took
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about 60 60 miles from Kingston, we found
the N.W. side of the River thicklyytf inhabited,
which continued to be the case all the way
down to Lake St. Francis, the improvements
are new, andytf the inhabitants mostly Loyalists
ytf
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 settle-
ments, — 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 west side, where the land appears
to be fertile and well improved. — The
Rapids in this River are not easily de-
scribed. — Those of Long Sue, and the Cedars
are the most remarkable, in one of
which we went 3 Leagues 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 differentytf quarters, - after we got below the boundary Line which strikes theytf water somewhere on Lake St.Francis, weytf found improvements on both sides, but the N.W. side of the Lake beingytf low and Marshy swampy had but few settle-ments, onytf the S.E. side appeared more pleasant, and better cultivated. -ytf The Country on both sides the River, below the Lake, is thicklyytf inhabited, especially on the West side, where the Land appears to beytf fertile and well improved. - The Rapids in this River are not easilyytf de-scribed, - those of Long Sue, and the Cedars are the mostytf remarkable, in one of which we went 3 Leagues in 35 minutes andytf the in the other the same distance in 40 minutes.- Oppositeytf La Chine, which is 9 miles fromytf Montreal, is a large Indian Town, theytf Houses appear'd to be commodious & well built, a large Church, orytf Chappel, standing in the Town, and another building of the like kind, 3 or ytf
four miles from it. — La Chine is a village situated on the same island on which Montreal is built, to this place all goods intended for the Western Trade is brought by land from Montreal, & from Prince Tents by Bateaux, Canoe's &c. in many directions into the Indian Country.

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 neighbourhood of Montreal appears to be very thinly inhabited, fertile and 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 commodious and well paved. — It appears to have a plentiful Market, and provision, in general, about the same price as in New York.
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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 10 in the morning set off for St. Johns, in our Way pass'd by Fort Chambley, in which is a Garrison, and about 12 O'clock arrived at St. John's, the distance being 27 miles. — Chambley 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 Chambley to St. Johns 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 burthen. Sloop rigged, and Deck'd, it being almost
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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 Publick house where we tarried all night.

5th Embarked about 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.

6th 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, 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 o'clock pay'd the British Garrison on point an order, 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, went on Shore, at a very ordinary Public House where we tarried all night 5th. Embark'd about about 7 A.M. - the wind being ahead, we work'd up about 9 miles to a Tavern One mile below the Isley aux Noix, where we put up for the Night 6th. 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 4 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 manage-
ment of his Boat to the Passengers, & a
little Boy about 14 or 15 years of age, as pilot.
— The wind being fair and blowing very
fresh we were both to leave it, I ventured
to push on, being told we could make
a harbour at Gilliland’s 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 Creek’s 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
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little Boy about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as a Pilot.
- the wind being fair and blowing very
fresh we were loth to lose 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 not 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 Winds 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 Basin Harbour, on the Vermont side where we breakfasted— at 9 1/2 clock pass'd the old Fort of Crown Point, 12 miles from Basin Harbour— at 3 P.M. pass'd through the Piers opposite the remains of Scanderogga, and at 7 in the evening got up to cold spring, a public House within 3 miles of Skanesborough.— The Shores of this Lake are mostly high and bold, and the Country on both sides has by far a plainer 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
liking to trust any longer to our pilot, we came to an Anchor, pretty much exposed to the Wind and Sea, and pass'd a very uncomfortable Night, having 12 Men and one Woman on board. 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 House within 8 miles of Skeensborough. - The Shores of this Lake are mostly high and bold, and the Country on both sides has far a pleasant 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
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 Bogs, 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.

8:30 We arrived at Skensborough about 11 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 is general very rough & Mountainous, in which are some fertile Valleys.

9:15 Having procured two Wagons to bring our Baggage, six of us set off about 7
on both sides, the Country is veryf Rocky
and Mountainous - From Ticonderoga
to Skeensborough, the distance of 25 miles,
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very roughytf & Mountainous, in which
are some fertile Vallies.ytf 9th. ytf Having procured two waggons to bring
our Baggage, six of us set off about 7
ytf
in the Stage Wagon for Albany. — We
pajd by the remains of Fort Ann & Fort
Edward, the first 11, the latter 24 miles from
Skensborough, — about 9 in the evening
arrived at Saratoga 35 miles from Skensbor-
the 36 miles from Albany.
10th 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 on a very pleasant Road on the banks
of Hudsons River — we pass'd through
some beautiful Villages, particularly the
half Moon, or Waterford, on the west side
of the River, about a mile above Lansing-
burg, which is situated on the East Side,
yay both appear to be places of considerable
Trade, 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
Lansingburg on the same side of the River
where we again crossed over and arrived at
Albany about 5 O'Clock — Lansing-pough 9th Rom 1755.
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 arrivedytf at Saratoga on the North River, 35 miles from Skeensburgh, and 36 miles from Albanyytf 10th. ytf We left Saratoga about 6 A.M.andytf reach’d Lansingburg about 2 P.M.ytf where we dined, - our ride this morning has been all the way in a veryytf pleasant Road on the banks of Hudsons Rivetytf - we pass’d through so some beautiful Villages, particularlyytf the half Moon, or Waterford, on the west side of the River, about a Mileytf above Lansingbourg, which is situatedytf 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 inytf 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
10th. Our Baggage arrived this afternoon and was put on board the Sloop Heps, Capt. Mertullo, who expects to sail to-morrow for New York.

11th. Left Albany about 10 o'clock, with a fine wind, and very shortly after, ran aground upon the overfloughts about two miles below, where all our exertions to get off this tide proved in vain.

12th. 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 turned down over the shoals, and came to an Anchor in order to take in our Raft of Boards.

—about 4 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 east pays the 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. About 4 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. Pass’d Hudson in the Night, which is
30 miles from Albany — at 8 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. wind — in the morning found ourselves at Ancino opposite Usopus, on the West side, 100 miles from New York, — worked down with the Ebb, and anchored in the evening about Long above Rough Kepseie, 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 side a line wharf opposite the mouth of Wapping Creek,皱纹ward Poughkeepsie — about 200 yards above Newburg on the West side of the River opposite to which on the East side of the River is the Fish Bill — New Windsor lays about one mile below Newburg, on the same side of the River — two or three miles below Newburg, New Windsor, we enter the Highlands of West Point, during the Flood, about 50 miles 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 pass'd Newburg on the West side of the River, 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.
17.3 Having a strong Current in the Night we passed, best point, and Stony point, Forts, and got clear of the High Lands about 6 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. ytf Having a strong Current in
the Night we pass'd, Westytf Point, and
Stoney Point ytf Forts, and got clear of the
High Lands about 4 o'clock in the Morning
atytf which time we were overtaken with
a heavy squall of wind & Rain fromytf the
Northward - about 8 we were opposite
Tappan - the wind still continuing we
arrived atytf New York about 1 in the
afternoon ytf Following the Journal are 33 blank pages. and then 3 pages and the back cover.
Transcription
\[
\begin{align*}
24\frac{1}{2} & \quad 12\frac{1}{2} \\
\underline{87363/4} & \quad 24\frac{1}{2} \\
4.50 & \quad 10.0 \times 15 = 150 \quad 24\frac{1}{2} \\
& \quad 18\frac{3}{4} \quad 4.57 \\
& \quad 5.00 \\
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& \quad 12.7/2 \quad 23.10/1 \\
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5.29 1852

Blasting Rocky  
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20.5 ft 10 1/4
13 5 1/2
3 5 1/2
5 1/2
6 1/2
1 1/2

58
Transcription

1793
June 22ytf ytf ytf paid Matthew Dolson Accd
for ytf board diet &c. 6 weeks ytf £13.9.--ytf ytf ytf
1793
12d paid Matthew Dolson Acc. £13.9
for board &c. 10 weeks
The perpetual Almanack
Is governed by the day on which the 3d mo
comes in AD 3 mo
begins AD 3 mo
begins AD 3 mo
begins AD 3 mo
begins y 1750
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y 2
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y 1784
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is governed by the day on which the 3° comes in

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3°     8°     10°     12°     14°     16°     18°     20°     22°     24°     26°     28°

| 11°   | 12°   | 13°   | 14°   | 15°   | 16°   | 17°   | 18°   | 19°   | 20°   | 21°   | 22°   | 23°   | 24°   | 25°   | 26°   | 27°   | 28° |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|     |
| 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| 15    | 16    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| 22    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| 29    | 30    | 31    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
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.

Distance from New York
to Albany...165ytf ytf ytf From Albany to Schenectady...ytf 16ytf ytf ytf ytf to Fort Stanwix by Water...ytf 120ytf ytf ytf entrance ytf Onondago River...doytf 30ytf ytf ytf Oswego, by Water...ytf 36ytf 238ytf ytf ytf Niagara, along...ytf ytf Skeensborough...ytf 150ytf ytf ytf Albany...ytf 71ytf ytf ytf New York...ytf 165ytf ytf ytf ytf 1084ytf ytf ytf