

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A.

	No.	Pages.
Aborigines of the American continent; and that from a family of this tribe, saved from the deluge, all the different tribes sprung.—Account by Dr. Sibley, in 1805, that, according to Indian tradition, the nation of Cadoques were the,	113	729
Accokesaws, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	722
Accountability of Indian agent.—General instructions, &c. on subject of,	9	79
Do. do. do. do.	29	231, 237, 245, '7 '8
Actions fought.—(See <i>Battles</i> .)		
Adair and the Indians, near Fort St. Clair, in 1792.—Report of a battle between Kentucky militia, commanded by Major John,	36	335
Adair, a trader among the Cherokees; that hostile parties of the Creeks had passed through that nation in 1793.—From Edward,	41	450
Adaizes in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	722
Adams, of Georgia, militia engaged on expedition against the Indians in 1793.—Threats against the United States' agents, and violent conduct and expressions of Major,	41	414
Adams and his party, from the frontiers of Georgia, in killing two friendly Indians in 1793.—Cruel conduct of Captain Jonathan,	45	473
Adams, with one hundred and fifty militia of Georgia had attacked a party of friendly Indians encamped near United States' garrison, &c. in 1794.—Statement that Major,	50	483
Affairs with Indians.—Vide <i>Congress, President, Secretary of War, Treaties, Agents, Instructions, Commissioners</i> , &c. and also the particular subject or affair under its appropriate head.		
Agents or superintendents provided by ordinance of Congress of 1789,	2	14
Agents, &c. prohibited to trade with the Indians, by ordinance in 1786,	2	14
Agents for treating with the Indians.—See <i>Commissioners</i> .		
Agents to superintend northern and southern departments.—See <i>Superintendents</i> .		
Agents.—On the duties to be performed by Indian,	9	79
Agent for the Senecas in 1790.—The President promises an,	23	143
Agent to the Five Nations, the Stockbridge Indians included, in 1792.—Appointment and instructions to General Israel Chapin, as deputy temporary,	29	231
Agent in 1792, on necessity of discretion and economy in expenses of Indian Department.—Secretary of War to General I. Chapin, deputy temporary,	29	237
Agent and appointment of, and instruction to, Leonard Shaw, as deputy agent in 1792.—Cherokees apply for an,	29	245, 247
Agent or commissioner to settle affairs, quiet disturbances, &c. among the Creeks in 1792.—Appointment, instructions, &c. to James Seagrove,	29	246, 253
Agent for the Chickasaws in 1792.—Appointment, &c. of General Robertson, as temporary,	29	253
Agent for the Creeks, on the necessity of agents residing among the Indians, critical situation of affairs with the Creeks, &c. in 1792.—To James Seagrove,	29	257, 259
Agents of the United States to reside among them as protectors and friends, in 1793.—Instructions to obtain permission of Northwestern Indians for,	40	340
Agent for services in attending a treaty in 1793.—Extra compensation to an Indian,	40	348
Agent for not going into the nation to settle peace, &c. in 1793.—From John Galphin, a chief of the Creeks, censuring James Seagrove, United States' Indian,	41	371
Agent among the Creeks in 1793.—James Seagrove, agent, to James Holmes, assistant,	41	377
Agent of the United States in 1793.—J. Seagrove declares himself independent of the authority of the State of Georgia in the exercise of his powers and duty as Indian,	41	393
Agent, that he had not been, and would not be, concerned in trade with the Indians while in that capacity, made to rebut charges against him in Georgia.—Affidavit of James Seagrove, Indian,	41	394
Agent, to James Seagrove, relative to critical state of affairs with the Creeks, their intrigues with the Spaniards, &c. in 1793.—From T. Barnard, deputy,	41	394
Agent, states to Secretary of War that the Governor of Georgia would not recognize him as a public agent, nor answer his letters, &c. in 1793.—J. Seagrove,	41	399
Agents to reside among the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, to establish and preserve peace with them in 1794.—From Governor Blount, relative to appointment of John McDonald and Mr. Dinsmore,	55	532
Agent for the Cherokees, to Governor Blount, stating the friendly dispositions of said Cherokees, conferences with them, &c. in 1794.—From John McKee,	55	538
Agents to reside in the principal Indian towns, with adequate compensation, be appointed, &c. in 1794.—The Secretary of War recommends that,	57	544
Agent residing in that nation should have sufficient ground for his temporary use.—Stipulation in treaty with the Cherokees in 1798, that the,	85	638
Agent or superintendent of Indian affairs in said territory, on regulations for issuing goods, provisions, &c. to the Indians in 1799.—From Secretary of War to Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern territory, and <i>ex officio</i> ,	89	645
Agent for Indian affairs south of the Ohio, of the state of the objects under his charge in the Creek nation in 1801, viz. the national council, raising of stock, agriculture, manufactures, prevention of crimes, trade, public establishments, administration of justice, expenditures, &c.—A sketch from Benjamin Hawkins, principal,	91	647
Agent for Indian factories, of accounts of trade with the several Indian tribes up to 1st January, 1801.—Statement from William Irvine,	93	653
Agent at Fort Wilkinson in 1802, 1803, and 1804, &c.—Jonathan Halstead, Indian,	106	692

	No.	Pages.
Agents and assistant agents engaged in the Indian trading establishments.—From J. Mason, superintendent in 1809, with statement of the salaries and emoluments allowed to the factors or,	124	756
Agent in 1803.—Historical description of Michigan territory, by C. Jouett, Indian,	125	757
Agent in 1808.—Treaty with the Osage Indians, made by Peter Chouteau, United States,	129	763
Agents or factors engaged in the Indian Trading House establishment in 1810.—Names and emoluments of the,	130	769
Agents or factors employed at each of the Indian trading houses, from 1st January, 1808, to 30th September, 1811.—From Secretary of War, in 1812, stating the number, names, and salaries of the	133	782
Agent to the Six Nations in 1810.—Relative to Erastus Granger,	135	804
Agents relative to Indian murders and hostilities in 1812.—From John Johnson, E. Granger, R. J. Meigs, Benjamin Hawkins, and B. F. Stickney, Indian,	136	805
Agriculture for hunting, in 1790.—Senecas speak of substituting,	23, 25	141, 207, '9
Agriculture and other branches of husbandry, in 1791.—From Secretary of War, relative to instruction of Indians in,	23	145, 166
Agriculture, &c.—The Secretary of War states, in 1792, that we are willing to be at the expense of instructing the Indians to read and write, and in,	29	235
Agriculture, raising of stock, &c. in the Creek nation, in 1801.—A sketch from the agent on the state of	91	647
Agriculture in the Choctaw nation in 1801.—Statement from the commissioners for making a treaty on the state of,	96	659
Agriculture in 1802.—Advances made by the Creeks in regard to,	99	670
Agricultural pursuits.—From the President, in 1803, on the means of encouraging the Indians to,	102	684
Agriculture.—Provision made by treaty in 1804, to allow the Delawares domestic animals and implements, and to extend to them instructions in,	105	689
Agriculture in the Creek nation in 1813.—From Colonel Benj. Hawkins, on the state of,	139	840
Ahwahhaway Indians (or Gens des Souliers,) in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the	113	710
Aiken, relative to murders and robbery by the Creek Indians in 1793.—Evidence of James,	41	389
Alabamas, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	724
Alabamas, in 1808.—From President of the United States, recommending that a donation of land be made to a small band of the,	123	755
Alexander, of Georgia militia, in 1792, in opposition to measures of the General Government.—Relative to declaration of Colonel Samuel,	29	305, 307
Alexander, Lemar, and Milton, against the Indians, and the destruction of an Indian town, and killing and scalping of Indians by them in 1793.—Expedition of Georgia militia under command of Colonels,	41	412
Algonquins, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	719
Aliatans, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	720
Aliches, or Eyeishes, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	722
Alliance of feeling among certain Creeks for British cause in 1792,	29	296
Alliance of friendly Indians in war against hostile tribes.—Instructions to obtain,	23	165, 172
Alliance of friendly Indians against hostile tribes.—Secretary of War recommends policy and justice of preserving,	23	199
Alliance between Northern and Southern tribes against the United States.—Probability of an,	23	198
Alliance and assistance of the Senecas in war with the hostile tribes in 1792,	29	241
Alliance and assistance of, and instructions for, commanding the Southern Indians in war with the Northwestern Indians in 1792.—On expediency of securing the,	29	245, 251
Alliance with the United States, claim the assistance of the Government in prosecuting a war with the Creeks in 1793.—The Chickasaws, by virtue of their,	41	442, 456
Alliance of Great Britain with the hostile Northwestern Indians; and of the officers and soldiers of the British army, and the militia of Detroit, being in the battle against the army under him near the British Fort Miami, on 20th August, 1794.—Evidence from Major General A. Wayne, of the,	52	487
Alliance with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to punish or destroy the Creeks for their robberies and murders in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends an,	55	536
Alliances existing among various tribes of Indians, of whom they have given a statistical view in 1805.—Lewis and Clarke's account of hostilities and,	113	707
Alliance formed with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies, (or Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes,) and bands of the Pattawatamies, Ottawas, and Kickapoos, against the British and hostile Indians, by treaty in 1814,	139	826
Allies of Great Britain in 1792.—The hostile Northwestern Indians declare themselves,	38	337
Allies in service of United States, to join in war against the Creeks, and had killed five, who were on their way to murder, and to steal horses.—From General Robertson, in 1795, stating that about seventy Chickasaw chiefs and warriors had come in as,	62	556
Allinson, of the United States' army, appointed issuing commissary to the Indians at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Ensign Samuel,	72	589
Allison, storekeeper and paymaster in the Southwestern territory in 1793.—David,	41	430
Ames, and others, as commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their title to certain lands.—Message of President to Senate, in 1798, nominating Fisher,	80	631
Ammunition for use of the army.—Mode prescribed by Secretary of War, in 1791, for proving,	23	181
Anderson, of South Carolina, relative to defence against Indian hostilities in 1792.—From Colonel Robert,	29	317
Anderson, commissioner to treat with the Creeks in 1803.—Robert,	106	692
Annuities to the Indians, conditioned on their attachment to the United States.—From the President, in 1792, on propriety of granting,	28	225
Annuities granted by treaty of peace at Greenville, in 1795, of \$1,000 to each of the tribes of Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamies, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies; and to the Kickapoos, Wea, Eel river, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes, \$500 each,	67	563
Annuities allowed to the several Indian tribes, amounting, with contingent demands, in December, 1795, to \$30,000,	68	584
Annuities among the families of each Indian tribe, suggested by the Secretary of War, in 1804.—The propriety of dividing the,	107	695
Annuities granted to the several Indian tribes by treaties, from the 4th March, 1789, to the 24th May, 1813.—Statement showing the,	138	816
Annuities to the Creeks in 1813, amounting to \$16,200.—Estimate of the,	139	840
Annuities for 1812, 1813, and 1814.—From B. Haykins, agent in 1814, stating the risk of losing the support of the friendly Creek Indians in the war with the British, by neglect in not paying their,	139	859, 861
Annuity of \$1,500 granted to Creeks by treaty, August 7, 1790,	12	82
Annuity of \$1,000 granted to Cherokees by treaty, July 7, 1791,	19	124
Annuity to Cherokees increased to \$1,500 by additional article, January 20, 1792,	24	203
Annuity agreed to be paid to Senecas for lands in New York, by Oliver Phelps, in 1788,	23, 25	141, 207
Annuity of \$1,500 to promote their happiness, in 1792.—Article or stipulation with the Five (Six) Nations for a donation or,	28, 29	225, 223
Annuity of \$1,500 granted to the Five (Six) Nations in 1792, for civilizing them,	29	239
Annuity of \$10,000 to be offered to the hostile Northwestern Indians in 1793, to quiet their claim to certain lands acquired by treaty of Fort Harmar, &c.—The sum of \$50,000, and an,	40	341
Annuity of \$5,000 granted by treaty at Philadelphia to the Cherokees, in 1794, with condition that \$50 be deducted for every horse stolen by them,	56	543
Annuity of \$3,000 additional granted to the Six Nations, (making \$4,500) by treaty in 1794,	58	545
Annuity of £213 6s. 8d. granted to the Seven Nations of Canada by State of New York, by treaty, in 1796.—Statement from Secretary of War, relative to the,	72	616

	No.	Pages.
Annuity of \$1,000 allowed to the Cherokees in part consideration for lands ceded to the United States by them, in treaty at Tellico, in 1798.—An additional, - - - - -	85	638
Annuity of \$700 granted to the Oneida Indians by State of New York, in treaty of 1798, - - - - -	87	641
Annuity of \$300 allowed by New York to the Oneida Indians, at treaty of the 4th June, 1802, in consideration for lands ceded to that State, - - - - -	98	664
Annuity of \$3,000, and of \$1,000 for ten years, to be divided among the chiefs.—Treaty of 1802 with the Creeks, by which they are allowed an, - - - - -	99	669
Annuity granted to the Kaskaskia Indians increased by treaty of 1804 to \$1,000, - - - - -	104	687
Annuity of \$300 granted to the Delawares for ten years, by treaty of 1804.—An additional, - - - - -	104	689
Annuity of \$200 granted to the Piankeshaws for ten years, by treaty of 1804.—An additional, - - - - -	105	690
Annuity or interest on stock amounting to \$200,000 proposed to be granted to the Creeks, by treaty of 1804, - - - - -	106	691
Annuity of \$600 to the Sacs, and \$400 to the Foxes, granted by treaty of 1804, - - - - -	107	693
Annuity of \$825 to the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware Indians, and those of the Shawnees and Senecas who reside with them, granted by treaty of 1805, - - - - -	108	695
Annuity of \$175 to be paid to said Indians on behalf of the Connecticut Land Company; the said company having secured to the President the sum of \$2,916 67, to raise the said annuity, - - - - -	108	695, 696
Annuity to the Miamies \$600, to the Eel river tribe \$250, to the Weas \$250, to the Pattawatamies an additional annuity of \$500 for ten years, granted by treaty of 1805, - - - - -	108	696
Annuity to Chinnubbee Mingo, King of the Chickasaws, of \$100 for life, for his "personal worth and friendly disposition," granted by treaty of 1805, - - - - -	108	697
Annuity equal to the interest of \$100,000 to be vested in stock, and held by the President of the United States, in trust for the Seneca Indians, granted by Robert Morris for lands in New York in 1797, - - - - -	77	627
Annuity of \$3,000, granted to the Cherokees, by treaty in 1805.—An, - - - - -	108	698
Annuity of \$100 granted to Black Fox, a Cherokee chief, by treaty in 1806.—An, - - - - -	111	704
Annuity of \$300 granted to the Piankeshaws, by treaty of 1805.—An additional, - - - - -	112	704
Annuity of \$800 to the Ottawas, \$800 to the Chippewas, \$400 to the Wyandots, and \$400 to the Pattawatamies, granted by treaty of 1807.—An, - - - - -	116	717
Annuity of \$3,000 granted to the Choctaws, and particular annuities of \$150 to each of their chiefs, granted by treaty of 1805.—A general, - - - - -	117	749
Annuity of \$500 to the Delawares, \$500 to the Miamies, \$250 to the Eel river tribe, and \$500 to the Pattawatamies, granted by treaty of 1809.—An, - - - - -	126	762
Annuity of \$200 to the Miamies, \$100 to the Wea, and \$100 to the Eel river tribes, granted by separate article of treaty of 1809.—An, - - - - -	126	762
Annuity of \$300 granted to the Wea tribe, and a further sum of \$100 secured to them by the agreement of the Kickapoos in 1809, - - - - -	126	762
Annuity of \$400, and a conditional annuity of \$100, granted to the Kickapoos, by treaty of 1809.—An, - - - - -	127	762
Annuity of \$1,000 to the Great Osages, and \$500 to the Little Osages, allowed by treaty of 1808.—An, - - - - -	128	763
Apaches Indians in 1805.—Dr. Sibley's account of the residence of the, - - - - -	113	730
Apalachies in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	724
Ardent spirits among the Indian tribes in 1801.—From the President to Congress on the expediency of abolishing the use of, - - - - -	93	683
Ardent spirits may be prohibited from being introduced into their country, and that farming utensils be furnished them.—Speech from Little Turtle, a Miami chief, in 1802, requesting that, - - - - -	93	655
Ardent spirits, and requested that none might be issued to their nation, &c. in 1801.—The United States' commissioners state that the Choctaws rejected, - - - - -	96	659
Arkansas in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	725
Arkansas country in 1805.—Historical and topographical account by Dr. Sibley, William Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter of the Red river, and others, and of the, - - - - -	113	725
Armament of the Lower Cherokees for three troops of cavalry in 1793.—Relative to description of the, - - - - -	41	434
Arms furnished the Indians to be employed against the United States, (See <i>Great Britain and Spain</i> .) - - - - -		
Arms furnished Pennsylvania for protection of frontiers on requisition of the Governor, - - - - -	23	136
Arms used by an uncivilized tribe called Mannitoos.—Bows and arrows, and spears, the, - - - - -	23	196
Arms for Southern Indians to join the army in 1792.—For want of rifles, muskets to be supplied as, - - - - -	29	254
Arms furnished the Chickasaws and Choctaws to fight the Creeks in 1793.—Statement of, - - - - -	41	442
Arms and ammunition for their defence against hostile parties in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent, that he had borrowed from Georgia, and purchased for the friendly Creeks, - - - - -	139	848, 849
Armstrong, Secretary of War, for making treaties with the Indian tribes, &c. in 1814.—Instructions from John, - - - - -	139	827, 836
Army considered necessary for subjugation of Northwestern Indians in 1789.—An, - - - - -	1	13
Army necessary to subdue Creeks or Southern Indians in 1788-9.—An, - - - - -	2, 9	25, 52, 60, 73
Army in 1789, and estimate for protection of frontiers.—Strength of, - - - - -	9	60
Army of regulars und militia under General Harmar against Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1790.—Employment of, - - - - -	14	83
Army in 1790.—Jealousy between militia and troops of the regular, - - - - -	14	99
Army under General Harmar in 1790.—Secretary of War to contractors for supply of, - - - - -	14	99
Army under General Harmar against Indians in 1790.—Operations of, - - - - -	15	1 4
Army for defence of frontiers in 1791.—An augmentation of the, - - - - -	16	113
Army or troops proposed to be raised by South Carolina Yazoo Company in 1790, to locate lands acquired from Georgia.—An, - - - - -	16	115, 117
Army.—Names, rank, &c. of certain Indians to whom military commissions were granted in Revolutionary war, to rank as officers in the, - - - - -	18	123
Army in Georgia for preservation of peace between the Creeks and frontier people in 1791.—Instructions to the, - - - - -	19	125
Army from Kentucky against Wabash Indians in 1791.—Expeditions of the, - - - - -	20, 23	129, 171, 178
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Account of the defeat of the, - - - - -	22	136
Army raised to subdue the hostile Indians in 1790-1.—Statement of, - - - - -	23	139
Army in 1791 against hostile Indians.—Instructions to induce friendly Indians to join the, - - - - -	23	165
Army to be commanded by General St. Clair, to oppose hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio in 1791.—Measures for recruiting and forming an, - - - - -	23	171, 184
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Arrangements for clothing, arming, subsistence, supplies, &c. of, - - - - -	23	171, 184, 193
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Provision for calling forth militia to support, - - - - -	23	173
Army in 1791.—Quartermaster appointed to furnish supplies to General St. Clair, - - - - -	23	173
Army in 1791.—Orders from War Department to an inferior, without going through a superior, officer of the, - - - - -	23	175
Army to muster and inspect the troops, regulars and militia, as they arrive for General St. Clair's army in 1791.—Inspector of the, - - - - -	23	173
Army in 1791.—Contractor employed to furnish and transport provisions for the, - - - - -	23	174, 184, 185, 194
Army in 1791.—Court martial ordered for the trial of General Harmar of the, - - - - -	23	178
Army with provisions in the event of a failure of the contractor in 1791.—Measures to be taken for supplying the, - - - - -	23	179, 182, 190, 194
Army in 1791.—Authority for provisional appointment, and orders for the discontinuance of an Adjutant General for the, - - - - -	23	180
Army.—Mode prescribed by Secretary of War in 1791, for proving ammunition for the use of the, - - - - -	23	181
Army under his command, &c. in 1791.—Instructions to General St. Clair for paying and disbanding part of the, - - - - -	23	183

	No.	Pages.
Army in 1791.—Caleb Swan, a clerk from War Department, appointed to settle accounts, inspect and muster into service and pay troops in,	23	183,186,194
Army in 1791.—Authority deputed to Commanding General by Secretary of War to appoint officers for militia levies and the regular,	23	183, 184
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Instructions to General R. Butler for raising, appointing officers, &c. of levies or militia for,	23	184, 193
Army in 1791.—The inspector to act as Adjutant General of the,	23	184
Army in 1791.—Baron Steuben's instructions in tactics prescribed for the,	23	185
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Instructions to the quartermaster for,	23	193
Army in 1791.—Quartermaster to act also as paymaster to the,	23	194
Army on campaign under General St. Clair in 1791.—A view of number and description of troops for,	23	196
Army for protection of the frontiers in 1791.—On necessity for increasing military force and plan of an,	23	198
Army under General St. Clair in 1791.—Causes of the failure of the,	23	198
Army over the militia in 1791.—Comparison by H. Knox, Secretary of War, of relative prowess and superiority of regular,	23	199
Army in 1791.—Secretary of War recommends increase of pay to the,	23	199
Army of five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight men in 1791.—Estimate of expense of an, &c.	23	200
Army for protection of Pittsburg against the Indians in 1791.—Detachments from the,	26	216
Army in 1792.—Statement of the United States troops or,	29	225
Army to be offered to the Indians as hostages for the return of their chiefs from seat of Government in 1792.—Officers of the,	29	235
Army, sent to treat with the hostile Indians in 1792, in case any accident should happen to him.—Provision to be made for family of General Rufus Putnam of the,	29	235
Army, in 1792, promised a handsome pecuniary reward should he effect a peace with the hostile Indians, and being engaged in extra service from his military employment, his expenses to be paid.—General R. Putnam, an officer of the,	29	235
Army under Major General Wayne, against the hostile tribes in 1792.—Temporary appointment of, and instructions to, General Pickens to command Southern Indians to join the,	29	251
Army on frontiers of Georgia, &c. in 1792.—Major Gaither appointed to command troops of the,	29	257
Army, placed in command of a post in Georgia in 1792.—Dr. Hayward, a surgeon of the,	29	260
Army commanding troops on southern frontiers for his Government in 1792.—Directions of Secretary of War to Major Gaither of the,	29	262
Army, commanding troops near the Creeks in 1792.—Concerning the conduct of Major Call of the,	29	305
Army, without a commissioned officer, in 1792.—J. Seagrove, United States' agent with the Creeks, states that the southern frontiers are unprotected except by fifteen or twenty men of the,	29	306, 311
Army, on November 6, 1792.—Deaths, desertions, discharges, stations, recruits, numbers, &c. of troops composing the,	29	318
Army in Georgia, under Lieutenant Nicoll of artillery, at St. Mary's, from the Rock Landing, in 1792.—Arrival of twenty men belonging to,	32	321
Army and Indian Department in 1793.—Explanatory statement of contingent expenses of the,	34	332
Army, without requiring particular account or names, and his reputation stands pledged for its just appropriation.—Secret service money may be expended by the Commanding General of the,	34	333
Army, relative to call for reinforcement of mounted militia for preservation of peace on the frontier, in 1792.—From Governor of Georgia to Major Gaither, of the,	34	334
Army commanding Fort St. Clair, for not joining in the action near that fort between the Kentucky militia, under Major Adair, and the Indians, in 1792.—From General Wilkinson, justifying the officer of the,	36	335
Army, in 1792, for drawing upon the War Department for funds to meet requisition of commanding officer, without having received orders for such object from Quartermaster General.—Explanation of J. Bell, Deputy Quartermaster General of the,	36	336
Army, directed in 1793, to issue proclamation prohibiting hostilities against Northwestern Indians, until reception of proceedings on proposed treaty for peace with them.—Major General Wayne, of the,	40	342
Army at Pittsburg, Pa. to procure interpreters and white wampum, to be used at treaty with Northwestern Indians in 1793.—From the commissioners to Major Craig, of the,	40	344
Army under General Wayne, during treaty with the Indians at Sandusky, in 1793.—Cautions necessary to be observed by the,	40	345
Army under General Wayne northward of the Ohio, pending negotiations with the Northwestern Indians in 1793.—Proclamations prohibiting any expeditions from the,	40	348
Army under General Wayne, during their negotiations with the Indians northwest of the Ohio in 1793.—The commissioners complain to Secretary of War of the threatening movements of the,	40	351
Army on the Ohio, notifying him that the negotiations with the Indians had failed, and thanking him for the tranquillity of the country northwest of the Ohio during the said negotiations, &c. in 1793.—From commissioners to General Wayne, commanding,	40	359
Army United States in December, 1793.—Statement of the troops in the,	40	360
Army under his command against the Indians in 1793.—Letters from General Wayne to the Secretary of War, concerning the movements, proceedings, &c. of the,	40	360, 361
Army had been attacked by the influenza, and many had suffered severely, in 1793.—From General Wayne, that the,	40	361
Army, commanding United States' troops in Georgia, concerning the species, number, &c. of militia, and manner of mustering the troops proper to be employed in defence of frontiers of that State, and authorizing him to call on the Governor for their assistance, in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Major Gaither, of the,	41	367
Army of the United States, to command on the frontiers of Georgia, and an expedition against the hostile Creek towns, in 1793.—J. Seagrove, agent, recommends the appointment of an experienced Major General of the	41	387
Army, and stating that he had been calumniated by Captain McLean and Mr. Minor; with proceedings of a council of officers at Fort Fidius, viz. Captains R. B. Roberts, Dickinson, and Thomas Martin, and Lieutenants Bird, Van Allen, and Surgeon's Mate Thomas Farley, on propriety of sending a guard to protect the Indian agent, and other public officers, from the militia of Georgia; that Lieutenant Sedgwick, of Fort Matthews, had notified them of their danger, &c. in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, approving the conduct of Colonel Gaither of the,	41	410
Army in Georgia, in relation to militia of that State in service, number authorized by the United States, numbers unnecessarily kept up by the Governor; that he would not call out the militia on the requisition of the Governor, unless he knew the Indians to be in the limits of the State, and in force, &c. &c. in 1793.—From Major Gaither, of the United States,	41	417, 425
Army in Georgia, and the militia of that State in service of United States, upon the situation of affairs between United States and Georgia concerning the Indians, in 1793.—To the Secretary of War, from Constant Freeman, agent and paymaster of United States,	41	425
Army, taken by the Indians, and sent in to General Robertson, of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—A deserter, Corporal McDonald, of the,	41	454
Army, to be supplied with rations at the crossing of Cumberland, where they are to be sent for the protection of the settlers, in 1793.—Relative to contract for supplying a part of Captain Kerr's company of the,	41	464, 467
Army at Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1794.—Captains R. B. Roberts and Thomas Martin, Lieutenant Staats Morris, and Surgeon's Mate Frederick Dalcho, officers of the,	45	473
Army.—Report of Committee of House of Representatives in 1794, on raising troops for defence of the frontiers, on the terms of the present military establishment, or the,	48	476

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

v

	No.	Pages.
Army had been restrained from offensive operations against the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, and the most liberal offers ever extended to the Indians of North America had been made to them, and these having failed, the army would be left free to act as circumstances might require.—From Secretary of War to the Six Nations of Indians, in 1793, stating that the,	49	478
Army under his command at garrison Fort Fidius, in 1794, being placed by circumstances between the Indians and the frontier people of Georgia, and stating that the militia had attacked the friendly Creeks near to and under the protection of that garrison, and threatened to advance to, and take from, the fort any Indians there.—From Major Roberts to Secretary of War, stating the critical situation of the detachment of the,	50	482
Army commanding at Fort Matthews, in Georgia, in 1794.—Information of a battle between a party of Georgia militia and a party of Indians, given by Lieutenant Theodore Sedgwick, of the,	50	482
Army under his command, in defending Fort Recovery against a large body of hostile Northwestern Indians, and British in disguise, with a report of the gallantry of those who particularly distinguished themselves, and a return of the officers engaged, killed, wounded, &c. on 30th June, 1794, signed by John Mills, Adjutant General.—From Major General Anthony Wayne, relative to success of a part of the,	52	487
Army under his command, and capture by surprise of the Grand au Glaize villages, where he erected a fort, and called it Defiance, having erected one on his march twenty-four miles from Fort Recovery, and named it Fort Adams, and stating that he had still sent a messenger of peace to them; that he intended to pursue the enemy to Roche de Bout, where the British had erected a strong fortification.—From General Wayne to Secretary of War, on 14th August, 1794, relative to the advance of the,	52	490
Army under command of General Wayne, giving information to the hostile Indians that enabled them to avoid a decisive blow from the troops of the United States, in 1794, &c.—Desertion and villainy of Mr. Newman, of the Quartermaster General's department, from the,	52	490
Army under command of General Wayne, and the combined army of hostile Northwestern Indians and British regulars and militia, near the British Fort Miami, and splendid victory of the American arms; with a return of the officers particularly distinguished, and the killed and wounded in the action, on the 20th of August, 1794; also, the correspondence between General Wayne and the British officer commanding the fort.—Official report of the general engagement between the,	52	491, 492
Army in 1789.—James Harmar, Lieutenant Colonel commanding 1st United States' regiment, and Brigadier General by brevet; David Zeigler, Captain 1st United States' regiment; N. McDowell, Ensign, and Jacob Melcher, Cadet in 1st regiment United States, belonging to the,	52	513
Army under Major Butler would remain at Pittsburg, where a magazine had been established for the supply of the militia, for the protection of the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and that part of said detachment would reinforce Fort Franklin, under command of Captain Crawford, in 1794.—From Secretary of War, stating that a detachment of one hundred recruits for the,	52	519
Army under his command, and for increasing the pay and bounty as an encouragement to them.—From Major General Anthony Wayne to Secretary of War, in 1794, at the termination of campaign against the hostile Northwestern Indians; subject of discharging the two thousand mounted volunteers from Kentucky; the expiration of the terms of the regulars; the situation of the hospital, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores; comparative estimate of the expense of regular troops and mounted volunteers; the necessity for constructing forts and posts to maintain the ground he had gained; for re-engaging the remnant of the legion or regular troops of the,	54	524, 526
Army United States, in 1794.—Statement of the pay of the officers and privates of the mounted volunteers, as also of the pay, subsistence, and bounty of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the,	54	525, 526
Army United States commanding Fort Massac, to General Robertson, for a reinforcement of woodsmen, and relative to its reception and employment, &c. in 1794.—From Major Thomas Doyle, of the,	55	531, 540
Army United States be detailed to garrison certain posts in the Southwestern territory, (see <i>Posts</i>) and that John McKee, temporary Indian agent, be appointed a captain, &c. in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends that two companies from the,	55	535
Army, at council with the Cherokees, in 1794.—Ensign Samuel R. Davidson, United States,	55	536
Army necessary to maintain military posts for the defence of the frontiers of the United States, in 1795.—From Secretary of War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives requiring a statement of the number of troops, or strength of the,	60	547
Army under General Wayne to desert, in 1794.—From General Wayne, relative to insidious means taken by British officers in causing handbills offering great inducements to recruits for their service, to be dropped near to United States' garrison, at Fort Defiance, and causing soldiers from the,	61	550
Army United States, in 1795.—Treaty of peace made with hostile Northwestern Indians, by Major General A. Wayne, of the,	67	562
Army under his command on an alarm, on firing the evening gun, retiring to quarters, &c.—Speech of General Wayne to the Indians in his camp, assembled in 1795, to hold a council relative to camp police, or customs observed by the,	67	565
Army brought in by the Indians, spared by General Wayne, at the request of the Chiefs in council, in 1795.—Two deserters from the,	67	566
Army, commanding at the post of Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796.—Captain — Eaton, of United States,	72	587
Army, commanding the fort at Point Peter, St. Mary's, Georgia.—Lieutenant Cobb, United States,	72	588
Army, appointed commissary to issue provisions to the Indians at the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Ensign Samuel Allinson, of the,	72	589
Army commanding there.—Regulations to be observed at treaty with the Creeks of Coleraine, in 1796, to be executed and enforced by Lieutenant Colonel Gaither, United States,	72	590
Army, present at the treaty with the Creeks at Coleraine, in Georgia, in 1796.—Henry Gaither, Lieutenant Colonel; Constant Freeman, Agent of War Department, and Major of Artillerists and Engineers; Samuel Tinsley, Captain; Samuel Allinson, John W. Thompson, Ensigns; George Gillaspie, Surgeon, United States,	72	609
Army, in 1799, concerning the issuing of provisions at the military posts to the Indians attending to receive their annuities, &c.—From Secretary of War to Major General Hamilton, of the,	89	645
Army, and others, to conclude a treaty with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, &c. in 1801.—Instructions to Brigadier General Wilkinson, of the,	91	649
Army, in making roads through the countries of the Chickasaws and Choctaws.—From General James Wilkinson to Secretary of War, in 1801, relative to the employment of fourteen companies of the United States,	92	653
Army, and stating that Lieutenant Macomb desired to be attached to the Engineer Department.—From Secretary of War to General Wilkinson, in 1802, relative to the stations of Colonel Cushing, Colonel Burbeck, and Major Swan, of the,	100	683
Army, of the exploring expedition on the Missouri river, and towards the Pacific Ocean, in 1805, '6.—Message from President of United States, with report from Captains Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	705
Army, in 1804.—Account by Dunbar and Hunter, of a post on the Washita, commanded by Lieutenant Bowmar, of the,	113	733
Army, on behalf of the United States, in 1805.—Articles of agreement entered into between the Scioux Indians and Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, of the,	121	
Army, at battle of Tippecanoe, near Prophetstown, in Indiana, on 7th November, 1811.—Report from General Harrison, of the good conduct, and of the killed and wounded of the officers and soldiers of the,	131	776
Army, commanding posts on the northwestern frontiers, relative to hostilities of the Indians in 1812.—From Captain N. Heald, Captain J. Rhea, Captain J. Whistler, General W. Hull, Lieutenant Colonel D. Bissell, and Captain H. Starke, of the United States,	136	805
Army took peaceable possession of Mobile on the 14th April, 1813.—Statement that troops belonging to the United States,	139	843
Army, with his command in the Creek country in 1813.—Movement of Captain Woodruff, of the,	139	844

	No.	Pages.
Army of a given number of men ordered into service, and stating his opinion on the force necessary to subdue the hostile Southern Indians and their allies, the British and Spaniards, in Florida, in 1813.—From Major General Andrew Jackson, with a calculation of the effective force to be relied on from an,	139	850
Army, commanding Fort Hawkins, relative to the hostilities of the Creeks in 1813.—From Benjamin Hawkins, agent to Captain Cook, United States,	139	854
Army under Brigadier General Floyd against the hostile Creeks and their allies, in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent, relative to the strength and movements of the,	139	857
Army, to the conquered Creeks, in 1814.—Terms of capitulation offered by General Thomas Pinckney, United States,	139	857
Army, to the conquered Creeks, in 1814.—Statement by Major General Andrew Jackson, that his powers did not extend to the adoption of the promises of terms of capitulation made by General Pinckney, of the United States,	139	857
Army under command of General Jackson, in 1814.—Relative to the attack on, and destruction of, the Horse Shoe Fort, by the,	139	859
Army engaged in the battle at Fort Bowyer, in 1814, at which the British and Indians were repulsed with great loss.—General orders, containing a list of the officers of the United States,	139	859
Arsenal or magazine established at Augusta, Georgia, with arms for militia of that State, in case of Indian invasion, in 1793.—An,	41	363, 365
Ashe, Governor of North Carolina, in 1796, with documents relative to claim of J. Glasgow, for lands in Tennessee, &c.—From Samuel,	75	624
Asimethe, or Pattawatamic Chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of,	67	564
Assinniboins, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	717
Attakapas, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	724
Attorney United States for district of Georgia, directed to receive instructions from the Governor of Georgia, for the prosecution of intruders upon the Indian lands, in 1794.—The,	52	501
Attorney General of Pennsylvania, on the power of the Governor of that State to suspend an act of the Legislature at the request of the President of the United States, &c. in 1794.—Opinion of Jared Ingersol,	52	518
Augoosaway, a chief of the Ottawas, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of,	67	566
Avoyelles, in 1805.—Historical allusion by Dr. Sibley to the remains of the tribe of,	113	725
Avoyuwais, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	711
B.		
Bailey, interpreter to the Creeks at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Richard,	72	609
Baker, and all her family, except two children, murdered by the Indians in 1793.—The widow,	41	468
Baldwin, Senator U. S. in 1806, with copies of instructions for making treaties with certain Indian tribes.—From Secretary of War to Hon. A.	109-10	699, 702
Ball, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Nicholas,	45	474
Ballew, chief and agent of the Cherokees, for protection to them in 1789.—Memorial of Bennet,	4	56
Barbie, with his brigade of Kentucky volunteer militia, in battle with the British and Indians on 20th August, 1790.—Brigadier General,	52	491
Barnard, deputy agent, relative to the unsettled state of the Creeks in 1792.—Timothy,	29	297, 309
Barnard, deputy agent, relative to intrigues of Spaniards and others among the Creeks, and the hostile and unsettled state of that nation in 1793.—From Timothy,	41	386, 390 400
Barnard, deputy agent, to Major H. Gaither, advising that the people of Georgia remove their cattle from Indian lands, &c. in 1793.—From Timothy,	41	418
Barnard to Major Gaither, that the Upper Creeks would take satisfaction of the hostile Creeks that had murdered, robbed, &c.; and also, on affairs with the Creeks in 1793.—From Timothy,	41	422
Barnard, in 1793, complaining that he had received no written commission as deputy Indian agent from the United States; that this rendered his situation precarious and disagreeable; that he was risking his life and property, as such, and had nothing to produce as a warrant, should he demand remuneration or indemnity, &c.—From Timothy,	41	422
Barnard, and stating that he had suffered greatly for his attachment to the United States.—From C. Freeman to the Secretary of War in 1794, relating to the character and fidelity of Timothy,	51	486
Barnard, interpreter to the Creek Indians at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Timothy,	72	597
Bartlet, killed by the Indians in 1793.—William,	41	466
Barton, from the fire of the Indians in 1793.—Narrow escape of Colonel,	41	467
Bastrop by the Spanish Government.—Description by Dunbar and Hunter, in 1804, of a tract of country granted to the Baron,	113	734
Battle between the army under General Harmar and Northwestern Indians in 1792.—Accounts of the,	15	104
Battle between the army under General St. Clair and Northwestern Indians, and defeat of former in 1792,	22	136
Battle at Buchanan's station, in Southwestern territory, in 1792, defended by fifteen men against six or seven hundred Indians, and repulse of the latter with great loss,	29,34	294, 331
Battle at Mr. Bryan's, in Southwestern territory, where himself and another man repulsed fifteen Indians,	34	332
Battle between Kentucky militia, under Major Adair, and the Indians, near Fort St. Clair, in 1792, without receiving the support of the garrison,	36	336
Battle between an escort with provisions for army under General Wayne and the Indians, Oct. 17, 1793,	40	361
Battle at Greenfield station, Southwestern territory, where three men repulsed two hundred Indians in 1793,	41	456
Battle at Holmark's station, which was attacked by ten Indians, and accidentally relieved by a party of mounted rangers, in 1793,	41	456
Battle between a party of seven mounted infantry under Lieutenant Henderson, and a party of Indians, in 1793; the Indians on the first fire ran, but afterwards, seeing the small number in pursuit of them, made a stand; when the infantry cut loose the horses stolen by the Indians, and rode off with them,	41	463
Battle in 1793, between five mounted men of Southwestern territory and upwards of forty Indians, upon whom they came suddenly, in which several Indians were killed, and of the whites, one was slightly wounded, and one received four balls through his clothes, when they effected a retreat,	41	467
Battle in 1793, between one hundred and thirty Georgians and sixteen Creek Indians, aided by four negroes; the former attempting to cross a river, were driven back with the loss of several killed and wounded,	42	468
Battle in 1793, between a strong party of Creeks and Cherokees, entrenched near a fording place on the Hightower river, and Captain Evan's company of mounted infantry belonging to General Sevier's army, from Southwestern territory, in which the Indians were driven off four for one, with considerable loss,	42	470
Battle between a party of dragoons of the Georgia militia under command of Lieutenant Hay, and a party of Indians in ambush, in which the former were defeated with loss, in 1794,	50	482
Battle on 30th June, 1794, between the troops at Fort Recovery and an escort of one hundred and forty men under Major McMahon, with supplies for that post; and a large body, supposed to be fifteen hundred or two thousand warriors, including a large number of British, disguised as Indians, &c. in which the Indians were repulsed with great loss, after renewing the attack several times.—Official report of a,	52	487
Battle on 20th August, 1794, between the United States' army, regulars and Kentucky volunteers, under command of General Wayne, and the combined army of hostile Northwestern Indians and British regulars and militia, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.—Official report of a general engagement or,	52	491

	No.	Pages.
Battle between Colonel Sevier and wife, of the Southwestern territory, and a band of fifteen Indians, in which they gallantly defended their house, and repulsed the enemy, in 1794,	55	542
Battle on 7th November, 1811, with the Northwestern Indians, at Tippecanoe, near Prophet's town, on the Wabash, Indiana territory.—General Harrison's report of the,	131	776
Battle between about 60 friendly and about 1000 hostile Creeks, at Fort Mimms, in 1813; the former were beaten, and a general massacre ensued, there having been only a few women and children spared and made prisoners,	139	853
Battle at the Horse Shoe fort, in 1814.—Description by a fugitive Indian of the attack by the American army under General Jackson, and the fate of the hostile Indians in,	139	859
Battle of Autossee and Nico Yaucau, in 1814.—Relative to conspicuous bravery of the friendly Creek warriors at the,	139	860
Battle at Fort Bowyer, defended by one hundred and twenty United States' troops, and attacked by two ships, two brigs, and three tenders of the British navy, and on land by a hundred marines, three hundred Indians, &c.—General orders in 1814, giving an account of the,	139	860
Baabee, and Colonel McKee, British Indian agent in 1794.—Information that the British militia of Detroit was commanded by Colonel,	52	495
Beard, of militia of Southwestern territory, to chastise the invading hostile Creeks, and protect the frontier of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Orders from General Blount to Major,	41	453
Beard, with fifty men, to pursue and chastise hostile parties of Indians in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Orders to Captain John,	41	455
Beard, contrary to orders and the measures for bringing them to justice, in 1793.—“To punish Beard by law, just now, is out of the question.”—Inhuman murder of friendly Cherokee Indians at Hanging Maw's town, by militia of Southwestern territory, under command of Captain John,	41	363,430, '1, 459,460
Beard, before a court martial had determined his case, collected one hundred and thirty men, and in defiance of direct orders, proceeded into the Indian country, attacked a town, was repulsed, and his men returned in confusion, in 1793.—Statement that Captain John,	41	464
Bedes in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	722
Benson, agent of New York, at treaty held by United States' commissioner, in 1797, to enable that State to extinguish the title of the Mohawk Indians to lands therein.—Egbert,	82	636
Benson, agent of New York at treaty by United States' commissioners in 1798, to enable that State to extinguish the title of the Oneida Indians to lands therein.—Egbert,	87	641
Benson, agent of New York, at treaty with the Seven nations of Canada, in 1796.—Egbert,	72	616
Benton, killed by the Indians in 1793.—John,	41	453
Biddle, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, relative to taking possession of Presque Isle in 1794.—From General John Wilkins, Jun. to Clement,	52	504
Big Warrior, a chief of the Creeks, asking assistance from the United States against the hostile Indians in 1813.—From the,	139	851
Bird-tail King, the old head warrior of the Cussetahs, friendly to the United States in 1792,	29	298
Bird-tail King, or Tuskatchie Mico, and a party of friendly Creek Indians, attacked by a party of the frontier people of Georgia, and two Indians, killed in 1793.—The,	45	472
Bird-tail King, being killed by the people on his route, with J. Seagrove, to Governor of Georgia, to settle differences, &c. in 1794.—Apprehensions of the,	50	483
Bird, Lieutenant 2d Sub Legion United States, at Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1793.—John,	41	410
Bissell, relative to hostilities of the Indians in 1812.—From Lieutenant Colonel Daniel,	136	806
Blackfoot Indians, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	720
Blackmore, with his troop of cavalry Southwestern territory, ordered out against the Indians in 1793.—Captain George D.,	41	467
Black's block-house surprised and defeated by the Indians in 1792,	29	294
Blacksmiths to be sent to the Creeks for the use of that tribe, in 1796, and in 1802.—Stipulation in treaties for,	72, 99, 106	487, 669, 691
Blacksmiths for the Creek Indians in 1801.—A sketch from the agent relative to employment, compensation, &c. of two,	91	648
Blacksmiths and strikers for eight years.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks in 1805, to supply them with two,	108	699
Blacksmiths for ten years.—Stipulation in treaty of 1807, with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pottawatomie Indians, to supply them with two,	116	747
Blacksmiths employed for the use of Indians, and not referred to under this head. (See <i>Treaties</i> .)		
Bledsoe, son of Colonel A. Bledsoe, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Anthony,	41	436
Bledsoe, son of late Colonel Anthony Bledsoe, wounded by the Indians in 1793.—Thomas,	41	443
Bledsoe, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Colonel Isaac,	41	453
Bledsoe, killed by the Indians in Southwestern territory in 1794.—Thomas,	55	529
Blockhouses. (See <i>Posts</i> .)		
Bloody-fellow changed to that of General Eskaqua by the President in 1792.—The name of,	29	268
Bloody-fellow, or General Eskaqua, to United States in 1792.—Deceit of, and hostility towards, the United States by,	34	327
Bloody-fellow, and other Cherokee chiefs, had gone to treaty at Walnut Hills, with the Spaniards, in 1793.—Information that the,	45	475
Blount, of Southwestern territory, as commissioner, had concluded a treaty with the Cherokees, 2d July, 1791.—That Governor,	23	181
Blount, on measures for settling affairs, conciliating and engaging military services of Southern Indians in 1792.—To Governor,	29	246, 252
Blount, for calling out militia for defence of government of Southwestern territory, in 1792.—Authority to Governor,	29	250
Blount, relative to hostilities of parts of the Cherokees and Creeks, in 1792, and causes thereof.—From Secretary of War to Governor,	29	261-3
Blount, with report of conference with, and an address to, the Cherokees in 1792.—From Governor,	29	267
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to conference with the Choctaws and Chickasaws; disaffection and war by a part of the Cherokees and Creeks in 1792.—Governor,	29	275, 276
Blount and General Pickens with Choctaws and Chickasaws in 1792.—Proceedings at council held by Governor,	29	284
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to dispersion of hostile Cherokees, discharge and new levies of militia in 1792.—From Governor,	29	279, 292
Blount to Secretary of War, on hostilities of Creeks and Cherokees in 1792.—From Governor,	29	284
Blount to frontier people of North Carolina in 1792, to keep peace with the Cherokees.—Address from Governor,	29	295
Blount, Governor of Southwestern territory, to Secretary of War, with circumstantial account of affairs with the Cherokees and other southern tribes; interference of the Spaniards, &c. in 1792.—From William,	34	327
Blount to Secretary of War, on subject of claims of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws to lands on the Cumberland, in Southwestern territory; the treaties with them; cession of their lands to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; murders and depredations by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, and necessity for militia to be kept in service, &c. in 1793.—From Governor,	41	431
Blount to prevent the disorderly persons of that territory from committing acts of hostility against the friendly Indians; and statements of the want of authority in the judges to try such offenders, and the necessity of authority and a competent tribunal for such purpose in 1793.—A proclamation from Governor,	41	435

	No.	Pages.
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to conference with, and character of, John Watts, as chief of the Cherokees; to the subject of his visiting the seat of Government with a deputation of Cherokee chiefs; to the hostility of the Cherokees, to calling out militia, &c. in 1793.—From Governor,	41	443
Blount to Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, relative to a body of militia raising in that State, to march through the said territory to attack the Indians, and the substance of reply to the same in 1793.—From Governor,	41	448, 451
Blount to Watts and Hanging Maw, relative to death of Noonday, a Cherokee, killed by the rangers through mistake, and proposing satisfaction in goods, and reply from Watts in 1793.—From Governor,	41	451
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to murder of a friendly Indian near his house, and reward offered for the murderer, funeral of the Indian with military honors, his friends consoled by presents; friendly proceedings of the Cherokee chiefs in council; demand of restitution for horses taken; murders by the Indians; orders to the militia to pursue and chastise the murderers, &c. in 1793.—From Governor,	41	456
Blount to the Secretary of War in 1793, with report from General Sevier of his campaign with four hundred men, in pursuit of an army of one thousand Creeks and Cherokees; defeat of a strong party of them by Captain Evans and his company; murders by the Indians; his endeavors to communicate with the Cherokees, by way of South Carolina, to conciliate them, &c.—From Governor,	42	469
Blount to the Secretary of War in 1793, stating that the Indians had committed no murders since the campaign of General Sevier last month.—From Governor,	42	470
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to murders of the people of Southwestern territory by the Indians, and murders of the friendly Indians by the white people in 1793.—From Governor,	45	474
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to continued murders and hostility of the Creeks and Cherokees, and the campaign of Major Ore, and destruction of two of the Lower Cherokee towns in 1794.—From Governor,	55	529
Blount to Secretary of War, relative to prospects of peace with the Lower Cherokee towns, intended invasion of them by General Logan, from Kentucky, and measures taken to restrain him, appointment of agents to reside among the Creeks and Cherokees, &c. in 1794.—From Governor,	55	531
Blount to Secretary of War, recommending measures for breaking up horse stealing by the Indians; for establishing permanent military posts; securing trade; and an alliance with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to chastise or destroy the Creeks for their robberies and murders in 1794.—From Governor,	55	535
Blount to Secretary of War in 1795, relative to prospects of peace with the Cherokees, and stating that if authorized, he could induce them to oppose the Creeks, and protect the frontiers.—From Governor,	62	556
Blount in 1795, relative to settlers in Southwestern territory, under acts of North Carolina, upon lands of the Cherokees in violation of treaties of United States.—From Governor,	69	584
Blount, and others, on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature in 1783-4, and lying within Tennessee, also claimed by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of committee of Senate in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by J. G.,	75	623
Blount to Secretary of War, relating to difficulties in settling the boundary line between the United States and Cherokees up to 1798.—Extract of letters from Governor,	79	628
Blount, Governor of Tennessee, relative to murders and depredations by the Creeks in 1812.—From Willie,	137	813
Blount, Governor of Tennessee, to General Floyd in 1813, in relation to the state of the war with the British, Spaniards, Indians, and the necessity for taking the Floridas, and the Creek country.—From Willie,	139	855
Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawanese, were for peace, and that the British were tampering with him and others, to prevent them from making peace in 1794, and speech of Blue Jacket to General Wayne on the subject.—Information that the wishes of,	54	526
Blue Jacket, in council at Greenville in 1795.—Speeches of,	67	564
Blue Mudd and Long Hair nations in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of,	113	720
Boggs, a half breed trader, that the hostile Creeks were passing through the Cherokee nation to war against the Southwestern territory 1793; also relative to his character.—From John,	41	449, 454
Bold Hunter, a Cherokee chief, to D. Smith, acting Governor of Southwestern territory in 1793.—Talk of the,	41	462
Bolucasas in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	724
Bonds to be given by agents, traders, &c. under ordinance of Congress of 1786,	2	14
Boon, with an interpreter, to bring in the Osages in 1810.—From General Clarke, that he had despatched Captain,	129	765
Bosley, wounded by the Indians in the Southwestern territory in 1794.—John,	55	530
Botanical productions of Louisiana, and the country adjacent to the Red river, the Washita, &c.—Account by Dr. Sibley, William Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter in 1804-5, of the,	113	721, 731, 742
Boundary of lands United States and Six Nations in 1789,	1	5, 10, 11
Boundary lands United States, and Wyandots, and other nations, 1789,	1	6, 7, 11
Boundary with Northern Indians in 1787.—Instructions for fixing,	1	9
Boundary with the Shawanese fixed in 1786,	1	11
Boundary of lands of the Creeks in Georgia in 1783, &c.—Relative to the,	2, 12	15, 17, 23, 81
Boundary lines are the great sources of Indian wars.—That disputes concerning,	2	53
Boundary between the Cherokees and United States in 1791, established by treaty,	19, 24	124, 203
Boundary between United States and the Creeks in 1791.—Measures for running,	19	125
Boundary of lands of the Senecas in 1791, as stated by their chiefs,	23	141
Boundary to be made with hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, by General St. Clair, should he subdue them in 1792,	23	172
Boundary line in 1791.—Disturbances excited amongst the Creeks to prevent running of the,	23	184, 197
Boundary lines of the Shawanese and other tribes northwest of the Ohio in 1792.—From Secretary of War concerning the,	29	234
Boundary line between the hostile tribes and the United States in 1792.—Information that the Indians would not make peace unless the Ohio river was made the,	29	243
Boundary line of Cherokees to be ascertained before campaign against the Northwestern Indians in 1792.—From Secretary of War directing,	29	245
Boundary line with Creeks be run in 1792.—Secretary of War insists that the,	29	246, 254, 75
Boundary line with the Creeks in 1792.—Differences with Georgia relative to,	29	258, 260
Boundary line fixed by treaties in 1792.—On subject of dissatisfaction of the Cherokees relative to,	29, 34	272, 325
Boundary line of Cherokees in 1792.—Governor Blount to Little Turkey relative to,	29	275
Boundary line with the Creeks deferred on account of their unsettled state in 1792,	29	296
Boundary line with Creeks in 1792.—Declaration of an officer of Georgia militia, that he would by force prevent the running of the,	29	305, 307
Boundary line between the United States and the Creeks in 1792.—Exertions of the Spaniards to prevent the running of the,	29	308
Boundary line between Cherokees and United States under treaty of Holston, and instructions to them in 1792.—Commissioners appointed to run and mark the,	34	326, 332
Boundary line between Cherokees and United States in 1792.—Change of opinion expressed by Little Turkey, chief, as to,	34	327
Boundary line between United States and their lands in 1792-3.—Difficulties raised by the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, concerning the,	38, 40, 49	337, 340, 349, 353, 356, 477
Boundaries of the Cherokee lands and hunting grounds in 1796.—Governor Blount's account of the,	41	431

	No.	Pages.
Boundary line between that State and the Creeks' country, as determined by treaties, &c.—Speech of the Governor of Georgia to the Creeks in 1794, relative to the,	52	496
Boundary line, and on lands belonging to the Creek Indians, in 1794.—Proceedings of the Governor and Judiciary of Georgia for removal of lawless settlers within the,	52	497, 498
Boundary of lands ceded to Pennsylvania by the Six Nations of Indians by deed in January, 1789,	52	509
Boundary between lands of the Senecas or Six Nations of Indians and the United States in 1794,	58	545
Boundary line between the United States and the late hostile Northwestern Indians, established by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795,	67	562
Boundary lines fixed by treaty at Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796, with the Creek Indians,	72	586
Boundary line between United States and Spanish province of Florida shall be marked, notice shall be given to the Creeks, and two chiefs and twenty hunters of their tribe employed to accompany the commissioners.—Engagement with the Creeks by treaty in 1796, that whenever the,	72	587
Boundary line between the Creeks and Georgia.—Discussion at the treaty of Coleraine in 1796, concerning the,	72	602, '3, '6
Boundary line and lands in dispute between the Cherokee Indians and North Carolina, and report of a committee of the Senate in 1797, relative to the,	75	623
Boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee Indians.—Report from the Secretary of War to House of Representatives in 1798, with documents relating to difficulties in settling the,	79	628
Boundary line with the Cherokees in 1798.—Treaty near Tellico, settling the,	85	637
Boundary line with the Cherokees in 1798.—Instructions to commissioners for fixing the,	86	639
Boundary lines with the Cherokees in 1801.—Instructions to the commissioners for fixing the,	92	649
Boundary lines with the Creeks in 1801.—Instructions to commissioners for fixing,	92	651
Boundary line with the Choctaws, established by treaty in 1801.—The,	96	658
Boundary line with the Creeks, established by treaty in 1802.—The,	99	669
Boundary line with the Choctaws, established by treaty in 1801 and 1803.—The,	100, '4	681, 688
Boundary lines between North Carolina and the Cherokees; between the Natchez territory and the Choctaws; the line to the tract of land on the Wabash, including Vincennes; the lines around the two tracts between the Wabash and the Miami, including Fort Wayne; and on subject of marking the boundaries with the Indians generally.—From the Secretary of War in 1803, relating to the,	101	683
Boundary of lands ceded to the United States by the Kaskaskia Indians in the Illinois country, declared by treaty in 1803,	104	687
Boundaries with the Delawares, Shawanese, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Kickapoos, Eel river, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, established by treaty on June 7, 1803,	104	688
Boundaries with the Delawares, established by treaty of August 18, 1804, and confirmed by treaty with the Piankeshaws on August 22, 1804,	104	689, 690
Boundaries of a tract of land in Georgia ceded by the Creeks in treaty of 1804,	106	691
Boundaries of a tract of country ceded by the Sacs and Foxes in treaty of 1804,	107	693
Boundaries between the United States and the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanese and Pattawatamie Indians, established by treaty of 1805,	108	695
Boundaries to be run and established with the Chickasaws by treaty of 1805,	108	697
Boundaries of a tract of country ceded by the Creeks in treaty of 1804,	108	698
Boundaries of land ceded by the Cherokees, and settlement of line between them and the Chickasaws, in treaty of 1806,	111, 121	704, 753
Boundaries of a tract of land ceded by the Piankeshaws by treaty in 1805,	112	704
Boundaries of a tract of land ceded by the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot and Pattawatamie Indians by treaty in 1807,	116	746
Boundaries of a tract of land ceded by the Choctaws by treaty in 1805,	117	749
Boundaries of land adjacent to the Wabash ceded by the Delaware, Pattawatamie, Miami and Eel river tribes, by treaty in 1809,	126	761
Boundaries of land ceded by the Osages in treaty of 1808,	128	763
Boundaries with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Miamies, as they existed previous to the war, should said tribes remain faithful to them.—The United States engage by treaty of 1814 to confirm the,	139	826
Boundaries of lands ceded to the United States, &c. by any particular tribes, to which reference has not been made under this head. (See <i>Treaty, or name of the tribe.</i>)	37	337
Bowen, of murder of people of Georgia by the Cherokees, in 1792.—Testimony of Owen T.,	23, 29	184, 197, 246
Bowles to McGillivray, as chief of the Creeks, and disturbances caused thereby, in 1792.—Relative to opposition of a certain Mr.	29	264
Bowles said to be an emissary of the British, to influence the southern Indians against United States in 1792.—Relative to proceedings of,	29	295, '6, '9
Bowles among the Creeks; his character and his capture by the Spaniards, in 1792.—Disturbances caused by,	29	304
Bowles, an alleged prisoner, &c. in 1792.—Suspicious conduct of the Spaniards concerning,	92	651
Bowles among the Creeks, in 1801.—Instructions from Secretary of War to counteract the mischievous policy and actions of,	40	361
Boyd, of United States army, under General Wayne, killed in battle with the Indians, 17th October, 1793.—Ensign,	52	523
Bradford, Attorney General United States, on the constitutionality of an act of Pennsylvania for raising four companies of troops for defence of the port of Philadelphia, and the frontiers of that State, from Indian depredations, in 1794.—Opinion of William,	110	702
Bradley, and others, directors of the Connecticut Land Company, in 1804, '5, requesting the President to appoint a commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandot, and other tribes, to enable that company to obtain cession of certain lands from them.—From Philip P.	23	166
Brandt, a Seneca chief, be conciliated, and his influence gained.—Desire expressed by Secretary of War, that the good will of Captain Joseph,	29	228, 230
Brandt, to conciliate his friendship, and inviting him to the seat of Government, in 1792.—From Secretary of War to Captain Joseph,	29	236, 244, '5
Brandt, to conciliate the hostile Indians, and letters from him, in 1792.—From Secretary of War to Captain Joseph,	49	478
Brandt, a Seneca chief of the Six Nations, in council, in 1793.—Speech of Captain,	54	526
Brandt, and his connexion with British officers and agents, to prevent the hostile Indians from making peace with the United States, in 1794.—Evidence of the hostility of Captain,	82	636
Brandt, deputy from the Mohawk Indians at treaty with United States commissioner, to enable New York, in 1797, to extinguish the title of said Indians to all lands therein.—Captain Joseph,	42	469
Brenton, with one hundred and twenty-five Georgia militia, against the orders of his commanding officer, marched to attack a Creek village, and were repulsed by sixteen Indians and four negroes, at a fording place on Flint river, in 1793.—Major,	52	491
British.—(See <i>Great Britain.</i>)	34	329
Brock, United States light infantry, in battle, 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain,	98	666
Broken Arrow, town of the Creeks, and particularly of the chief Talotiskee, in 1792.—Hostility of Indians of the,	41	374
Bronson, and others, in New York, at treaty held by United States commissioner, in 1802.—Land sold and conveyed by the Seneca Indians, to Isaac,		
Brown, of the murders and robbery at Trader's Hill, Georgia, in 1793.—Evidence of Robert,		

	No.	Pages.
Brown, superintendent of Great Britain among the four southern nations of Indians, and his agency in exciting them against the United States in the revolutionary war.—Concerning a Colonel,	41	382, 458
Brown, and others, chiefs of the Chickasaws, relative to war with the Creeks, and claiming assistance from the United States, in 1793.—Speech from John and Thomas,	41	442, 456
Brown, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Moses,	41	456
Brown, British ambassador, to the Creeks, in 1794.—Relative to Colonel,	52	497
Brown, killed by the Indians, in 1795.—John,	62	556
Bryan, and another man, near Nashville, in 1792.—Attack of fifteen Indians on the house of, and their repulse by, Mr.	34	332
Bryant, interpreter to the Creek Indians at treaty of Coleraine, in 1776.—Langly,	72	597
Buchanan's block house, defended by fifteen men, in 1792.—Repulse of six or seven hundred Indians, at	29, 34	294, 331
Buckshunubbe, a Choctaw, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,	96	661
Buford, relative to movements of Kentucky militia against the Cherokee Indians, in 1793.—Information from Colonel,	41	448
Bukongehelas, or Puckoncheluh, a Delaware chief in council, in 1793.—Speech of,	49	477
Bukongehelas, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	564, 582
Bunbury, of the British army, in refusing to permit a vessel to convey the commissioners of the United States to Miami, &c. in 1793.—Suspicious conduct of Captain,	40	355
Bunbury, and other British officers, present at council between officers United States and the Six Nations of Indians, in 1793.—Captain,	49	478
Burbeck, of the army, in 1802.—Post or station of Colonel,	100	683
Burgess, a foreign trader, to rob an American trader, and commit murders, and his assertion that the Spaniards were the instigators, in 1793.—Information that the Indians were set on by James,	41	378, 389
Burgestown, as hostages, on account of murders and robbery by Indians from that place, in 1793.—The Creeks promise to deliver up two Indians from,	41	384
Burgess, interpreter to the Creeks at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—James,	72	597
Busti, agent or attorney of the Holland Land Company, to the Secretary of State, in 1801; that he was desirous, as such, to reconvey to the Seneca Indians certain lands, &c.—From Paul,	94	655
Busti, agent, &c. relative to an exchange of land with the Seneca Indians, in 1802.—From Paul,	98	667
Butler, commissioner for treating with the Indians, in 1784, '5.—Richard,	1	10, 11
Butler, in raising troops in Maryland and Virginia for St. Clair's campaign, in 1791.—Agency of General Richard,	23	175
Butler, second in command in army under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Orders, &c. to General Richard,	23	175
Butler, to retire with the levies or militia at close of St. Clair's campaign, in 1791.—Major General Richard,	23	184
Butler, for raising, organizing, and commissioning officers for levies in Maryland and Virginia, in 1791.—Instructions to Major General Richard,	23	184
Butler, British superintendent of Indian affairs at Niagara, Upper Canada, with the Six Nations and their confederates, in 1793.—Council held by J. Chapin, superintendent United States, and Colonel John,	49	477
Butler, and others, to treat with the Cherokee Indians in 1798.—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas,	86	640
Byram's station, in 1793.—Information that a party of Cherokees were out for depredations on the frontiers, to retaliate for the Buck and Black Fish killed at,	41	437
C.		
Caddoques, or Caddadoquis, in 1805, and tradition, that from a family of this tribe saved from the deluge, all the Indians of America sprung.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	721
Caffrey, and child, taken by the Creeks, and treated as slaves, and after two years' captivity, purchased by a trader, and restored to Nashville, &c. in 1794; her child remaining in captivity.—A Mrs.,	41, 81	432, 634
Cahokia tribe.—(See <i>Kaskaskias</i> .)		
Caldwell, with a company of Detroit militia volunteers, was in battle against United States, 20th August, 1794.—Information that Captain,	52	495
Call, of United States Army, in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, relative to conduct of Major,	29	305
Calumet of peace used in council between Major General Anthony Wayne and the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—The,	67	564
Campaigns.—(See <i>Army</i> .)		
Campbell, an old British trader among the Lower Cherokees, in 1793.—Inquiries concerning Alexander,	41	434
Campbell, wounded by the Indians, in 1793.—William,	41	466
Campbell, commander of the regular cavalry, who fell in battle with the British and Indians on 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry and good conduct of Captain Robert M.	52	491
Campbell, commanding the British garrison Fort Miami, in 1794, and General Wayne, whose army had beaten the British and Indians, and was then lying near to said garrison.—Correspondence between Major William,	52	493
Campbell, of Southwestern territory, appointed commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1791.—Judge,	79	629
Campbell, Judge, &c. appointed by Governor Blount commissioner for running the Cherokee line, in 1792.—David,	34, 79	326, 630
Canadians had joined the Indians against the United States, in 1791.—Information that a number of,	23	196
Canada, had been invited, and had attended a council at the Miami, in 1792.—Information that the Indians called the "Seven Castles," in,	29	235, '8, 243
Canadians were in the battle of 20th August, 1794, against the United States.—Evidence that the British and,	52	495
Cances, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	722
Cannasauga, a Cherokee town, at attack on Buchanan's station.—Warriors from,	34	331
Cantrill, for compensation for services in militia of Southwestern territory, under Major Ore, in 1794.—Adverse report from Secretary of War, on petition of Stephen,	81	632
Capitulation of the Creeks, in 1814.—Articles of, (see <i>Treaties</i>),	139	826
Capitulation offered the conquered Creeks by General Pinckney, in 1814.—Statement by Major General Andrew Jackson, that his powers did not extend to embrace the terms of,	139	857
Captives.—(See <i>Prisoners</i> .)		
Carankouas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	722
Carey be appointed interpreter, in 1792.—Desire of the Cherokees that James,	29	245
Carey, one of the interpreters of the Cherokees, concerning affairs of and with said nation, in 1792, '3.—Confidential information given by James,	34, 41	327, 436
Carnes, a representative in Congress from Georgia, to the President of the United States, in 1795, making application agreeably to act of the Legislature of that State, for a treaty to be held with the Creeks for the relinquishment of their title to certain lands, &c.—From Thomas P.,	66	560
Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to a Cherokee Indian, in 1792.—Passport from Baron de,	29	288
Carondelet, Spanish Governor of Louisiana, to the Cherokees, advising them to keep peace with the United States, in 1793.—Relative to a letter from Baron de,	41	454
Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to the Cherokees, in 1794, advising them to keep peace with the United States, and the King of Spain would protect them in the possession of their lands.—From the Baron de,	55	540
Carmichael, of the inhuman murder of friendly Cherokees, by Captain John Beard and his company, in 1793.—Statement of Daniel,	41	459
Carter, of Southwestern territory, appointed commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1791, '2.—Colonel Langdon,	34, 79	326, 629
Cashin, an Indian trader, having a store on Setilla, in 1792.—Mr.,	41	419

	No.	Pages.
Cass, commissioner to make a treaty with the Northwestern Indians in 1814.—Instructions to Lewis,	139	827
Cassedy, acting secretary at treaty with the Creeks, in 1814.—Charles,	139	837
Castanahas in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of,	113	716
Castleman killed, and Hans Castleman wounded, by the Indians in 1793.—Jacob, William, and Joseph,	41	466
Castleman, with four others, penetrated into the Indian country to take satisfaction for the murder of his relations, and their attack upon upwards of forty, and after killing several, made good their retreat in 1793.—Statement from General Robertson that Abraham,	41	467
Catakas in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of,	113	716
Catholic priest, and building of a church, for the Kaskaskia Indians in 1803.—Provision made by treaty towards the support of a,	104	687
“Cats Eyes,” a Shawanee chief, to commissioners for treating with the hostile Indians, in 1793.—Speech of,	40	349
Catanahaws in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of,	113	719
Cavalry were organized by Lower Cherokees in 1793.—Information that three troops of,	41	434
Caveat's or Cavet's family massacred by the Indians in 1793, except a little boy saved by John Watts, and given to the Creeks, who was killed by a Creek warrior with a tomahawk three days after his arrival at their towns.—Mr.,	41, 42, 81	458, 468, 634
Caynawagas, promised to use his influence with the hostile Indians to make peace in 1792.—Colonel Lewis, of the,	29	235
Cuyugas, Cayogas, or Cuyahogas.—(See <i>Six Nations</i> .)		
Cayugas to lease lands, the pre-emption right being in New York in 1791.—Desires of the,	23	169
Cayugas as one of the “Five Nations” and “Four Nations,” party to a deed for land to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,	25	210, 211
Cayugas, relative to reservation of land in New York, in 1792.—Discontents of the,	29	237
Cayugas in 1792.—Disaffection and reconciliation of the Fish Carrier Chief of the,	29	241
Cayugas and others, (the Six Nations) to Pennsylvania, for land including Presque Isle, &c. in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Cayuga Indians in their treaty with New York.—The United States in 1794, acknowledge the lands reserved to the,	58	545
Census of Indians in the United States in 1789.—Estimated,	2	13
Census of Southern Indians in 1785-9.—Estimate by United States commissioners of the,	2, 9	39, 78
Census, or population of the Choctaw nation in 1801.—Statement of the numbers,	96	659
Census or population of the Grand Osage Indians, by Lewis and Clarke, in 1805,	113	707
Ceremony used in council of peace by the confederated Northwestern Indians at treaty with Major General A. Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795,	67	564
Ceremony used in conference or treaty by the Creek Indians at treaty with the United States' commissioners at Fort Wilkinson, in 1802,	99	672
Cessna, killed and scalped by the Indians near Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1794.—Miss Catharine,	52	499
Chactaos in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	725
Chambers, killed by the Indians in Mero district, Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Mr.,	55	430
Champion, agent of the Connecticut Land Company, &c. in 1805.—Treaty by Henry,	108	696
Chasuanos or Shawanese, to dispose them to peace in 1790.—Message to the,	14	93
(See <i>Shawanese</i> .)		
Chapin, as deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations, in 1792.—Appointment and instructions to General Israel,	29	231
Chapin, deputy temporary agent, on discretion and economy in expenses of Indian department in 1792.—From Secretary of War to General I.,	29	237
Chapin, deputy temporary agent in 1792, relative to a council with the friendly Indians for conciliation of hostile tribes.—From General Israel,	29	241
Chapin, agent, &c. engaged to accompany commissioners to treat with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—General,	40	348
Chapin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Northern Department United States, and John Butler, British Superintendent with the Six Nations of Indians and their confederates in 1794.—Proceedings in council between Israel,	49	477
Chapin, with the Six Nations, Major Littlehales, Captain Bunbury, and other officers of the British Indian Department in Upper Canada, being present, in 1794.—Proceedings in council between Israel,	49	479
Chapin to Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, and hostile influence of the British officers, had altered the friendly dispositions of the Six Nations to the United States; that the frontier people of New York were greatly alarmed; that he had delivered the presents of clothing, &c. to the said Indians.—From Israel,	49	480
Chapin, agent, &c. with the Six Nations, to the Secretary of War, with proceedings of a council with that nation, showing their opposition to the settlement of Presque Isle by Pennsylvania, in 1794.—From General Israel,	52	520
Chapin, United States Indian agent, by the Oneida Indians, in 1798.—Donation of land to Israel,	87	643
Character, as enemies, in 1792.—Colonel Robert Anderson's opinion of the Indian,	29	317
Character of the Indians.—Governor Blount's opinion of the craftiness, and duplicity, and general,	41	432, 436
Character and fidelity of several Cherokee Indians, as <i>personal friends</i> while in their power, and under their protection.—Statement of John McKee, relative to the,	41	444
Character of the “White Lieutenant,” a chief of the Creeks, stating that he possessed nothing of the Indian but the name.—“He is a virtuous good man, and his friendship to our country is not equalled by any in this land.”—From J. Seagrove, agent, on the,	44	471
Charley, and other chiefs of the Northwestern Indians in council, in 1814.—Speeches of Captain,	139	830
Chelaws, Lower town of the Creeks, in 1792.—Friendly letter from John Kinnard, chief of the,	29	313
Cherokees, and other Indians, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Cherokees, in 1789.—Relative to affairs between Virginia and the,	2	19
Cherokees, in 1787, '8, '9.—Hostilities between North Carolina and the,	2, 4	26, 28, 29, 52, 54
Cherokees, by people from North Carolina, in 1788.—Murders of the,	2	28, 48
Cherokees, their strength, &c. in 1789.—Affairs with the,	2, 9	38, 79
Cherokees, in 1788.—Negotiations for a treaty with the,	2	45
Cherokees, by frontier people, from 1785 to 1790.—Violation of treaty of Hopewell with the,	2, 4	52, 54, 83
Cherokees, invoking the protection of the United States, in 1789.—Memorial and talk of,	13	
Cherokees, concerning their differences with North Carolina, in 1789.—Message from commissioner of United States to the,	4	56
Cherokees, and protection guaranteed to them by treaty of Hopewell.—Relative to violation of rights of,	9	69
Cherokees, and their lands claimed by Georgia, in 1791.—Affairs with the,	13	83
Cherokees, on banks of the Holston, on 2d July, 1791.—Treaty with the,	16	112
Cherokees, in 1791.—Report of committee of Senate, on treaty with the,	19	124
Cherokees, on 2d July, 1791.—Information that a treaty had been concluded with the,	21	135
Cherokees, in 1791.—Hostilities of remnants of the,	23	181
Cherokees, in 1791.—Provision for civilizing the,	23	197
Cherokees, increasing their annuity to \$1,500, in 1792.—Conference and separate article of treaty with the,	12, 18	82, 125
Cherokees, and other Southern tribes, in 1792.—Conciliatory measures toward, dispositions and causes of hostility of the,	24	203
	29	225

	No.	Pages.
Cherokees be run before campaign against Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Secretary of War directs that boundary line of the,	29	245
Cherokees to join the army against hostile Indians, in 1792.—Desire of Secretary of War to engage the,	29	245
Cherokees apply for an agent to reside among them, in 1792,	29	245
Cherokees, in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor Blount, relative to hostilities of parties of Creeks and,	29	258
Cherokees, &c. had declared war against the United States, in 1792.—Governor Blount informs the Secretary of War that the Lower,	29	261, 275, '6
Cherokees, or Chickamaga towns, and evidences of their hostility, in 1792.—Description of five,	29	264
Cherokees, in 1792.—Report from Governor Blount, of conference with, and address to, the,	29	267
Cherokees, in 1792.—Murders and cruel treatment of prisoners by Creeks and,	29	268, 269, 270, 274
Cherokees, in 1792, on affairs with United States.—Journal of a grand council of,	29	271
Cherokees, relative to boundary line fixed by treaties, and running said line, in 1792.—Dissatisfaction of the,	29	272
Cherokees, of Lower towns, had dispersed, in 1792.—Information that hostile,	29	279, 280
Cherokees to the United States, through Spanish influence, in 1792.—Disaffection of certain chiefs of the,	29	291
Cherokees, in 1792.—From General Pickens, and Colonel R. Anderson, of South Carolina, on prospect of hostilities with the,	29	317
Cherokees, to Richard Henderson & Co. of lands on Cumberland river, and in what is now Kentucky, in 1792.—Concerning sale by,	34	325
Cherokees never had a well founded claim to lands lying on Cumberland river.—Proof that the,	34	326
Cherokees, under treaty of Holston.—Concerning boundary line with the,	34	326
Cherokees, in 1792.—Proceedings of Governor of Georgia, to bring to justice the frontier people who murdered certain,	35	333
Cherokees, in 1792.—From Governor of Georgia, relative to the murder of eight whites by the,	37	336
Cherokees in council with hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793, to negotiate upon a peace,	40	350
Cherokees, as parties with the hostile Northwestern Indians, to make peace with United States, unless the river Ohio be made the boundary line, in 1793.—Refusal of the,	40	357
Cherokees, in 1793.—Unlawful attack by people of the Southwestern territory upon, and murder of, friendly, Cherokees send the bloody club to the Creeks, inviting them to join in hostility to the United States, in 1793.—The,	41	361, 363
Cherokees, also, on the subject of defensive and offensive measures against the hostile part; and the violent conduct of the frontier people against the peaceable part of that tribe; that friendly Indians had been fired upon near the Governor's house, attacked and murdered in their own town by the unlawful whites, &c. &c. in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Governor Blount, to settle differences with the,	41	430, 431
Cherokees to lands on Cumberland river, in the Southwestern territory, and proofs from treaties and circumstances of their having no just right to them, but of their belonging to the Chickasaws.—From Governor Blount, in 1793, stating the extent of the former hunting grounds of the Cherokees; lands ceded by them to certain States, to satisfy right of conquest, and present claims of the,	41	431
Cherokees, in 1782.—Statement that the Chickamaugas laid the foundation of the Five Lower towns of the, Cherokees and Creeks, and permitted to return home, in 1793.—Captain Handy, of the militia, taken prisoner by the,	41	432
Cherokees had organized three troops of horse, in 1793, armed with swords and pistols, &c.—Information that the,	41	434
Cherokees, in 1793.—A proclamation and proceedings of the Governor of the Southwestern territory, to prevent the lawless people of that territory from committing acts of hostility against the,	41	435
Cherokees were proceeding to commit depredations on the frontiers, in 1793, from the following towns, viz: Running-water, Long Island Village, Look-out Mountain, Will's town, Toquo, Hiwassee, Chillhowee, Coosawattee, Hightower, Salico, Long Swamp, or Newtown, Nickajack, Turnip Mountain, Estangula, Turkey's town, Sally-quah, and Coosawaytah.—Information that parties of,	41	437, 444
Cherokees going to join the Northern nations in war against United States, in 1793.—Parties of,	41	437
Cherokees had been in battle with the Northwestern Indians against the United States.—Proof that the,	41	439
Cherokees were friendly to the Chickasaws, and opposed to the Creeks, in 1793.—Statement from a chief, The Glass, that the,	41	451
Cherokees, advising them to keep peace, inviting them to Philadelphia, and denouncing the hostile Creeks; and talk from Little Turkey, Watts, and others, to Governor Blount, that the Cherokees in council had determined to keep peace with the United States, inviting trade from United States; that the Creeks had taken the war hatchet from the Northwestern Indians; but they had not, &c. in 1793.—Speech, a letter from Governor Blount to the,	41	457
Cherokee Indians, and William Rosebury, a white man, at Hanging Maw's town, by Captain John Beard, and company of militia of the Southwestern territory, contrary to express orders, and in violation of the treaty of Holston, &c. in 1793.—Inhuman murder of Scantee, Fool Charley, Hanging Maw's wife, daughter of Kittakiska, and other,	41	363, 430, 431, 459
Cherokees murdered as above mentioned, in 1793.—Speeches from Hanging Maw and Double Head, to acting Governor of Southwestern territory, demanding satisfaction, &c. for the,	41	460
Cherokees had determined to wait to hear from the President before they took satisfaction for the murders committed by the militia at the Hanging Maw's town, in 1793.—Information that the,	41	460
Cherokees, their deputation to the Chickasaws, inviting them to join in a general war against the United States; that they had eaten the flesh of the "Virginians;" that they were about establishing station camps, to send out numerous small parties against the frontiers, &c. in 1793.—From General Robertson, relative to increased hostility of the,	41	465
Cherokees, commanded by John Watts and the Bloody Fellow, and their murders and horrid treatment of females and children, in 1793.—Invasion of Southwestern territory by upwards of one thousand Creeks and,	41	468, 474
Cherokees of the Upper towns are for peace, and the Lower towns, with John Watts and the Bloody Fellow, are for war, in 1793.—Information from John McKee, that the,	45	474
Cherokees, and other Southern tribes, in 1793.—Relative to proposed treaty at Walnut Hills, between the Spaniards and the,	45	466, 475
Cherokees, to 1794.—Statement from Secretary of War, of amount of money expended in presents to the, Cherokees on the frontiers, and authorizing the invasion of their country, to chastise the hostile towns.—Reports of committees of House of Representatives, in 1794, on subject of repelling the depredations of the,	47	476
Cherokees, and burning of Nickajack and Running-water, by rangers from Kentucky and Tennessee, under Major Ore, in 1794, and letter from General Robertson to John Watts, chief, offering peace to them, &c.—Expedition against the,	46, 48	475, 476
Cherokee towns, by General Logan, and a volunteer army from Kentucky; measures taken by Governor Blount to prevent them; information of it given to the Indians, that they might avoid the blow, &c. in 1794.—Intended invasion of the Lower,	55	529
Cherokees were desirous of peace, on account of the success of General Wayne against the hostile Northwestern Indians, and the destruction of their own towns by Major Ore, and recommends forming an alliance with them to chastise or destroy the Creeks, in 1794.—From Governor Blount, stating that the, Cherokee warriors, for the settlement of differences, and making peace, in 1794.—Conference between Governor Blount and John Watts, Scolacutta, or the Hanging Maw, and other chiefs, with four hundred, Cherokees, to John McKee, agent, professing his friendship, and declaring his readiness with his towns to support the arms of the United States, in 1794.—Speech of James Davidson, a chief of the Valley and Overhill towns of the,	55	531, 533
		535, 536
		536
	55	538

	No.	Pages.
Cherokees, advising them to keep peace with the United States, and the King of Spain would protect them in the possession of their lands, in 1794.—Talk from Baron Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to Ouletays and Tetinkee, chiefs of the,	55	540
Cherokees, it be stipulated, that in case any murders be committed by them, satisfaction be demanded from the towns where the murderers live, and if it be not given, it shall be taken.—Governor Blount advises that, in settling differences with the,	55	541
Cherokees, at Philadelphia, 26th June, 1794, confirming the treaties of Holston and Hopewell, and giving them an additional annuity of \$5,000.—Treaty made with the,	56	543
Cherokees and the United States, and stating that, if authorized, he could induce them to oppose the Creeks, and protect the frontiers.—From Governor Blount, in 1795, relative to prospects of peace with the,	62	556
Cherokees residing on the waters of Scioto, in Northwestern territory, to invite them to come into Greenville, and make peace with the United States, in 1795.—General Wayne sends Longhair, a principal Cherokee, to those,	67	582
Cherokees.—From Secretary of War to the Senate, in 1795, relative to trade with the,	68	583
Cherokees.—From the President to Congress, in 1795, relative to settlers under acts of Legislature of North Carolina, in violation of treaties of the United States upon lands of the,	69	584
Cherokee chief, for compensation for property destroyed by the militia of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Report of committee House Representatives, in 1797, on claim of widow of the Hanging Maw, a,	73	621
Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the Senate, in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by T. Glasgow & Co. on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783, '4, and lying in Tennessee; also, claimed by the,	75	623
Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1797, on a remonstrance of the Legislature of Tennessee, in favor of claimants in that State to lands under title from North Carolina, which had been guaranteed by the United States to the,	78	628
Cherokee Indians.—Report from the Secretary of War to House of Representatives, in 1798, with documents relative to the boundary line between the United States and the,	79	628
Cherokee Indians.—Message of President to Senate, in 1798, nominating commissioners to treat for certain lands with the,	80	631
Cherokee Indians, and instructions to commissioners for forming the same.—Message of President to Senate, in 1799, with treaty made near Tellico, with the,	85	637
Cherokees to cede any of their lands, or to permit roads through their country to Mississippi territory, in 1801.—Relative to refusal of the,	92, 95	648, 656
Cherokees, to obtain cession of lands, and permission to establish roads through their country.—Instructions to commissioners, in 1801, to treat with the,	92	649
Cherokees, in 1805, by which they cede a tract of country to the United States, grant permission to make two additional roads through their lands, &c.—Treaty with the,	108	697
Cherokees, in 1805, by which they agree to establishment of a road from Tellico to Tombigbee, through their country, and cede a section of land at Southwest point.—Treaty with the,	108	698
Cherokees, by which they cede a tract of land six miles square for the establishment of iron works, &c.—Treaty made at Hiwassee, 2d December, 1807, with the,	120	753
Cherokees agree to extend their line so as to comprehend all the waters of Elk river, in their cession to the United States.—From Return J. Meigs, agent, in 1807, stating that the,	121	754
Chesholm, and others, in treaty with the Cherokees, in 1806.—Reservation of land in favor of John D.,	111	704
Chickamagas, a part of the Cherokees, in 1792.—Disposition, &c. of the,	29, 41	255, 431
“Chickashas.”—Relative to the Kickapoos being at war with the,	14	93
Chickasaws in 1785-9.—Estimated number of,	2, 9	39, 79
Chickasaws in 1789.—Statement of Secretary of War on strength, condition, and affairs with,	2	48
Chickasaws, assuring them of friendship and protection of the Government, in 1789.—Message from Commissioners of the United States to,	9	69
Chickasaws, and their lands claimed by Georgia.—Affairs with,	16	112
Chickasaws to join the army against the hostile tribes in 1792.—Proposed conference with, and invitation to, the,	29	247, 248, 253
Chickasaws in 1792 to preserve peace.—Address to the,	29	266
Chickasaws and Choctaws, in 1792.—Proceedings in council with the,	29	284
Chickasaws in 1783, by which lands on the Cumberland were ceded to United States.—Relative to treaty with the,	34	326
Chickasaws in 1792, although surrounded by enemies of United States.—Friendship of the,	34	327
Chickasaws and Upper Creeks in 1793.—Information of a war between the,	41	363, 378, 384
Chickasaws to oppose the Creeks in 1793.—J. Seagrove states that a large body of white people had joined the,	41	408
Chickasaws in 1793.—From Secretary of War, that General Wayne had been directed to furnish arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. to the,	41	430
Chickasaws.—From Governor Blount in 1793, relative to claims of the Cherokees to lands on Cumberland, in the Southwestern territory, and proofs from treaties, and circumstances of their having no just claim to them, but of their belonging to the,	41	431
Chickasaws ceded the Cumberland lands to Virginia in 1782.—Statement that the,	41	432
Chickasaws and Creeks, and to furnishing the former with arms and other assistance to prosecute said war in 1793.—From Governor Blount, relative to cause of war between the,	41	441
Chickasaws to General Robertson, informing him of their war with the Creeks, and calling upon the United States for assistance in prosecuting that war in 1793.—Speech of the,	41	442, 456
Chickasaws, and opposed to the Creeks in 1793.—Statement of a chief that the Cherokees were friendly to the,	41	451
Chickasaws by General Robertson, agent, &c. in Southwestern territory in 1793.—Presents sent to the,	41	453
Chickasaw chiefs, on their way to Philadelphia, returned with Governor Blount on account of the fever there in 1793.—Piamingo, and other,	41	458
Chickasaws, notwithstanding the offers and influence of the Spanish officers, the proposals and threats of the Cherokee, and the war made against them by the Creeks, and that they had erected upwards of thirty forts to defend themselves against their enemies in 1793.—General Robertson states the steady friendship and fidelity of the,	41	465
Chickasaws and Creeks in 1793.—Cessation of hostilities, and peace restored between the,	41	466
Chickasaws, and other Southern tribes, in 1793.—Relative to proposed treaty at Walnut Hills, between the Spaniards and the,	45	466, 475
Chickasaws and others, to chastise or destroy the Creeks for their robberies and murders in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends an alliance with the,	55	536
Chickasaw chiefs and warriors had come prepared to join the United States in war against the Creeks, and had killed five who were on their way to murder and to steal horses.—From General Robertson in 1795, stating that about seventy,	62	556
Chickasaws.—From Secretary of War to the Senate in 1795, relative to trade with the,	68	583
Chickasaws, granting permission to United States to establish a road through their country to the Mississippi territory in 1801.—Treaty with,	92	648
Chickasaws, their advancement in civilization, agriculture, manufactures, &c. in 1801, and that their boast was, “they had never spilt the blood of a white man.”—Report from United States' Commissioners, relative to the character, dispositions, &c. of the,	92	651
Chickasaws in 1805, by which they cede a large tract of land to the United States, &c.—Treaty with the,	108	697

	No.	Pages.
Chickasaws.—From John Forbes, of the house of Panton, Leslie, & Co. in 1807, urging the Government to insist upon the payment of a debt due them by the,	117	751
Chilhowee, a Cherokee town, in 1792, by the frontier people in retaliation for the murder of young Gallas- pie.—Intended destruction of,	34	326
Chinnabee, Great Natchez warrior of the Creeks, in 1792.—Message of Secretary of War to,	29	248
Chinnubbee Mingo, King of the Chickasaws, by treaty of 1805.—An annuity of \$100 granted to,	108	697
Chippewas of 1789.—Treaty with the,	1, 3	6, 54
Chippewas, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Chippewas, of 1789.—Treaty with the,	1	11
Chippewas, and others, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech of Secretary of War to the,	29	230
Chippewas, one of the hostile tribes in 1792,	29	243
Chippewas, one of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in council at Miami, to negotiate a peace in 1793, and their refusal to make peace unless the Ohio river be made the boundary, &c.	40	350, 357
Chippewas, in council at Onondaga village, Buffalo creek, in 1793.—Speech of the,	49	477
Chippewas, and other Northwestern Indians at Greenville, August 3, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Chippewas, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Chippewas on the north side, and near the head of the Mississippi, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	718
Chippewas, and other tribes, to Governor Hull, in 1807.—Speeches by chiefs of the,	115	745
Chippewa, and other tribes, in 1807.—Treaty made with the,	116	747
Chippewa, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the,	125	757
Chisholm, to obtain prisoners from the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792.—Instructions to Captain John,	29	275
Choctaws in 1785-9.—Estimated number, character, &c. of,	2, 9	39, 79
Choctaws in 1789.—Statement of Secretary of War on strength, condition, and affairs with,	2	48
Choctaws, assuring them of friendship and protection of Government.—From Commissioners of the United States to,	9	70
Choctaws, and their lands claimed by Georgia, in 1791.—Affairs with,	16	112
Choctaws, to join the army against the hostile tribes, in 1792.—Proposed conference with, and invitation to, the,	29	247, '8, 253
Choctaws to preserve peace in 1792.—Address to the,	29	266
Choctaws prevented from attending a council through influence of a Spanish agent in 1792,	29	282
Choctaws and Chickasaws in 1792.—Proceedings in council with the,	29	284
Choctaws in 1792, although surrounded by enemies of United States.—Friendship of the,	34	327
Choctaws had joined the Chickasaws in war with the Creeks in 1793.—Statement that the,	41	378
Choctaws and Chickasaws with the Creeks, in 1793.—From General Robertson, relating to the war of,	41	441, 442
Choctaws agree to furnish four thousand warriors in 1793.—Information that, in the event of a general war between the United States and Southern Indians, the,	42	469
Choctaws and other Southern Nations in 1793.—Relative to proposed treaty at the Walnut Hills, between the Spaniards and the,	45	466, 475
Choctaws and others, to chastise or destroy the Creeks for their robberies and murders in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends an alliance with,	55	536
Choctaws.—From Secretary of War to Senate in 1795, relative to trade with the,	68	583
Choctaws under laws of the United States, to establish roads through their country to the Mississippi terri- tory, &c. in 1801.—Relative to proceedings to obtain permission from the,	92	648
Choctaws on 17th December, 1801, by which they acknowledge the right of the United States to a tract of land east of the Mississippi, and south of the Yazoo rivers, that had been ceded to the British Gov- ernment; and granting permission to make a road through their country, &c.—Proceedings and treaty with the,	96	658
Choctaws, giving an account of their population, character, and dispositions, and their desire to acquire in- formation in agriculture, &c. in 1801.—Report from United States' Commissioners for treating with the,	96	658
Choctaws in council with United States' Commissioners in 1801, relating to boundary line, road through their nations, improvement in agriculture, manufactures, &c.—Speeches of the,	96	661
Choctaws on 17th October, 1802, for ascertaining and marking boundary between them and the United States.—Treaty with the,	100	681
Choctaws on 31st August, 1803, designating the boundary of certain lands theretofore ceded by them, and confirming such cession.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Choctaws, agreeably to their request, to enable them to obtain money from the United States in exchange for certain lands, to pay a debt held against them by Panton, Leslie, and Company, in 1805.—In- structions to United States' Commissioners to hold a treaty with the,	109	700
Choctaws on the west of the Mississippi in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of a band of the,	113	725
Choctaws on 16th November, 1805, by which they cede a large tract of country on the Mississippi to United States, with certain reservations.—Treaty made with the,	117	749
Choctaws.—From John Forbes, of the house of Panton, Leslie, & Co. in 1806-7, urging the United States to insist upon the payment of a debt due them by the,	117	750
Choctaws in 1808, refuse to compromise by receiving money in satisfaction for one of their tribe murdered by a white man.—The,	123	755
Chota, a Cherokee town, had been out marauding.—J. Carey, interpreter, states that three warriors from, Chouteau, Indian agent and commissioner with the Great and Little Osages in 1810.—Instructions to, and treaty made by Peter,	34	329
Chouteau, U. S. agent, to thirty-thousand arpents of land on the south side of the Missouri, derived from the Indians, and sanctioned by the Spanish Government.—From M. Lewis, Governor, &c. to the President, relative to the claim of Peter,	128 '9	763, 765
Chouteau, agents for Indian affairs in territory of Louisiana, &c.—From M. Lewis, Governor, &c. relative to differences between General William Clark and Peter,	129	767
Christenoes, or Knistenaus, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	719
Christian, with an army from Virginia, had destroyed Cherokee towns, and taken part of their country.— Statement that Colonel,	41	431
Chulcoah, a Cherokee chief, in council in 1801.—Speech of,	95	657
Chyennes in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of,	113	715
Civilization of the Indians of North America.—From the Secretary of War in 1789, on subject of,	2	53
Civilization of the Creeks and Cherokees in 1790.—Provision for the,	12, 18	82, 125
Civilization of the Five Nations.—Provision for the,	28	225
"Civilization the only means of perpetuating the Indians on earth,"	29	235
Civilization, agriculture, manufactures, &c. in 1801.—Progress of the Chickasaws in,	92	651
Civilized tribe called "Manitoos."—Description of an un-,	23	196
Civilizing them.—Annuity of fifteen hundred dollars granted to the Five Nations for,	29	229
Civilizing the Indians generally.—(See <i>Instructions, Treaties, President, Secretary of War.</i>)—For measures, and provisions for,		
Claiborne, relative to establishment of trading houses on the Tombigbee, &c.—From Secretary of War in 1802, to ascertain the opinion of Governor,	100	682
Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana, in 1808, relative to donation of land to a small tribe of Alabama Indians, &c.—From William C. C.,	123	755
Claim of the widow of Hanging Maw, a Cherokee chief, for property destroyed by the militia of the South- western territory, in 1793.—Report of committee of House of Representatives in 1797, on the,	73	621

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

xv

	No.	Pages.
Claims for services.—(See <i>Militia</i> .)		
Clark, commissioner for treating with the Indians in 1795.—George,	1	11
Clark and his soldiers, secured to them by the United States against Indians' claim.—Reservation of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land to General,	40	341, 353
Clarke, commanding Fort Pitt, that Indians had refused to make peace, in 1793.—From commissioners to Colonel,	40	358
Clarke, relative to Indian hostilities in 1793.—From General Pickens to General,	41	369
Clarke, of supplies to the Chickasaws in 1793.—Relative to delivery by Lieutenant William,	41	467
Clarke, with a number of the militia of Georgia, against the Indians in 1794.—Movement of General,	50	482
Clarke, under a proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, and his release and discharge by the Justices of the Peace of Wilkes county in 1794.—Arrest of the late Major General Elijah,	52	495, 496
Clarke and his associates, from the lands belonging to the Creek Indians on the west side of Oconee river in 1794.—Relative to civil and military proceedings of Georgia, for the removal of General Elijah,	52	497, '98, '9
Clarke to his followers and subordinate garrisons to resist the authority of the United States and of the State of Georgia, in retaining the Indians' lands in 1794.—Orders and instructions from General Elijah,	52	501
Clarke's expedition up the Missouri and towards the Pacific ocean in 1805-6.—Report of Lewis and,	113	705
Clarke to Secretary of War in 1810, concerning a treaty made in 1808 with the Great and Little Osages, and affairs with the Indians in his jurisdiction.—From General William,	129	765
Clarke, agents for Indian affairs in territory of Louisiana, &c.—From M. Lewis, Governor, in 1808, relative to difference between Peter Chouteau and General William,	129	767
Clarke and his soldiers, reserved for them by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—A tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land assigned to General,	67	563
Clarke, at St. Louis, relative to hostilities of the Indians in 1811.—From General William,	135	797
Clay, at Savannah, in 1801.—Supplies for the Indians sent to Joseph,	92	651
Clear sky, an Onondaga chief, in council, in 1793.—Speeches of,	49	477, 481
Clements, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Two young men named,	41	440
Clinton, Governor of New York, relative to Six Nations in 1791.—Correspondence with George,	23	167
Clinton, of New York, relative to cession of land from the St. Regis and Oneida Indians to that State in 1801.—From Governor,	94, 97	655, 663
Clinton, Governor New York, to obtain cession of lands from the Seneca Indians.—Treaty held by United States commissioner in 1802, to enable George,	98	664
Clinton, Governor New York, to Secretary of War in 1802, with act of the Legislature relative to treaty with the Seneca Indians, cession of land for a Fort at Black Rock, &c.—From George,	98	667
Clinton, relative to the forms of a treaty at which land was ceded by the Seneca Indians to Oliver Phelps and others, in 1802.—From George Clinton, Governor of New York, to Gouverneur Morris and De Witt,	98	668
Clymer, of Pennsylvania, a Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1795.—George,	66	560
Cobb, commanding the fort at Point Peter, St. Mary's, Georgia, in 1796.—Lieutenant,	72	583
Cognawaga Indians, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—From the President to the Senate in 1796, nominating Jeremiah Wadsworth commissioner to treat with the,	70	585
Cognawaga tribe, with a chief of the St. Regis Indians, deputies on behalf of the Seven Nations of Canada, to enable the State of New York to purchase lands therein from said Indians.—Treaty held by United States commissioners in 1796, with Ohnawis, alias Good Stream, Tehalagwanegan, alias Thomas Williams, two chiefs of the,	72	616
Colbert, a Chickasaw, asking aid from the United States against the Creeks in 1793.—William,	41	456
Colbert, chiefs and warriors of the Chickasaws, in resenting the injuries done by the Creeks and Cherokees to themselves and the United States in 1794.—From General Robertson to Governor Blount, relative to the activity of William, George, and Levi,	55	539
Colbert, a Chickasaw chief, at conference between them and United States' commissioners in 1801.—Speech of Major,	92	652
Colbert, a Chickasaw chief, by treaty of 1805.—An allowance of one thousand dollars made to George,	108	697
Collins, whose father and mother were killed by the Indians, and Watts's answer in council, in 1795.—General Robertson demands from John Watts, chief of the Cherokees, the return of a girl named,	55	531, 537
Colours.—(See <i>Flag</i> .)		
Colt, superintendent of the Six Nations in 1794.—Mr.,	49	479
Comanches, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of Hietans, or,	113	723
Commission to Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, in 1790.—On subject of granting a military,	9	66
Commissioned as officers during the Revolutionary war.—On paying Indians,	18	123
Commissioner to treat with Northern Indians, in 1787, '8.—Instructions to, and letter from, A. St. Clair,	1	9, 10
Commissioners to treat with Northern Indians, in 1784.—Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee,	1	10
Commissioners to treat with Northern Indians, in 1785.—George Clarke, R. Butler, and A. Lee,	1	11
Commissioners to treat with Northern Indians, in 1786.—G. Clarke, R. Butler, and Samuel L. Parsons,	1	12
Commissioners to treat with Southern Indians, in 1789.—Relative to appointment of,	2	12, 33
Commissioners United States, to treat with Creeks, Cherokees, &c. in 1785.—Correspondence of Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlin McIntosh,	2	16, 17, 38
Commissioners to treat with Southern Indians, in 1789.—Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys,	9	65
Commissioners to treat with Southern Indians, in 1789.—Journal, report, &c. of the,	9	59
Commissioner to treat with Creeks, in 1790.—Henry Knox,	11	81
Commissioner to treat with the Wabash Indians, in 1789.—Governor Arthur St. Clair,	14	97
Commissioner to treat with the Six Nations of Indians disavowed, in 1791.—Proceedings of the,	23	169
Commissioner to treat with Cherokees, in 1791.—Governor W. Blount,	23	181
Commissioner to treat with Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Colonel Thomas Proctor, and his assistant, Captain Houdain,	23	145
Commissioner to treat with Six Nations, in 1791.—Colonel Timothy Pickering,	23	165
Commissioner to treat with Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Governor Arthur St. Clair,	23	171
Commissioner to treat with hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—(In case of an accident to him, suitable provision to be made for his family,) General Rufus Putnam,	29	235
Commissioner to treat with Indians.—Relative to powers conveyed in instructions to,	29	236
Commissioner sent to treat with them, in 1792.—The hostile Indians murder a,	29	237
Commissioners appointed by Governor Blount, to run the line with the Cherokees, in 1792.—Judge Campbell, Charles McClung, and John McKee, the two latter in places of General Smith and Colonel Carter,	34	326, 332
Commissioners appointed by United States, to treat for peace with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793, and their proceedings and correspondence.—Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering,	40	340, 361
Commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania, to lay out a town at Presque Isle, in 1794.—Messrs. Irvine, Elliott, and Gallatin,	52	503
Commissioners of Pennsylvania for treating with the Six Nations of Indians, to obtain by purchase the right of soil to a tract of country, including Presque Isle, &c. in 1789.—Richard Butler and John Gibson,	52	512
Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians, to obtain a cession of certain lands, agreeably to application from the State of Georgia.—Message from the President to the Senate, in 1795, nominating Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, as,	66	560
Commissioner, or Plenipotentiary of the United States.—Treaty of peace made at Greenville, in 1795, with the confederated tribes northwest of the Ohio, by Major General Anthony Wayne,	67	562

	No.	Pages.
Commissioner to treat with the Coghawaga Indians, or Seven Nations of Canada, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—From the President to the Senate, in 1796, nominating Jeremiah Wadsworth,	70	585
Commissioners of the United States and those of Georgia, at the treaty of Coleraine with the Creeks, in 1796, concerning the necessary arrangements, police, supplies, etiquette, &c.—Correspondence between the Commissioners for holding treaties with the Indians, of Secretaries for taking down minutes of proceedings.—Employment by,	72	590
Commissioner United States, to hold a treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796, to enable the State of New York to extinguish the title of those Indians to land in that State.—Proceedings of Abraham Ogden,	67, 72	582, 597
Commissioner to hold a treaty with the Seneca Indians, in 1797.—Message from President to Senate, nominating Isaac Smith as,	72	616
Commissioner during the recess of the Senate, (I. Smith having declined,) and had held a treaty with the Seneca Indians, to enable them to sell land to Robert Morris, in New York, in 1797.—Message of President, stating that Jeremiah Wadsworth had been appointed a,	76	626
Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1791.—Judge Campbell, Daniel Smith, Colonel Langdon Carter, appointed,	77	626
Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1792.—David Campbell, Charles McClung, and John McKee, appointed by Governor Blount as,	79	629
Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to certain parcels of lands.—Message from President to the Senate, in 1798, nominating Fisher Ames, Bushrod Washington, and Alfred Moore, as,	79	630
Commissioners to hold treaties with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, in 1801, to assure them of friendship and protection; to obtain cession of lands, and permission to make roads through their country to the Mississippi territory, and stating compensation to said commissioners.—Instructions to William R. Davie, Brigadier General James Wilkinson, and Benjamin Hawkins, as,	80	631
Commissioner as above, Andrew Pickens was appointed in his place, in 1801.—William R. Davie having declined acting as,	92	649
Commissioners to treat with the Creeks for the cession of land, &c. in 1801.—Instructions to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, as,	92	650
Commissioners for holding treaties with the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, in 1801.—Report and proceedings of the,	92, 96	651, 658
Commissioner for holding treaties with the St. Regis and Seneca Indians, in 1802, to enable the former to cede land to New York, and the latter to receive a reconveyance of land from the Holland Land Company.—Nomination of John Tayler as,	94	655
Commissioner for holding a treaty with Oneida Indians, in 1802, to enable them to cede land to New York, and to hold treaties with the Six Nations generally.—Nomination of John Tayler as,	97	663
Commissioner, with the Tuscarora Indians, at Raleigh, on 4th December, 1802, to enable North Carolina to extinguish their claims to lands.—Treaty held by William R. Davie, United States',	103	685
Commissioner of the United States with the Kaskaskia Indians, with the Delawares, Shawanese, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel river, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias; and a supplementary treaty with the Eel rivers, Wyandots, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Kickapoos.—Treaties made at Vincennes and Fort Wayne, in 1803, by William Henry Harrison,	104	687
Commissioner of the United States with the Choctaws, 1803.—Treaty of limits, &c. made by General James Wilkinson,	104	688
Commissioners United States for treating with the Creek Indians, in 1802, '3, and '4.—Instructions to General Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens; to General Wilkinson, B. Hawkins, and Robert Anderson; and to Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, aided by General David Meriwether, as,	106	692, 693
Commissioner United States, with the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, and Delaware, Shawanese, and Pattawatamie Indians, in 1805.—Treaties made by Charles Jouett,	108	696
Commissioner United States, with the Delaware, Pattawatamie, Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes, in 1805.—Treaty made by William Henry Harrison,	108	696
Commissioners United States, with the Chickasaws, in 1805.—Treaty made by James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore,	108	697
Commissioners United States, with the Cherokees, in 1805.—Treaties made by Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith,	108	697
Commissioner United States, with the Creeks, in 1805.—Treaty made by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, as,	108	698
Commissioner United States, with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamie nations, in 1807.—Treaty made by William Hull, Governor of Michigan, and,	116	747
Commissioners United States, with the Choctaws, in 1805.—Treaty made by James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore,	117	749
Commissioner United States, with the Cherokees, in 1807.—Treaty by Return J. Meigs, as,	120	753
Commissioner United States, with the Sioux, in 1805.—Articles of agreement entered into by Z. M. Pike, 1st Lieutenant United States' Army, and agent, or,	121	754
Commissioner United States, with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pattawatamie, Wyandot, and Shawanee Indians, in 1807.—Treaty by William Hull,	125	757
Commissioner United States, with the Delaware, Pattawatamie, Miami, and Eel river tribes, in 1809.—Treaty by William H. Harrison,	126	761
Commissioner United States, with the Wea tribe, in 1809.—Treaty by Wm. H. Harrison,	126	762
Commissioner United States, with the Kickapoos, in 1809.—Treaty by Wm. H. Harrison,	127	762
Commissioner United States, with the Great and Little Osages, in 1810.—Treaty by Peter Chouteau,	128	763
Commissioners by whom treaties with the several Indian tribes were concluded, from 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813.—Index, or table, showing the names of the,	139	816
Commissioners United States, and treaty made by them with the Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1814.—Instructions to Wm. H. Harrison, Lewis Cass, and Isaac Shelby,	139	826
Commissioner United States, in 1814.—Treaty, or articles of agreement and capitulation of the Creeks, to Major General Andrew Jackson, as,	139	826
Commissioners United States for treating with the Northwestern Indians, in 1814.—James Dill, Secretary to the,	139	836
Commissioners United States for treating with the Creeks, in 1814.—Instructions to Major General Pinckney and Colonel Hawkins, as,	139	836
Commissions to Indians.—Relative to issuing "a sort of Military,"	2, 4	54, 55
Commissions for officers. (See <i>Army, Militia</i> .)		
Committee of Senate, in 1791, on treaty with Cherokees.—Report of Mr. Hawkins, from,	21	135
Committee of Senate, in 1789, on subject of ratifying Indian Treaties, &c.—Report of Mr. Carroll, from,	7	59
Committee of Senate, on treaty of Fort Harmar, in 1789.—Report of,	3	54
Committee of Senate, in 1792, on speeches of Cornplanter, a chief of the Senecas, relative to lands, &c.—Report of Mr. Butler, from,	25	206
Committee of the House of Representatives, on the measures necessary to terminate hostilities on the Southwestern frontiers, between the Indians and frontier people, in 1794.—Report of Mr. Pickens, from,	46	475
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1794, on subject of protecting the citizens of the territory south of the river Ohio, by empowering the Governor to call out any part of the militia, by establishing military posts for permanent security, and by employing troops of horse in ranging between those posts.—Report of Mr. Carnes, from,	48	476
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1794, on the expediency of investing \$100,000, and appointment of agents for the support of trade with the Indians on the part of the United States, and the preservation of peace thereby.—Report of Mr. Parker, from,	53	524

	No.	Pages.
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1795, condemning the acts of Georgia for appropriating and selling the Indians' lands, and recommending to the President to use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the infraction of treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of Mr. Nicholas, from,	63	558
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1795, on measures for punishing any persons found in arms on any lands westward of the lines established by treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of Mr. Sedgwick, from,	64	558
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1797, on petition from the widow of Scolacutta, or Hanging Maw, a friendly Cherokee chief, for compensation for property destroyed by the militia of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Report of Mr. Dwight Foster, from,	73	621
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1797, on claim of Hugh Lawson White, for compensation for services in the militia of the Southwestern territory, under General Sevier, in 1793, there being an objection to the allowance of the claim by the Executive, on account of the invasion of the Indian country by the said militia.—Report of Mr. Andrew Jackson, from,	74	621
Committee of the Senate, in 1797, upon subject of lands claimed by T. Glasgow & Co. on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783, '4, and lying within the State of Tennessee, also claimed by the Indians.—Report of Mr. Hillhouse, from,	75	623
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1797, on the remonstrance of Tennessee in favor of settlers on lands in that State under titles derived from North Carolina, which lands had been guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians, in treaties by the United States.—Report of Mr. Pinckney, from,	78	628
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1798, on the remonstrance of the Legislature of Georgia, concerning lands in Tallassee country, ceded to that State by the Creek Indians, and afterwards by the United States granted to the Creeks.—Report of Mr. Pinckney, from,	84	637
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1800, on the subject of trade with the Indians, establishment of trading houses, &c.—Report of Mr. Claiborne, from,	88	643
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1800, on the estimates for the Indian Department.—Report of Mr. Harper, from,	89	644
Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1801, on expediency of continuing the trade with the Indians and the trading houses in Tennessee and Georgia.—Report of Mr. Claiborne, from,	90	646
Committee of the Senate, in 1808, on confirming articles of agreement or treaty with the Sioux, and proposing to amend it by inserting an allowance of \$2,000 as a consideration for lands voluntarily ceded thereby.—Report of Mr. Mitchell, from,	122	755
Committee of the Senate, in 1810, communicating general information concerning the Indian trading houses established by the Government, and the agents and their emoluments, &c.—Report of Mr. Anderson, from,	130	767
Committee of the House of Representatives, on 13th June, 1812, concerning the evidence of the agency of the subjects and officers of Great Britain, in exciting the Northwestern tribes to hostilities against the United States, the evidence of such hostility, and the orders for the campaign by the army under General Harrison.—Report of Mr. McKee, from,	135	797
Concee Indians, in 1805.—Dr. Sibley's account of the residence of the,	113	730
Conchattas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	724
Confederation of the Indians northwest of Ohio, &c. in 1791.—Efforts of Captain Brandt to effect a,	23	168
Confederation, or combination of the Northern and Southern Indians, in hostilities against United States, in 1791.—Probability of a,	23	198
Confederation of all the tribes.—Instructions, in 1793, to form separate treaties with the several nations, avoiding to confirm the idea of a union, or,	40	341
Confederation of all the Southern tribes may be dreaded, in 1793.—The Secretary of War states that a,	41	365
Confederation of all the Indians in the United States, and asserting their entire independence of all other nations.—Speech of Captain Brandt, chief of the Six Nations, in 1794, declaring the,	49	481
Conference. (See <i>Council, Negotiation, Treaties, &c.</i>)		
Conference with, and address to, the Cherokees, in 1792.—By Governor Blount,	29	267
Conference between Governor Blount and John Watts, Hanging Maw, Double Head, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, to settle differences, &c. in 1793,	41	447
Conference between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Shawanese, at the Walnut Hills, in 1793.—Proposed council, or,	45	475
Conference between Governor Blount and John Watts, Scolacutta, or the Hanging Maw, and other chiefs, with four hundred warriors of the Cherokee nation, for the settlement of differences and making peace, in 1794,	55	536
Conference between the British officers and agents, and the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1794, at which those officers insisted that said Indians should cede all the lands on the west side of the Ohio, to the King, in trust, which would be a pretext for the British to assist them in regaining possession of it,	61	548
Conference between United States' commissioners and the Cherokees, in 1801, at which those Indians refuse to cede any lands, or to permit any roads to be made through their country.—Proceedings, speeches, &c. at,	95	656
Congress. (See <i>Committee.</i>)		
Congress," relative to the Indians.—Reference to resolutions of the "old,	1	8
Congress of 1786, for regulating Indian affairs.—Ordinance of,	2	14
Congress, for treating with Indians, in 1787, '8.—Instructions from,	1	9, 26
Connecticut Reserve, &c. to certain companies, for a stipulated sum, and an annuity of \$175, to be paid by the United States, for which said company secured a principal sum to said United States.—The Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawanese, and Pattawatamie Indians, by treaty, in 1805, cede a tract of country called the,	108	695, 696
Connecticut land companies to obtain cession of certain lands from them.—Communications and instructions to commissioner for holding a treaty with the Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1805, to enable the,	110	702
Connoys, one of the hostile Northwestern tribes, assembled to consult upon a peace with United States, in 1793, and their refusal to make peace, unless the Ohio river be made the boundary line, &c.	40	352, 357
Conquest, right of. (See <i>Lands.</i>)		
Constable and Daniel McCormick, purchasers of lands under Alexander Macomb, at the treaty held with those Indians at New York, in 1796.—Agreement between the St. Regis Indians, one of the Seven Nations of Canada, and William,	72	616
Contractor. (See <i>Army.</i>)		
Contingent expenses of the Army and Indian Department in 1793.—Explanatory statement of the,	34	332
Coody, interpreter at treaty of Hopewell, &c.—Relative to character of Arthur,	41	434, 447
Coody to Governor Blount, informing him that large parties of hostile Creeks had passed the Cherokee country to the frontiers in 1793.—From Arthur,	41	449
Coosawatchee, a Cherokee town, had been out marauding.—J. Carey, interpreter, states that a warrior from,	34	329
Copper mine, belonging to the Kickapoos, and the jealousy of the Indians, its discovery and use.—From Governor Harrison in 1809, relating to the beauties of a tract of country containing a,	127	762
Corn crops in Creek nation, and supply of that article to keep them from famine in 1792.—Failure of,	29	304, 311
Cornell, half breeds among the Creeks, and answer in 1793.—From James Seagrove to David and Alexander,	41	375, 384, 407
Cornell and a boy were killed, and two wounded by Georgia militia, through mistake, in 1793.—J. Seagrove states that certain Indians bringing despatches from him, viz. David,	41	394, 398, 407
Cornell, Indian, and demanding satisfaction, in 1793.—From Richard Thomas, with talk of the Mad Dog, and other chiefs, with particulars of the murder of David,	41	406
Cornell, a Creek Indian, coming into Georgia with a flag of truce in 1793.—Engagement by J. Seagrove, agent of the United States, to bring to punishment the murderer of David,	44	471

	No.	Pages.
Cornell, who was on his way to United States post at that place with a flag, and complained that his bones were not buried.—The Big Warrior, a Creek chief, demanded satisfaction at the treaty of Coleraine in 1796, for the murder of his brother David, -	72	594
Cornell, interpreter to the Creeks at treaty of Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796.—Alexander, -	72	597
Cornell, a chief of the Creeks, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Speeches of Alexander, -	72	607
Cornell, interpreter, &c. in 1814.—Donations of lands by the Creeks to Alexander, -	139	837
Cornell, assistant agent and interpreter to the Creeks in 1813.—From Alexander, -	139	843
Cornplanter, alias Captain O'Beel, and other Senecas, in 1790.—Speeches of, -	23, 26	139, 143, 206
Cornplanter to General Wayne, relative to hostile Northwestern Indians in 1792.—Message from, -	38	337
Cornplanter, and the Six Nations generally, under British influence in 1794.—Evidence of the hostility of, -	52	509
Cottetoy, interpreter to the Cherokees, in conference with the Chickasaws, to induce them to war against the United States in 1793.—Arguments of, -	41	465
Cotton.—Stipulation in treaty of 1806, by which the United States agree to provide the Cherokees a machine for cleaning, -	111	704
Council of the Five Nations, Massasoigas, &c. for devising measures to conciliate hostile tribes in 1792, -	29	242
Council of Indian nations at falls of the Big Miami, for determining upon war or peace in 1792.—Relative to Grand, -	29	242
Council of the Cherokees in 1792, on affairs with United States.—Journal of a Grand National, -	29	271
Council near Nashville with Chickasaws and Choctaws, by Governor Blount and General Pickens in 1792.—Proceedings at a, -	29	284
Council held with the Creeks at Rock Landing, Georgia, by J. Seagrove, agent of United States in 1792.—Proceedings at, -	29	299
Council at the head of St. Mary's river, Georgia, in 1792.—Invitation to Creek Indians to a, -	29	313
Council by Commissioners of the United States and deputation of chiefs from the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1793.—Proceedings in, -	40	349
Council of war held by the Governor and general officers of the militia of Georgia, relative to expedition against the hostile Creek towns in 1793, -	41	370
Council held by James Seagrove, agent of the United States, with all the chiefs of the Creeks, for settlement of differences and establishment of peace in 1793, -	44	471
Council held by John Butler, British Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Niagara, Upper Canada, and Israel Chapin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the United States with the Six Nations and their confederates, in 1794, -	49	477
Council held by J. Chapin with Six Nations, several British officers being present, in 1794, -	49	479
Council held with the Six Nations and Commissioners of Pennsylvania at Fort Le Beuf; present, J. Chapin, United States' agent, and W. Johnston, British agent, in 1794, relative to possession of lands in northern part of Pennsylvania, including Presque Isle, &c., -	52	516
Council held with the Six Nations by J. Chapin, agent of United States at Buffalo creek, upon the subject of differences with them, at which they declare themselves free and independent; deny the validity of the title of Pennsylvania to Presque Isle, and the lands granted by deed from them in 1789, and declare their determination to oppose its occupation in 1794, -	52	521, 522
Council held by Major General Anthony Wayne in 1795, with the confederated tribes northwest of the Ohio, at which much native eloquence was displayed, and which resulted in the treaty of peace at Greenville, -	67	564
Council established by Benjamin Hawkins, United States' agent among the Creeks, for the annual arrangement of their affairs, settlement of difficulties, &c.—A statement in 1801, of the proceedings in national, -	91	647
County lieutenants. (See <i>Militia</i> .)		
Court martial for inquiry into conduct of General Harmar, ordered in 1791, -	23	178
Court martial ordered for trial of Captain John Beard, of militia of Southwestern territory, for disobedience of orders and inhuman murder of friendly Indians in 1793.—"To punish Beard, by law, just now, is out of the question," -	41	459, 460
Courts of United States, in territory of Louisiana, in 1810, that their jurisdiction did not extend to the condemnation and punishment of Indians for crimes committed on their own territory, and to which their title had not been extinguished.—Determination of a, -	129	765
Covington in defence of Fort Recovery, on 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of, -	52	488, 489
Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry devolved, in turning the left flank of the British and Indians, in the battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant, -	52	491
Covington killed by the Indians in Southwestern territory in 1794.—John, -	55	542
Cowetas in 1788-9.—Affairs with, and depredations of, the Creeks called, -	2	19, 30, 32
Coweta Mico, chief of the Lower Creeks in council in 1802.—Speech of, -	99	672
Cox, and others, collecting to invade the Indian country, &c. in 1793, to disperse.—Order from acting Governor of the Southwestern territory to Captain Thomas, -	41	464
Coyatee, a Cherokee town, had been out marauding.—J. Carey, interpreter, states that five warriors then at, Craig's station in 1792.—Governor Blount advises the Indians, in approaching the settlements, to come by Major David, -	34	329
Craig, of the army, to procure interpreters and white wampum for treaty with Northwestern Indians; to convey letters to General Wayne, &c. in 1793.—The commissioners request Major, -	29	281
Craig who was killed, gallantly defending Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Good conduct of Lieutenant Robert, -	40	344, 357
Creeks, their strength, trade, condition, &c. in 1789.—General statement of affairs with, -	52	488, 489
Creeks.—(See <i>McGillivray</i> .)—Principal chief of the, -	2, 9	15, 59
Creeks, from 1783 to 1789.—Relative to controversies, hostilities, and treaties, between Georgia and the, -	2	15
Creeks, in 1789.—Correspondence, negotiations, &c. with the, -	2	16
Creeks.—Treaty of Galphinton, in 1785, between Georgia and the, -	2	17
Creeks and Georgia, in 1789.—Mediation of South Carolina to settle differences between, -	2	19
Creeks in 1788-9.—Means considered necessary for conquering the, -	2, 9	25, 52
Creeks in 1785, from Spanish influence, &c.—Hostile disposition of, -	2	60, 76
Creeks in 1789; their causes and means of remedy.—Critical situation of affairs between Georgia and the, -	2, 4	49, 52
Creeks and Georgia, concerning the validity of certain treaties.—Proposed treaty to settle differences between, -	4, 9	52, 55
Creeks, and failure to effect the same, in 1789.—Negotiations for a treaty with the, -	9	55, 65, 76
Creeks, for protection of trade with them in 1798.—Secret article of a proposed treaty with the, -	9	59
Creeks at New York, August 7, 1790.—Treaty made with the, -	10	80
Creeks in 1789.—Strength, towns, chiefs, government, trade, customs, &c. of the, -	12	81
Creeks in 1790-1.—Provision for the civilization of the, -	9	79
Creeks, and instruction relative to a compliance with treaty of 1790.—Correspondence with, -	12, 19	82, 125
Creeks by "Bowles," to prevent running of the boundary line, &c. in 1791.—Disturbances among the, -	19	125
Creeks and other southern tribes in 1792.—Conciliatory measures towards, and dispositions and causes of hostility of, the, -	23	184, 197
Creek Nation in hostility to the United States in 1792.—Information that three Creeks were in the action against General St. Clair's army, and of attempts to engage the, -	29	225
Creeks, relative to boundary line, and inducements to join the army against hostile Indians in 1792.—From Secretary of War relative to disturbances among, and affairs of the, -	29	243
Creeks in 1792.—Secretary of War to McGillivray, relative to murders and depredations by a banditti of, -	29	246
	29	256

	No.	Pages.
Creeks in 1792.—Secretary of War expresses suspicion of the character and intentions of McGillivray, chief of the,	29	237
Creeks in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor Blount, relative to hostilities of parties of Cherokees and, Creeks, and difficulties in running boundary line, &c. in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor of Georgia, relative to animosity of citizens of that State towards the,	29	258, 260
Creeks against frontiers in 1792.—Hostilities of about one hundred,	29	261
Creeks in 1792.—Murders, horse stealing, and cruel treatment, of prisoners by the,	29	268, 269, 270, 274
Creeks nation, in 1792.—Hostility of the Oakjoys, a tribe of the,	29	270
Creeks in 1792.—Treaty to be held at Pensacola by the Spaniards, and their hostile influence with the,	29	270, 274
Creeks in 1792.—From Governor Blount, relative to declaration of War by a large body of Cherokees and, Creeks in 1792.—From L. D. Shaw, agent with the Cherokees, relative to hostility of the,	29	276
Creeks in 1792.—From L. D. Shaw, agent with the Cherokees, relative to hostility of the,	29	278
Creeks for British cause in 1792.—Allegiance of feeling among certain,	29	296
Creeks, relative to their affairs, running boundary line, &c. in 1792.—Talk from J. Seagrove, agent to,	29	300
Creeks, treachery of McGillivray, hostility of the Spaniards, &c. in 1792.—From J. Seagrove to President United States and Secretary of War, on unsettled state of the,	29	304
Creeks are disposed to be friendly to the United States in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, that the,	29	306
Creeks must undergo a severe correction before they become good citizens.—Opinions of General Pickens, of South Carolina, and of James Seagrove, agent in 1792, that the,	29	310, 316
Creeks in 1792.—J. Seagrove states the favorable indications of peace and friendship with the,	29	311
Creeks in 1792.—From the Governor of South Carolina to the President United States, on the prospects of a war with the,	29	316
Creeks.—Message of President to Congress in 1792, on interference of Spain to prevent execution of treaty of New York of 1790, with the,	30	319
(For documents, see vol. 1, on "Foreign Relations," No. 63.)		
Creeks, intended to provoke the United States to war in 1792.—Testimony of James Carey, of the cruel and barbarous conduct of the,	34	329
Creeks in 1792.—From J. Seagrove to Secretary of War, relative to conference with, and friendly disposition of, the,	36	336
Creeks, as parties with the Northwestern Indians to make peace with the United States unless the Ohio river be made the boundary line, &c. in 1793.—Refusal of the,	40	357
Creeks in 1793.—Mutual hostility and violence between people of Georgia and the,	41	361, 429
Creeks, called Seminoles, in 1793.—Murders and depredations by the,	41	362
Creeks in 1793.—Information of a war between the Chickasaws and Upper,	41	363, 78, 84
Creeks in 1793.—Secretary of War to James Seagrove, agent, enforcing the expediency and necessity of preserving peace with the,	41	366
Creeks, as a nation, must depend upon their being at peace with the United States.—Secretary of War states, in 1793, that interests are reciprocal, and that the existence of the,	41	366
Creeks to maintain their independence in 1793.—Declaration of chief of the,	41	371
Creeks, to induce them to destroy or deliver up the emissaries from the Shawanese, or their scalps to him, in 1793.—From James Seagrove, agent to the,	41	377
Creeks, at Pensacola, on 17th February, 1793, and Panton nominated his successor.—Death of Alexander McGillivray, chief of the,	41	378
Creeks called Tuckaubatchees, Oakfuskees, Hitchetas, Coweta, Cussetah, Broken Arrow, Oswitches, and Swaggles towns, to Mr. Seagrove, agent, in 1793.—Talks held and sent by the,	41	383
Creeks in 1793, that an army be sent to chastise and destroy the hostile towns in that nation, viz: The Cowetas, Broken Arrow, part of Uchees, Usucees, Big Tallassee, and part of the Chehaws.—A request from the friendly,	41	387, 392
Creek nation, the hostile intrigues of the Spaniards, and the necessity for sending an army to chastise and destroy the hostile towns in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, agent, on the unsettled state of affairs in the,	41	387
Creeks, promising satisfaction by punishing bad men, professing friendship and desiring peace, but threatening vengeance should the friendly towns of the Upper Creeks be attacked by the Americans, &c. in 1793.—Speeches from chiefs of the Upper,	41	401
Creeks, complaining that the Americans had joined the Chickasaws against them, and desiring peace with the United States in 1793.—Speech from chief of,	41	408
Creeks were determined on preserving peace, and to settle all matters of difference between them and the United States in 1793.—From T. Barnard, that the,	41	415
Creeks, to wit: the Chehaws, Usechees, Cowetas, Broken Arrows, had agreed with the friendly Creeks that they would not commit any more depredations on the people of Georgia in 1793.—Information that the hostile,	41	416
Creeks to lands on Cumberland, and proofs of their injustice.—Relative to claims of the,	41	431
Creeks, in 1793.—Cause of the war between the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the,	41	441
Creeks in 1793.—John McKee's testimony of the hostilities of the,	41	443
Creeks had taken the War hatchet from the Northwestern Indians, and were proceeding in large bodies towards the frontiers of the Southwestern territory in 1793.—Information from John Watts, and others, that the hostile,	41	448, 457
Creeks and Cherokees had determined on war with the United States in 1793.—Information from Governor Blount that the,	41	467
Creeks and Chickasaws in 1793.—Cessation of hostilities and peace between the,	41	466
Creeks in November, 1793.—From Secretary of War to the Senate, with letter from J. Seagrove, that he had effected a peace and reconciliation with the,	44	471
Creeks in 1793.—From James Seagrove to Secretary of War, relative to journey to the Creeks, his reception, salutation, with artillery, drums, &c.; their agreement to punish murderers of the white people, deliver up prisoners and stolen property, the friendly conduct of the Spanish agent, the friendship and fidelity of the chief "White Lieutenant" in saving his life, cessation of hostilities, appointment of three chiefs to settle affairs for a general peace between the United States and the,	44	471
Creeks, are frustrated by lawless white people of the frontier of Georgia, and recommending the adoption of vigorous laws to preserve the national character in 1794.—The President of United States states that the measures of the General Government for effecting peace with the,	45	472
Creeks treacherously attacked by a party of lawless frontier people, and two killed, in 1793.—The White Bird-tail King and a party of friendly,	45	473
Creeks, and other Southern tribes at Walnut Hills in 1793.—Relative to proposed treaty between the Spaniards and the,	45	466, 475
Creeks, and for presents to that tribe to 1794.—Statement from Secretary of War, showing the amount expended by the United States in making treaty of New York with the,	47	476
Creeks on the frontiers, and authorizing the invasion of the country to chastise their hostile towns.—Reports of committees of House of Representatives in 1794, on subject of repelling the depredations of the,	46, 48	475, 476
Creeks was more probable than before that period.—Message from the President to Congress in 1794, stating that a war with the,	50	482
Creeks can bring ten thousand warriors, or gun-men, into the field in 1794.—Major Roberts, of U. S. army states, on authority of J. Seagrove, agent, that the,	50	482
Creeks, called the "Halfway House," determined for war in 1794.—Information that a town of the,	50	482
Creeks, and their strong desire to establish peace with the people of the United States.—From C. Freeman and J. Seagrove, agents of United States in 1794, stating proofs and circumstances showing the friendly dispositions of the,	51	485, 487

	No.	Pages.
Creeks, near to and under the protection of the U. S. garrison, Fort Fidius, Georgia.—From Major Roberts and others in 1794, relative to a lawless and unjustifiable attack by a large party of Georgia militia on an encampment of friendly,	50, 51	483, 487
Creeks in 1794, relative to boundary line, non-observance of treaties, murders, and robberies; that their true interest required peace with all nations; that he wanted no more of their land, &c.—Speech of Governor of Georgia to the,	52	496
Creeks for their robberies and murders in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends an alliance with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, for the punishment or destruction of the,	55	536
Creeks in Mero district, Southwestern territory, in 1794.—From General Robertson, relative to continued cruelties and murders by the,	55	542
Creeks were not able to return the negroes taken from the conclusion of the Revolutionary war to 1790, as required by the treaty of New York, and recommending that the owners be paid for them by the United States.—From Secretary of war, and J. Seagrove, agent, stating that the,	59	546
Creeks within the claimed limits of said State.—Two acts of the Legislature of Georgia in 1794-'5, appropriating and disposing of certain lands belonging to the,	62	551
Creeks in the Southwestern territory, and stating that, if authorized, he could induce the Cherokees to oppose the Creeks, and range on the frontiers for protection of the people.—From Governor Blount in 1795, relative to murders by the,	62	556
Creeks, and had killed five who were on their way to murder and steal horses.—From General Robertson in 1795, stating that about seventy Chickasaw chiefs and warriors had come in prepared to join the United States in war against the,	62	556
Creek chiefs on a friendly visit to the Governor in 1794.—Statement from J. Seagrove, U. S. Indian agent, that the Legislature, or the Senate of Georgia, had debated for some days whether or not they should detain as prisoners several,	65	559
Creek Indians to obtain a cession of certain lands, agreeably to application from the State of Georgia.—Message from the President to the Senate in 1795, nominating commissioners to hold a treaty with the,	66	560
Creeks.—From Secretary of War to the Senate in 1795, relative to establishment of trade with the,	68	583
Creeks at Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796, establishing peace, boundary lines, confirming treaties of New York, military posts and trading houses, delivery of prisoners, making presents, &c. and the proceedings in council leading to said treaty.—Treaty with the,	72	586
Creeks and the commissioners of the United States at treaty of Coleraine in 1796, deny the validity of the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton, and Shoulderbone, and the former state that their nation was not properly represented at either place, and those present were intimidated by military force.—The	72	603, 605
Creeks.—Report of committee of House of Representatives in 1798, on remonstrance of Legislature of Georgia concerning lands in Tallassee county, ceded to that State by the Creeks, and afterwards by the United States, granted to the,	84	637
Creeks, establish boundary lines with them, and assure them of the friendship and protection of the United States, in 1801.—Instructions to commissioners to obtain cession of lands from the,	92	651
Creeks near Fort Wilkinson in 1802, in pursuance of the convention with Georgia, extinguishing their title to land in the Tallassee country, and between the forks of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, and stipulating for satisfaction of claims of citizens for property taken by them, &c.—Treaty made with the,	99	669
Creeks, at the agency near Flint river, by which they cede to the United States lands in the forks of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, in Georgia.—Instructions, negotiations, and treaty, made in 1804 with the,	106	690
Creeks, by which they cede a tract of country between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, with certain reservations, &c.—Treaty made in 1805 with the	108	698
Creeks.—From John Forbes, of the house of Panton, Leslie & Co. in 1806-7, urging the United States to insist upon the payment of a debt due them by the,	117	650
Creeks to Major General Andrew Jackson, in 1814, by which they cede a tract of country to the United States, &c.—(See <i>Treaty</i> .)—Articles of agreement and capitulation by the,	139	826
Creeks to Major General Andrew Jackson, Colonel B. Hawkins, and others, in 1814.—Conferences concerning deeds, donations of land, &c. by the,	139	837
Creeks," is meant those on the waters of Flint and Chattahoochee, and "Upper Creeks," those on the waters of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Alabama.—Colonel Hawkins, agent in 1813, states that by the expression "Lower,	139	848
Creeks, owing to the insidious machinations of "Prophets" instigated by British emissaries and officers, and calls from the friendly chiefs for assistance from the United States in 1813.—Evidence of the troubles and distracted situation of the,	139	841, 851
Creeks, battles at Fort Mimms, &c.—From Benjamin Hawkins to Secretary of War in 1813, relative to differences between the friendly and hostile,	139	848
Creeks in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent, with information of the hostile and friendly towns of the,	139	854
Creek Indians to hostilities against the United States, and stating the necessity for driving them from their lands, and settling them by the conquerors; and also, of taking possession of Florida, to ensure peace to the Southern frontiers of the United States.—From W. Blount, Governor of Tennessee, in 1813, concerning the intrigues of the British and Spaniards in exciting the,	139	855
Creeks promised by General T. Pinckney in 1814.—Statement by Andrew Jackson, Major General, stating that his powers did not extend to embrace the terms of capitulation to the conquered,	139	857
Creek Indians in 1814, that their annuities for 1812, 1813, and 1814, had been withheld from them.—From B. Hawkins, agent, stating the complaints of the friendly chiefs of the,	139	859, 861
Crimes by the Wyandots, and others, in 1789.—Stipulation for punishment of,	1	6, 10
Crimes committed by the Creeks should be punished by laws of United States.—Stipulation in 1790, that,	12	82
Crimes by citizens against Creeks shall be punished by laws of State, &c. to which such citizen shall belong.—Stipulation in 1790, that,	12	82
Crimes by citizens of United States and Cherokees.—Reciprocal agreement in 1791, for punishment of,	19	124
Crimes, delivered up by Senecas for justice, and murdered by whites before trial, in 1790.—Indians charged with,	23	142
Crimes by the whites against friendly Indians in 1791.—Atonement for,	23	166
Crimes in committing acts of hostility against the friendly Indians, in violation of treaties of the United States, and that the judges of that territory state, they have no authority to try offenders of that description.—W. Blount, Governor of the Southwestern territory in 1793, states the necessity of a tribunal for punishing the authors of,	41	435
Crimes of white men against the Indians, and Indians against the white men.—(See <i>Hostilities, Murders, Robberies, &c.</i>)		
Crimes of murder, or other offences short of murder, by any officer or soldier of the militia, who shall go armed over the mutual boundary line, without being legally authorized by the President.—Report of committee of House of Representatives in 1794, on subject of punishing,	46	475
Crime of the murder of John Ash, a citizen of the Southwestern territory of the United States, delivered up to Governor Blount by their tribe, and were condemned and executed under laws of said territory, in 1794.—Several Indians guilty of the,	52	502
Crime against the United States.—Report of a committee of House of Representatives, on measures for apprehending all persons found in arms on any lands westward of the lines established by treaties with the Indian tribes, and for punishment of same as a,	64	558
Crimes among the Creek Indians in 1801.—Regulations under charge of United States' agent for prevention of,	91	647

	No.	Pages.
Crimes by shooting, instead of hanging them.—From the President to Congress in 1801, on expediency of commuting the punishment of Indians guilty of,	93	653
Crime of murder by hanging, and stating that about fifty Indians of that nation had assembled, and threatened that if he was hung, they would kill every white man they met with.—From J. Edgar in 1802, relative to the execution of a Delaware Indian found guilty of,	93	655
Crime of the murder of a citizen of that State, and the wishes and arguments of the Indians to obtain his release.—From George Clinton, Governor of New York, in 1802, relative to imprisonment and other proceedings relative to a Seneca Indian accused of the,	98	667
Crimes.—Reciprocal engagement by treaty with the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, for the punishment of,	107	694
Crime of murder, delivered up to Governor of Louisiana for justice, by their tribe in 1808.—Four Alabama Indians charged with the,	123	755
Crimes.—Reciprocal agreement by treaty with the Osages in 1808, for the punishment of,	128	764
Crimes in territory of Louisiana, could not be punished, the court having determined that they had no jurisdiction in the case, as the country belonged to the Indians and not to the United States, and stating that the purchase of that country was indispensably necessary in order to extend legal authority over it.—From General William Clark in 1810, stating that the Osage Indians guilty of,	129	765
Crimes of murder and theft in their tribe by cropping, whipping, and putting the offenders to death.—Statements from B. Hawkins, agent, in 1812, that the Creek Indians had punished the authors of the,	137	811
Crime of murder.—Colonel Hawkins, Indian agent, states in 1813, that sundry Creeks had been executed for the,	139	839, 844
Crow, killed by the Indians in 1793.—David,	41	436
Crow Indians in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	716
Cruelties. (See <i>Murders and Cruelties</i> .)		
Crutcher to William Crutcher, in Southwestern territory, relative to murders and cruelty of the Indians in 1794.—From Anthony,	55	542
Cunningham killed by the Indians in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	458
Cushing of the army, in 1802.—Station of Colonel,	100	683
Cussetahs in 1787.—Affairs with Creeks called,	2	32
Cussetah Micco, Creek chief, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Speeches of,	72	602
Customs of the Creek Indians.—Habits or,	9	79
Customs of various Indian tribes in 1805-6.—Historical account by Lewis and Clarke, and Dr. John Sibley, of the languages, habits, manners, and,	113	705, 725
D.		
Dalcho, of the violent conduct of sundry officers of the Georgia militia, in opposition to the desire of the United States to make peace with the Creek Indians, in 1793.—Certificate of United States' surgeon's mate, Frederick,	41	413
Dallas, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania to the Secretary of War, relative to opposition of the Indians to commissioners of Pennsylvania, in laying out town at Presque Isle, in 1794.—From A. J.,	52	504
Dances, &c. by the Indians.—Accounts of War, Scalp, and Green Corn,	29	264, 276
Dangerfield, United States army, in defence of Fort Recovery, on 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Ensign,	52	488, 489
Davidson, of United States' army, present at council with the Cherokees in 1794.—Ensign Samuel R.,	55	536
Davidson, a chief of the Valley and Overhill towns, to John McKee, agent to the Cherokees, in 1794.—Friendly speech of James,	55	538
Davie, as commissioner to treat with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, and who declined to act as such in 1801.—Instructions to William R.,	92	649, 651
Davie, United States' commissioner with the Tuscarora Indians at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1802.—Treaty made by William R.,	103	685
Davis, wounded by the Indians in the Southwestern territory, 1794.—Joseph,	55	530
Dean, wounded by the Indians in 1793.—James,	41	453
Dearborn, Secretary of War, to commissioners for treating with the Southern Indians in 1805.—Instructions from Henry,	92	649, 651
Dearborn, Secretary of War, as commissioner of the United States, with the Creeks, in 1805.—Treaty made by Henry,	108	698
De Butts, aid-de-camp to Major General Wayne, in battle, 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain,	52	491
De Butts, secretary at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, between General Wayne, on part of the United States, and the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio.—H.,	67	582
Deeds from Indians to individuals, &c. for lands. (See <i>Land</i> .)		
Delawares of 1789.—Treaty with the,	1, 3	6, 54
Delawares and others in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Delawares of 1785.—Treaty of the,	1	11
Delawares to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message to the,	14	93
Delawares between the United States and hostile tribes in 1791.—Relative to mediation and neutrality of the,	23	147
Delawares, should they continue refractory in 1791.—That the collection of troops will awe the,	23	189
Delawares in 1791.—Hostility of a party of Munsees and,	23	196
Delawares and others, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech from Secretary of War to the,	29	230
Delawares among the hostile tribes in 1792.—The,	29	243
Delawares, in 1792.—Speech of General Putnam to the hostile,	31	319
Delawares, one of the tribes northwest of Ohio, assembled at Miami to consult upon a peace with the United States, in 1793.—Continued hostility of the,	40	350, 354, 357
Delawares," a town of the Creek nation, in 1793.—Relative to hostility of the " Old,	41	417
Delawares in council in 1793.—Speech of the " Farmer's Brother," and Puckoncheluh, on behalf of the,	49	477
Delawares had four hundred and eighty warriors at Grand Glaize, to join in war against the United States, in 1794.—Information that the,	52	489
Delawares and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Delawares and other tribes at Fort Wayne, in 1803.—Treaty with the,	104	688
Delawares, by which they cede a large tract of land to the United States.—Treaty made at Vincennes, on 18th August, 1804, with the,	105	690
Delawares and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Delawares, in relation to the cession of certain lands.—From Gen. W. H. Harrison, in 1805, concerning settlement of differences with the,	108	701
Delaware Indians, in 1806, to be allowed to remain on land, erroneously conveyed to the United States by treaty, and which had been long occupied by said Indians.—Memorial of Montgomery Montour on behalf of the,	113	744
Delaware and other tribes, in 1809.—Treaty made with the,	126	761
Denny, of Pennsylvania militia, to protect commissioners in laying out a town at Presque Isle, in 1794.—Orders to Captain Ebenezer,	52	503
Denny at treaty, and revocation of same, in 1798.—Reservation made by the Oneida Indians in favor of Lewis and John,	87	641, 643
Depredations. (See <i>Hostilities, Murders, &c.</i>)		
Deserenton, deputy from the Mohawk Indians at treaty, to enable New York to extinguish the title of said Indians to all lands therein, in 1797.—Captain John,	82	636
Deserter from the army, taken by the Indians, and sent in to Gen. Robertson of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Corporal McDonald, a,	41	454
Detroit reserved for the United States in treaty of 1789.—The post and land adjacent to,	1	7, 11

	No.	Pages.
Detroit were in battle of 20th August, 1794, against the United States, and that several captains had been imprisoned for refusing to join the Indians, and the privates forced to go.—Evidence that the British and militia of,	52	495
Detroit, by C. Jouett, Indian agent, in 1803.—Historical description of the town of,	125	759
Devereaux, of Fouche's dragoons, Georgia militia, against the lawless settlers on Indian lands in 1794.—Proceedings of Lieutenant,	52	500
De Witt, appointed agent by New York at treaty held with the Oneida Indians in 1798, to enable that State to extinguish their title to lands.—Simeon,	87	642
De Witt, agent of New York at treaty with the Oneida Indians in 1802, to obtain lands from them.—Simeon,	98	664
Dickinson, with a party of United States' troops, despatched from Fort Fidius to protect United States officers from the militia of Georgia, in 1793.—Captain,	41	409
Dier, as an interpreter for the Creek and Chickasaw languages in 1793.—Gen. Robertson asks permission to employ, at his agency, John,	41	467
Dill, secretary to commissioners for treating with Northwestern Indians, in 1814.—James,	139	836
Dinsmore, agent United States, to reside among the Cherokees in 1794.—Relative to appointment of Silas,	55	532
Dinsmore, as temporary agent for the Cherokees in 1798, to assemble the Indians to hold a treaty, &c.—Relative to instructions to Silas,	85	639
Dinsmore, commissioners United States, with the Chickasaws in 1805.—Treaty made by James Robertson and Silas,	108	697
Dinsmore, commissioners United States, with the Choctaws in 1805.—Treaty made by James Robertson and Silas,	117	749
Docksteder, at treaties of 1798 and 1802.—Reservations made by the Oneida Indians in favor of Sarah, Cornelius, and Jacob,	87, 98	641, 664
Doherty, of a large party of hostile Indians being at Wear's cove, or Little Pigeon, in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Information given by Colonel,	41	461
Dodd, United States army in defence of Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Ensign,	52	488, 489
Donaldson's Station.—Burned by the Indians in 1794.—John,	55	530
Donation.—(See <i>Annuitiy, Expenditures, Lands.</i>)		
Donelson.—Express from Governor Blount to the Indians in 1793.—James,	41	436
Donelson.—In Southwestern territory in 1793.—Colonel Samuel Hays murdered by the Indians near the house of John,	41	443
Dorchester.—And conduct of the British officers in exciting the hostility of the Indians against the United States in 1794.—On subject of an inflammatory speech of Lord,	49	480
Dotames, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	716
Double Head.—A rising popular character among the Cherokees in 1792.—Account of,	29	270, 274, 276
Double Head.—Had collected a party of Cherokees to commit depredations on the frontiers in 1793.—Information that,	41	437
Double Head.—Second, and other Cherokee chiefs in 1793.—Conference of Governor Blount with, and talks of,	41	447
Double Head.—Of Governor Blount to ascertain whether the Cherokees might go out a hunting without being molested by the white people in 1794.—From,	55	532
Double Head, in council in 1801, in the name of the Cherokees, refuse to cede any land to the United States, or to permit any roads to be made through their country.—Speeches of the chief,	95	657
Double Head, concerning cession of lands, to comprehend all the waters of Elk river.—From R. J. Meigs, in 1807, stating the favorable views of,	121	754
Douglass confidentially appointed to attend treaty at Pensacola, between the Spaniards and Indians, in 1792, and killed by the Chickasaws through mistake, on his return in 1793.—James Alexander,	29, 41	279, 444
Douglass, a major in the militia of Southwestern territory in 1794,	55	542
Doureaux, interpreter relative to affairs with the Creeks in 1787.—From James,	2	32
Doureaux, interpreter to Lower towns, relative to unsettled state of the Creeks in 1792.—Letters from James,	29	302
Doureaux had abandoned the interest and friendship of the United States, and had become interpreter to the Spaniards in 1793.—Information that,	41	394
Doureaux, interpreter pro tem. for the Creeks in 1813.—Authentication of James,	139	851
Dowdy, killed by the Indians in 1783.—A Mr.,	41	453
Doyell, assistant agent to the Creeks in 1813, relating to the execution by them of several murderers.—Report from Nimrod,	139	843
Doyle, at Michilimackinac, that the Indians lost two to one at Fort Recovery that they did at St. Clair's defeat at same place.—Information from Captain,	52	495
Doyle, commanding at Fort Massac, in Southwestern territory, in 1794, to Gen. Robertson, for a reinforcement.—From Major Thomas,	55	531
Dragging Canoe, a chief of the Cherokees, in 1792.—Relative to,	29	263
Dragging Canoe's brother, or White Owl's son, the bearer of a war pipe from <i>Detroit</i> to the Southern Indians in 1792.—Hostility of,	34	327
Drake, United States' army, wounded in defence of Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant Samuel,	52	488, 489
Dunbar and Dr. Hunter, in 1804.—Historical and topographical account of the country, natives, &c. on the Wachita, a branch of the Red river, by William,	113	706, 731
Duncan, of Kentucky volunteers, wounded in battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Ensign,	52	491
Dunmore, in 1792.—Cool reception of Indians sent by Willbanks, an Englishman, to Lord,	32	321
Dunmore, to the Spanish Governor of Pensacola, to obtain a passport for Colonels Brown and Paris, to effect some political purpose with the Creek Indians in 1794.—Relative to a letter from Lord,	52	497
Dunn, United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant,	52	488, 489
E.		
Eagle tail Dance. (See <i>War Dance.</i>)		
Easton to Gen. Robertson relative to intended invasion by an army of Creeks and Cherokees, and old Colonel Sevier's defence of his house in 1794.—From John,	55	530, 542
Eaton, United States' army, commanding Fort Pickering, at Coleraine, Georgia, appointed secretary to the Commissioners to treat with the Creeks at that place in 1796.—Captain William,	72	597
Edgar, Kaskaskia, Illinois, relative to the execution of a Delaware Indian in 1802.—From John,	93	655
Education of the Seneca Indians.—Relative to provision for,	23	145
Education of sons of Chiefs of the Six Nations.—Provision for the,	23	166
Education.—Senecas offer to place nine of their boys under care of the President for,	23, 25	144, 209
Education of the Indians.—The Secretary of War states that the United States are willing to be at the expense of providing for the,	29	235
Education, "that all national honors are acquired by the shedding of blood."—Stated to be a principle of Indian,	34	325
Education and principles of the Indians, on subject of retaliation or revenge,	34	325
Education of the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians in the arts of Milling and Sawing in 1794.—Provision in treaty for the,	58	546
Education, but the Indians objected, saying, that, when educated they became mischievous, troublesome, and worthless, and involved the red and white people in difficulties.—The Commissioners United States, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, with the Creek Indians, recommended the establishment of schools for their,	72	602

	No.	Pages.
Education of the Indians in agriculture, manufactures, &c.—General provisions for the, (See <i>Treaties</i> .)		
Edwards, of Illinois Territory, relative to Indian hostilities in 1811.—From Governor,	135	798
Eel river Indians in 1792.—Peace concluded by Major Hamtramck with the,	29	235
Eel river Indians, in 1792.—Information that General Putnam had made a treaty with the,	31	319
Eel river and other Northwestern Indians at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Eel river and other tribes in 1803.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Eel river and other tribes in 1805.—Treaty made with the,	108	696
Eel river, Miamies, and other tribes, in 1809.—Treaty and a separate article of treaty made with the,	126	761
Eluntauahoomuh, a Choctaw chief, in council in 1801.—Speech of,	96	662
Elder, in guarding him on his mission to the hostile Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Statement of John McKee, of the fidelity of Will	41	446
Ellicot, Surveyor, for running boundary line with the Creek Indians in 1792.—From the Secretary of War to Joseph,	29	255, 256
Ellicot, Commissioner of Pennsylvania, to lay out a town at Presque Isle in 1794, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, stating the opposition of the Six Nations of Indians, (instigated by the British agents,) to said settlement.—From Andrew	52	515
Ellicot, appointed surveyor for running the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees in 1791.—Andrew,	79	629
Ellicot, Attorney thereof, in 1802.—Lands exchanged by the Seneca Indians with the Holland Land Company through Joseph,	98	665
Ellicot, a British officer at the battle between United States' army, under General Wayne, and the British and Indians, 26th August, 1794.—Captain,	52	494
Elliot, acting contractor for supply of General Wayne's army, killed by the Indians in 1794.—Robert,	54	525
Eloquence displayed by the Indians in council, &c.—(See <i>Speeches</i> .)		
England, English. (See <i>Great Britain</i> .)		
England, of the British army at Detroit, in 1794.—Colonel,	52	495
Ernest, Collector of the District of Detroit in 1802, relative to the effect of the United States' trading houses upon the business of the private traders, &c.—From Matthew,	101	684
Eskaquah.—The name of "Bloody Fellow," a Chief of the Cherokees, changed by the President to that of General,	29	268
Estimate for treating with Creeks in 1788, by North and South Carolina and Georgia,	2	27
Estimate of expenses of an army for subjugation of Indians in 1789,	9	61
Estimate of expense of treaty with the Wabash Indians in 1789,	9	64
Estimate for an expedition against the Wabash Indians in 1790,	14	98, 103
Estimate for support of one regiment of Rangers for defence of frontier of Virginia, in 1791,	16	111
Estimate for augmentation of the army in 1791,	16	118
Estimate of expense of an army of 5168 in 1791,	23	200
Estimate of contingent expenses of the army and Indian Department in 1793.—Explanatory statement of the, Estimates for the Indian Department.—Report of Committee of House of Representatives in 1800, on the,	34	332
Estimate of the stipend to the Creeks in 1813, to be furnished in money,	89	644
Eufath towns of the Creeks in 1792.—Concerning a talk with the White King of the,	139	840
Eufaw Haujo, chief of the upper Creeks, in council, in 1802.—Speech of,	29	311
Eustis, Secretary of War, in 1810, concerning authority for making a treaty with the Great and Little Osages.—From William, (See <i>Secretary of War</i> .)	99	672
Eutchees in 1785.—Relative to condition of the,	129	764
Evans, with his company of militia, Southwestern territory, and a strong party of Creeks and Cherokees entrenched at a fording place of the Hightower river, in which the Indians were driven off with loss, four to one, in 1793.—Battle between Captain,	2	39
Every, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Peter,	42	470
Expeditions. (See <i>Army, Militia, Exploring, &c.</i>)	41	440
Expenditure for the Six Nations at treaty in 1789.—Amount,	1	5
Expenditure for the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Sac nations at treaty in 1789.—Amount of,		
Expenditure of goods for the Six Nations at treaty in 1784.—Relative to,	1	6
Expenditure of goods for the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa nations, at treaty in 1785.—Relative to,	1	10
Expenditures in the Indian Department.—Ordinance of Congress regulating,	1	11
Expenditure of goods for the Creeks at treaty in 1790.—Relative to,	2	14
Expenditure of goods for the Cherokees at treaty in 1791.—Relative to,	12	82
Expenditure, or abundant presents of goods to the Five Nations in 1792.—Relative to,	19	124
Expenditures in Indian Department.—From Secretary War, on necessity of discretion and economy in,	29	229
Expenditures in making treaty with the Creeks at New York in 1790, and in presents to the Creeks and Cherokees to 1794.—Statement from Secretary of War of amount of,	29	237
Expenditure or investment of \$100,000 in trade with the Indians to preserve peace with them.—Report of Committee House Representatives in 1794, on expediency of making an,	47	476
Expenditure for the Six Nations at treaty in 1794.—Amount of,	53	524
Expenditures for the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians in 1794.—Amount of,	58	545
Expenditures for the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, at treaty of peace in 1795.—Amount of,	58	546
Expenditure for the Creeks at treaty in 1796.—Amount of,	67	563
Expenditure of \$5000, as part consideration for obtaining cession of lands from the Cherokees in 1798,	72	587
Expenditures in the Indian Department for presents, visiting the seat of Government, provision at distribution of annuities, &c.—From Secretary of War, in 1800, on subject of,	85	638
Expenditures among the Creek Indians in 1801.—A sketch from the United States' Agent relative to,	89	645
Expenditures in goods delivered to the Chickasaws at treaty in 1801.—Statement of,	91	648
Expenditures, or goods, delivered to the Choctaws at treaty in 1801.—Amount of,	92	649, 652
Expenditures, of goods assumption of debts or claims, &c. to the Creeks at treaty in 1802.—Amount of,	96	658
Expenditures for the Kaskaskia Indians at treaty in 1803.—Amount of,	99	669
Expenditures of goods delivered to the Choctaws at treaty in 1803.—Statement of,	104	687
Expenditures for the Delaware Indians at treaty in 1804.—Amount of,	104	688
Expenditures for the Piankeshaw Indians at treaty in 1804.—Amount of,	105	689
Expenditures, or stock bearing interest, &c. not ratified to the Creeks at treaty in 1804.—Amount of,	105	690
Expenditures, or goods, delivered to the Sacs and Foxes in 1804.—Amount of,	106	691
Expenditures to satisfy the Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes for land ceded in 1805,	107	694
Expenditure to satisfy the Chickasaw Indians for land ceded in 1805,	108	696
Expenditures to satisfy the Cherokees for land ceded in 1805,	108	697
Expenditure in eighteen annual instalments to the Creeks for land ceded in 1805,	108	698
Expenditures to satisfy the Cherokees for land ceded in 1806,	108	699
Expenditure to satisfy the Piankeshaws for land ceded in 1805,	111	704
Expenditure to satisfy the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamie Indians for land ceded by treaty in 1807,	112	704
Expenditure to satisfy the Choctaws for land ceded by treaty of 1805,	116	747
Expenditure to satisfy the Cherokees for land ceded by treaty of 1807,	117	749
Expenditure to satisfy the Cherokees for additional cession of land in 1807,	120	753
Expenditure to pay the Sioux for lands ceded to the United States in 1805,	120	754
Expenditures on account of the Indian trading establishment in 1809,	122	755
Expenditure to pay the Delaware, Pattawatamie, Miami, and Eel river tribes of Indians for lands ceded in 1809,	124	756
Expenditure to satisfy the Miami and Eel river Indians for said lands ceded in 1809.—Further,	126	761
	126	761

	No.	Pages.
Expenditure to satisfy the Wea tribe for said lands ceded in 1809.—Further,	126	762
Expenditure to satisfy the Kickapoo for cession of the aforesaid and other lands by treaty in 1809,	127	762
Expenditures to satisfy the Great and Little Osages for land ceded by treaty of 1808,	128	763
Expenditures to satisfy the Great and Little Osages; amount not apparent from the accounts at War Department, &c.	129	764, 765
Expenditures of the United States for the purchase of lands, carrying treaties into effect, &c. with the several Indian tribes, from the 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813,	138	815
Exploring the interior, and across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.—Message from the President in 1803, suggesting the propriety of employing an officer and some soldiers in,	102	684
Exploring expedition up the Missouri and towards the Pacific Ocean in 1805-6.—Message from the President with an account of Lewis and Clarke's,	113	705
Extirpating the refractory tribes.—From Secretary of War, in 1789, on subject of,	2	13
Eyeish in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of Aliche, or,	113	722
F.		
Factories'-office, with statement of the operations of the several factories, showing the amount of goods sent to them, peltries returned, &c. to 1st January, 1801.—Report from agent of Indian,	93	653
Factories, or trading houses from 1st January, 1803, to 30th September, 1811.—Operations of the several Indian,	133	784
Factors. (See <i>Agents</i> .)		
Factors at Fort Wilkinson, in Georgia, and Tellico, in Tennessee, in 1801, of the state of the Indian trade at those places.—Accounts from Mr. Wright and Mr. Hooker,	93	653
Factors engaged in Indian trading houses in 1810.—Names, salaries, &c. of Agents or,	130	769
Fall Indians in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	719
Famine among the Creeks, and supply of corn for them in 1792.—Danger of,	29	304, 311
Famine among the Cherokees, and asks for provisions in 1793.—A Cherokee chief complains of hunger or,	41	462
Farley, surgeon's mate at Fort Fidius, Georgia in 1793.—Thomas,	41	410
Fauche, of Georgia militia, engaged on expedition against the Creeks in 1793.—Major,	41	414
Ferries on road established by treaty made with them in 1801.—The Chickasaws reserve the right to keep,	92	648
Ferries free of toll on roads passing through lands ceded by them to the United States by treaty in 1803.—Sundry tribes of Indians in Indiana Territory reserved the right of crossing,	104	688
Fever at Philadelphia in 1793.—Danger to visitors on account of the,	41	458
Fines and forfeitures for violating ordinance of 1786.—Recovery of,	2	14
Fish Carrier, of the Cayugas, and his people, relative to a reservation of land in New York.—Discontents of the	29	237
Fish Carrier, chief of the Cayugas, in 1792.—Disaffection and reconciliation of the,	29	241
Fitzworth, and his brother John Fitzworth's families were murdered by the Indians in 1794.—From General Robertson, that Colonel Isaac,	55	559
Five Nations and others in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Five Nations, or Iroquois.—Relative to affairs with the,	14	93
Five Nations, viz. Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, to Phelps and Gorham, of Massachusetts, for their land in New York in 1788.—Deed from the,	25	210
Five Nations (See also " <i>Six Nations</i> ," and " <i>Four Nations</i> ,") being composed of same tribes, &c.		
Five Nations in Philadelphia, in 1792, to confirm their friendship and ensure peace with them.—Speech of the President to the chiefs of the,	29	229, 231
Five Nations in 1792.—Appointment and instructions to General J. Chapin, as Deputy temporary agent to the,	29	231
Five Nations so called, being Senecas, Oneidas and Stockbridge Indians, the Tuscaroras, Cayugas and Onondagas, granting them an annuity of \$1500 to promote their civilization, &c.—Article or stipulation in 1792, with the,	28, 29	225, '29, '32
Five Nations in 1792, to induce them to encourage the hostile Northwestern Indians to make peace.—Speech of Colonel T. Pickering to the,	29	232
Five Nations in council with the hostile Indians to negotiate a peace with the United States in 1793.—The,	40	354
Flags of truce to the Indians in 1792.—Murder of messengers of peace under,	29, 38	237, 337
Flag, or colors, had been hoisted by Willbanks, English agent, in Florida, to protect goods for the use of the Southern Indians, &c. in 1793.—Information that a mixed Indian and English,	41	439
Flag, with offers of peace sent by Gen. Wayne to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1794, before striking a decisive blow with his victorious army, and return of the flag with an evasive answer.—A,	52	490, 491
Flag, with proposition for settlement of differences with the hostile Northwestern Indians, sent by General Wayne, in reply to overtures from them in 1794.—A,	54	526
Flat Heads, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	720
Flemming by the Indians in 1793.—Murder of John,	41	373
Flenor killed by the Indians in 1793.—John,	41	466
Fletcher, that the Creeks and Cherokees had determined on war with the United States, in 1793.—Information from Thomas,	41	467
Florida.—Relative to the trade of the Creeks through,	2	15
Florida, that a British force was expected by the Spanish commandant, &c.—From Col. Hawkins, Indian agent, in 1813, relative to certain occurrences in East,	139	838
Floridas to the Creek, in 1813.—From Colonel Hawkins relative to visit of General Harris and Major Sanchez, patriots of East,	139	844
Florida, to ensure peace to the Southern frontiers.—From Mr. Blount, Governor of Tennessee, in 1813, on the necessity for conquering and possessing,	139	856
Flournoy, to J. Seagrove, agent, and his answer, relative to terms of peace with the Indians, exchange of prisoners, death of his father by the Indians, loss of his negro boy, &c. in 1793.—From Major Robert,	41	417
Flournoy, commanding seventh military district, to B. Hawkins, relative to revival of war with the Creeks, joined by the blacks, in 1814.—From Brigadier General Thomas,	139	859
Floyd, United States' army, commencing a campaign against the hostile Creeks and their allies in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent, relative to the strength and movements of the troops under Brig. General Thomas,	139	357
Fool Charley, and other friendly Cherokees, murdered by the militia in Southwestern territory in 1793,	41	459
Forbes, of the house of Panton, Leslie, & Co. of Florida, to the Secretary of War, relating to their claims against the Creeks, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, and urging the Government to insist upon their being paid by the Indians.—From John,	117	750
Forsyth, United States' army, at Augusta, in 1793, for use of the Georgia militia, in case of Indian invasion.—Arms, &c. placed under care of Major Robert,	41	363
Fort, or Fortifications. (See <i>Posts</i> .)		
Four Nations, viz. Mohawks, Onondagas, Cuyahugas, and Tuscaroras, of deed from the Five Nations to Phelps and Gorham of Massachusetts, in 1788.—Confirmation, in 1789, by the,	25	211
Four Nations. (See also, " <i>Six Nations</i> ," and " <i>Five Nations</i> ," being composed of same tribes, &c.)		
Foxes, at St. Louis in 1804, by which they cede a large tract of country to the United States.—Treaty with the Sacs and,	107	693
Foxes in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	711
Franking privilege to that office.—From J. Mason, Superintendent of the Office of Indian trade, in 1810, relative to extending the,	124	756, 774
Freeman, agent of the War Department, in Georgia, to regulate issues of public property to militia, &c. in 1793.—Captain Constant,	41	365
Freeman, agent and paymaster United States' troops, and militia called into service of the United States, upon situation of affairs between the United and Georgia, concerning the Indians in 1793.—To the Secretary of War, from Constant,	41	425

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

XXV

	No.	Pages.
Freeman, to Secretary of War, relative to the zeal of James Seagrove, Indian agent, his unpleasant situation, owing to the violence and illegal proceedings of the people of Georgia, and his departure to the Creek nation to settle differences with them, in 1793.—From Constant,	42	469
Freeman, to Secretary of War, relative to the murder of two friendly Creeks by a party of lawless frontier people of Georgia, in 1793.—From Constant,	45	472
Freeman, to Secretary of War in 1794, relative to hostility between the people of Georgia and the Creeks; that the establishment of posts by Georgia, on disputed territory, had given umbrage to the Indians; that a deputation of Creeks had gone with Mr. Seagrove to the Governor of Georgia to settle differences, &c.—From Constant,	50	483
Freeman, to Secretary of War in 1794, relative to violence and lawless conduct of the militia of Georgia, in attacking an encampment of friendly Creek Indians near to, and under protection of, United States' garrison, Fort Fidius, and their threats to take from the fort any friendly Indians found there.—From Constant,	50, 51	483, 485
Freeman, to Secretary of War in 1794, relative to a lawless settlement made by Gen. Elijah Clarke and his associates, on lands belonging to the Creek Indians, near Fort Fidius, in Georgia, and the breaking up and destroying said settlement by the militia of that State under Gen. Irwin, who displayed great zeal in support of the laws, in conjunction with the federal troops.—From Constant,	52	500
Friends employed to accompany commissioners to make peace with the Northwestern Indians in 1793.—The Society of,	40	341
Frontier settlers in 1791.—On policy and necessity for protecting the,	16	113
Frontiers.—(See Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, South Western Territory, and W. Blount, and Northwestern territory, St. Clair, Harrison, &c.)		
Frontier people of Georgia in 1792.—Violent conduct and character of the,	29	306
Frontier people in general, in 1792.—Opinion of J. Seagrove, United States' Indian Agent of the,	32	321
Frontier people embodied to destroy two Indian towns, in retaliation for murder of young Gallaspie in 1792.—Fifty-two,	34	326
Frontier people of Georgia, who murdered four friendly Cherokee Indians in 1792.—Means taken to bring to justice the,	35	333
Frontiers United States in 1795.—From Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution requiring a statement of the number of troops necessary to maintain such a line of military posts as may be necessary to protect the,	60	547
Fulsome, a Choctaw chief in council, in 1801.—Speech of Edmund,	96	662
Fulton, of the intrigues of McGillivray, Panton, the Spaniards, &c. with the Indians, against the United States in 1793.—Information by Samuel,	41	463
Funeral, with military honors, given to John Morris, a Chickasaw warrior, by Governor Blount, of Southwestern Territory, United States; said Indian having been killed by lawless white people, near the house of the Governor, in 1793,	41	455
Furs collected by the Creeks.—Description of,	9	79
Furs, and the restriction on their exportation, proved a serious disadvantage to the public trading establishment, in 1809.—From J. Mason, Superintendent, stating that the want of demand in the home market for a certain description of,	124	756
Furs, peltries, &c. collected at various trading houses; the quantities in store, &c. in 1810.—From J. Mason, Superintendent of Indian trade, with statements of the value, description of the,	130	768
Fusatchee Mico, or Bird King, a Creek at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Speech of,	72	599, 608

G.

Gaither, appointed to command troops for protection of the frontiers of Georgia in 1792.—Major,	29	257
Gaither, of United States' army in 1793.—Requisition for militia of Georgia to be placed under command of Lieutenant Colonel,	41	364
Gaither to Secretary of War, in 1793, that Governor of Georgia had desired him, as commanding officer of United States troops in that State, to call out certain numbers of the militia for protection of the frontiers, that he would not comply unless he knew the Indians to be within limits of Georgia and in force.—From Major Henry,	41	417
Gaither to Secretary of War, in 1793, that he had heard parties of Indians were out to "spill blood," and that he had ordered the militia to be on their guard, &c.—From Major,	41	419
Gaither to Secretary of War, in 1793, relative to unnecessary expeditions by militia of Georgia, kept in service without authority of the United States; and that 200 men, under orders of United States, would be sufficient for defence of the State, but that the Governor would not commission these, &c.—From Major,	41	422, 424
Gaither to Secretary of War, relative to murder of Indians by people of Georgia; that three troops of militia were called into service by him; that the militia had threatened the life of Major Seagrove, and would prevent his going to treat with the Indians; that the Governor of Georgia would not commission the 200 men ordered by the United States in 1793.—From Major,	41	423, 424
Gallaspie in 1792.—Intended retaliation by the frontier people upon the Cherokees for the murder of young,	34	326
Gallatin, commissioner of Pennsylvania, for laying out a town at Presque Isle in 1794.—Albert,	52	503
Galphin, interperter and chief speaker relative to affairs with the Creeks in 1787.—From John,	2	32, 36
Galphin, relative to affairs with the Creeks in 1789.—From George,	2	35
Galphin, a half breed Creek chief, to J. Seagrove, agent, relative to council to be held at St. Mary's, in Georgia, in 1792.—From John,	32	321
Galphin to General Irwin, of Georgia, proposing to settle differences, declaring their ability to maintain their independence in 1793, &c.—From John,	41	371
Galphin, at the murders and robbery at Trader's hill, &c. Georgia, in 1793.—Deceitful and treacherous conduct of John,	41	374, 379
Galphin, relative to the hostile intrigues of the Spaniards with the Indians, in 1793.—Testimony of George,	41	388
Galphin, at the treaty of Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796.—Disorderly conduct of John,	72	595
Galphin introduced in council, and admitted by the commissioners at Coleraine in 1796.—John,	72	601
Gambeel killed by the Indians in 1793.—A. Mr.	41	453
Gamble's station, in Southwestern territory, to proceed against the friendly Cherokees, and their dispersion in 1793.—Illegal assemblage of people at,	41	435
Game. (See <i>Hunting, &c.</i>)		
Garvin, bearer of despatch to Major Gaither from T. Barnard, deputy Indian agent, in 1793.—David,	41	419
Gaskins, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Malachiah,	41	436
Gayoso, of Louisiana, to Governor Blount, of Southwestern territory, in 1793, professing great friendship for the United States, stating that if any Spanish officers encouraged the Indians against the United States he was ignorant of it.—From the Spanish Governor,	41	454
Genseng abounds in the country of the Creeks.—The commissioners United States state, in 1789, that,	9	79
Georgia and Creeks from 1783-9.—Relative to controversies, hostilities, treaties, &c. between,	2	15
Georgia and the Creeks.—Treaty of Galphinton, in 1785, between,	2	17
Georgia in opposition to measures of Congress regarding the Indians in 1786.—Resolutions of Legislature of,	2	17
Georgia and the Creeks in 1789.—Mediation of South Carolina to settle differences between,	2	19
Georgia, concerning differences with Creeks in 1787.—Proceedings of Legislature of,	2	23
Georgia, in 1788.—From Secretary of War relative to force and means for protection of the frontiers of,	2	25
Georgia, of Indian Lands as bounty to her soldiers.—Relative to grants under law of,	2	28
Georgia to favor meeting for treaty between United States and Creeks in 1789.—Order in council of,	2	38
Georgia against treaty of Hopewell in 1785.—Protest of John King and Thomas Glascock, agents of,	2	38, 49
Georgia and the Creeks; their causes and means of remedy in 1789.—Critical situation of affairs between,	2, 4	52, 55

	No.	Pages.
Georgia and Creeks concerning validity of certain treaties.—Proposed treaty in 1789, to settle differences between,	4, 9	55, 65, 76
Georgia disposing of lands of the Indians without authority of United States in 1791.—Difficulties arising from acts of,	16	112
Georgia in 1791.—On subject of an increase of troops United States for protection of,	16	113
Georgia of 1789, disposing of vacant lands to certain companies.—Act of,	16	114
Georgia relative to differences with the Creeks and to carrying into effect treaty of 1790.—Secretary of War to Governor of,	19	127
Georgia in 1791.—Measures to prevent unlawful possession of Indian lands by a military force employed by certain companies in,	23	172
Georgia of running of boundary line with the Creeks in 1792.—Information to be given to,	29	246
Georgia, relative to murders by, and running boundary line with, the Creeks in 1792.—Secretary of War to the Governor of,	29	256
Georgia, relative to affairs with the Creeks, and between that State and the General Government under the constitution concerning same.—Secretary of War to Governor of,	29	258
Georgia, relative to defence of that State against invasion by the Indians in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor of,	29	262
Georgia in 1792.—Relative to murder of two Indians by people of,	29	295
Georgia, on the state of the Creek nation in 1792.—From J. Seagrove to Governor of,	29	297
Georgia, in 1792.—Alexander McGillivray complains that his letters are opened in Augusta, in,	29	302
Georgia militia, in 1792, and acts of the frontier people in opposition to measures of the General Government.—Improper conduct and declaration of Colonel Alexander of the,	29	305-307
Georgia, concerning violent conduct of frontier people against the Indians, that a captain of militia had stolen four horses, &c. in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, to the Governor of,	29	306
Georgia and the Creeks, in 1792.—Exertions of the Spaniards to prevent the running of the boundary line between,	29	368
Georgia, relative to satisfaction promised by the Indians for a man murdered, and favorable prospect of affairs with the Creeks in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, to Governor of,	29	315
Georgia, on means taken to bring to justice frontier people of that State who murdered friendly Cherokee Indians in 1792.—From Secretary of War to the Senate, with letter from the Governor of,	35	333
Georgia to Major Henry Gaither, commanding the federal troops there, desiring him to call out mounted militia of the State, to preserve order on the frontiers in 1792.—From Governor of,	35	334
Georgia, relative to murder of eight whites by the Cherokees in 1792.—From Governor of,	37	336
Georgia and the Creeks in 1793.—Continued mutual hostility between,	41	361
Georgia, in 1793, neglects to call out militia on requisition of United States, authorizes expeditions, or carries on war, in opposition to the General Government.— <i>Shall the troops be paid by the United States or not?</i> the Government of Georgia cannot recognize the establishment of peace without having commissioners at the treaty, &c.—The Governor of,	41	362
Georgia, on requisition of the Governor, for use of the militia in case of Indian invasion in 1793.—Arms furnished to,	41	363-368
Georgia in 1793.—From the Governor, stating the murders and barbarities of the Indians towards the citizens, that additional troops had been called out, and that on the supplies from the United States depended fate of,	41	369
Georgia, relative to an expedition against the hostile Creek towns in 1793.—A council of war held by the Governor and general officers of the militia of,	41	370, 406
Georgia, making proposition of peace, complaining of oppression and declaring their ability to maintain their independence in 1793.—From J. Galphin, a chief of the Creeks, to General Irwin of,	41	271
Georgia or any other quarter, without passing through him, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, agent United States, to sub-agents among the Creeks, that they do not suffer any talks to reach the Creeks from,	41	378
Georgia for a war with the Creeks in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, agent, on the necessity of preparations on the frontiers of,	41	388
Georgia in the exercise of his powers and duty as Indian agent of the United States, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, declaring himself independent of the State authority of,	41	393
Georgia would not recognize him as a public agent, nor answer his letters, &c. in 1793.—James Seagrove, United States' Indian agent, states to Secretary of War that the Governor of,	41	398
Georgia against the hostile Creeks in 1793.—Failure of an expedition of the militia of,	41	394
Georgia, informing him of his intention to go into the Creek nation to settle differences with them in 1793.—From James Seagrove to the Governor of,	41	406
Georgia had determined to raise 3000 militia, and had called on the Governor of South Carolina for 2000 more, to carry war into the Creek nation, &c. in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, that,	41	408
Georgia, concerning affairs with the Creek Indians in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Secretary of War, relative to conference with the Governor of,	41	408
Georgia, in 1793, that a party of the troops of the United States had guarded himself and other public officers from the militia of that State, who were said to be way-laying them; that the frontier militia, by their violence, were determined to prevent him, as United States' Agent, to make peace with the Creek Indians; that peaceable Indians were murdered, &c.; that his movements were watched by spies; that it would be imprudent in him to attempt negotiations with Indians under these circumstances; that there are unfair doings here, and deep design in the business; that the expeditions of the said militia were futile and harassing, and generally broken up by dissensions among the officers, &c. &c.—From J. Seagrove, United States' Indian Agent, in,	41	409
Georgia "cannot recognize peace between the United States and the Creek Indians, in 1793, unless certain conditions were complied with, and that Commissioners of Georgia be at the treaty," &c.—From J. Seagrove, to Secretary of War, that the Governor of,	41	412
Georgia, concerning said conditions, &c. &c. in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to the Governor of,	41	412
Georgia, their abuse of Congress and the officers of the General Government; their threats against the Agent and Deputy Indian Agent, and declaration that they will kill all Indians they may meet, friends or foes, &c. in 1793.—Violent conduct of the officers of the militia of,	41	414, 424
Georgia desiring him to restrain the militia of that State from making expeditions into the Creek nation, &c. in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to the Governor of,	41	414
Georgia, unless the Indians appeared in force within the State.—Major Gaither of the federal troops states, in 1793, that he would not call into service the militia of,	41	417
Georgia requires that Major Gaither, of the federal troops, call out certain numbers of the militia of that State, for the protection of the frontiers in 1793.—The Governor of,	41	418
Georgia, stating that the number of militia called out by him were unnecessary, that two hundred men would be sufficient, with the federal troops, and asking him to commission that number, as ordered by the United States in 1793.—From Major Gaither to Governor of,	41	422, 424
Georgia, were formerly Cherokee hunting grounds, and were obtained by treaty at Duet's corner, by right of conquest, in 1776.—Statement that the counties of Franklin and Elbert in,	41	431
Georgia, and their ineffectual incursions into the Creek country in defiance of the orders and measures of the General Government, had frustrated his efforts to restore peace, and would bring on a general war with all the Southern Indians, in 1793.—J. Seagrove states that violent conduct of the people of,	42	468
Georgia, in 1793, informing him that he had effected a peace with the Creek Indians, and requesting him to issue a proclamation to prevent any further violence to the Indians by the people of that State.—From James Seagrove to Governor of,	44	471
Georgia, and recommending the adoption of vigorous laws to preserve the national character.—From the President to Congress, in 1794, stating that the efforts on the part of the General Government to make peace with the Creeks were unavailing, owing to the lawless conduct of the frontier people of,	45	472

	No.	Pages.
Georgia, in 1794, informing him that a party of lawless whites on the frontiers, under Captain Adams, had killed two friendly Creeks, and calling upon him to put a stop to such outrages in future.—From C. Freeman, Agent, and Captain Roberts, of United States' army, to Governor of,	45	473
Georgia.—Report of Committee of House of Representatives in 1794, on measures for terminating hostilities between the Indians and the frontier people of,	46	475
Georgia had attacked a party of friendly Creeks near to, and under the protection of, the United States' garrison, Fort Fidius, and had threatened to take from that garrison, by force, any Indians there.—From Major Roberts, United States army, to Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that the militia of,	50	482
Georgia, of the unjustifiable and lawless conduct of the militia on the frontiers, in setting at defiance the authority of that State, and of the General Government, in 1794.—From C. Freeman and J. Seagrove, Agents United States, to Secretary of War, and Governor of,	51	485, 487
Georgia, to J. Seagrove, Agent United States, relative to affairs with the Creek Indians, and the probability of war with them in 1794.—From George Matthews, Governor of,	51	486
Georgia, to Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that Elijah Clarke, late a Major General of the militia of that State, had been arrested for his illegal proceedings with a party of militia, against orders of his superior officer, and that he would raise a sufficient military force, and had issued a proclamation to stop such proceedings in future.—From George Matthews, Governor of,	52	495
Georgia to the Creeks in 1794, referring to the treaties establishing boundary line, &c. not observed by them; recapitulating the acts of friendship and liberality from the United States; cautioning them against the bad white men in their country; complaining of their cruelties, and robberies, and non-compliance with treaties; advising them to be at peace; and no more of their land would be wanted, &c.—Speech from the Governor of,	52	496
Georgia to Secretary of War, stating the measures, civil and military, adopted by him to remove the lawless intruders and settlers upon the Indians' lands on the southwest side of the Oconee river, in 1794, and desiring to know what should be done with them if taken.—From Governor of,	52	497
Georgia, 26th August, 1794, to bring to justice General Clarke and others, settlers on lands belonging to the Creek Indians, stating the acts of Georgia, and the clauses in the constitution, acts, and treaties of the United States forbidding such settlement, and prescribing penalties for their infringement, and deprecating the necessity of resorting to force to carry them into effect.—Charge of Judge Walton to the Grand Jury of Richmond county,	52	498
Georgia, in 1794.—From Governor of Georgia, to Secretary of War, relative to the prudence and address of General Irwin, of the militia of that State, and determined spirit in the militia to support the laws of their country, in breaking up and destroying the lawless settlements of General Elijah Clarke and his associates, upon lands belonging to the Creek Indians in,	52	499
Georgia in breaking up and destroying the lawless fort and settlements of General Clarke and his associates; that said militia had been mustered, &c., and that rolls would be sent to the War Department.—From C. Freeman, Agent War Department, to Secretary of War, in 1794, relative to the good conduct of the militia of,	52	500
Georgia to the Legislature of that State, in 1794, praying that a Land Office for the granting and disposal of lands allowed to the Indians for their hunting grounds; the claim of the Indians, as a conquered people, being merely that of vassals, which claim they had broken by their cruel outrages, &c.—From Governor of,	52	500
Georgia, in retaining the Indians' lands, in 1794.—Orders and instructions from General Elijah Clarke to his followers and subordinate garrisons, to resist the authority of the United States, and of the State of,	52	501
Georgia for the removal by military force of said intruders upon the Indians' lands, who have erected forts, &c. with design of erecting an independent Government there.—From Secretary of War in 1794, with instructions from the President of United States, to the Governor of,	52	501
Georgia, for prosecution of lawless intruders upon the Indians' lands in that State in 1794.—The Attorney of United States for the District of Georgia directed to receive the commands of the Governor of,	52	501
Georgia, in 1794, on subject of reciprocal and relative duties of the General and State Governments, to protect the frontier settlers of a State from Indian depredations, and to restrain such settlers from giving cause of aggression to the Indians; and directing the immediate suppression of the lawless settlement of General Clarke and his associates upon the Indian lands, their intentions and acts being "essentially hostile to our republican systems of government," &c.—From Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of War, to the Governor of,	52	502
Georgia, passed in 1794, '75, for appropriating and selling the Indian lands within the territorial limits claimed by said State, and declaring the right of the said State to dispose of all vacant lands within such limits.—From President United States, with two acts of the Legislature of,	62	551
Georgia, for appropriating and selling the Indians' lands, and recommending to the President to use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the infraction of treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, in 1795, condemning the acts of,	63	558
Georgia had debated for some days whether or not they should detain, as prisoners, several Creek chiefs, on a friendly visit to the Governor, in 1794.—Statement from J. Seagrove, United States' Indian agent, that the Legislature or the Senate of,	65	559
Georgia.—Message from the President to the Senate, in 1795, nominating commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, to obtain a cession of certain lands, agreeably to application from a Senator and Representative of the State of,	66	560
Georgia, and for the delivery of prisoners and property to that State, in 1796.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks, for fixing boundary between that tribe and,	72	586
Georgia, at the treaty of Coleraine, with the Creeks, in Georgia, in 1796, concerning the necessary arrangements, police, supplies, etiquette, &c.—Correspondence between the commissioners of the United States and James Hendricks, James Jackson, and James Simms, commissioners of,	72	590, 594
Georgia, with a statement of the claims of that State against the Creek Indians.—Speeches made at the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, by the commissioners of,	72	598
Georgia, at Augusta, Galphintion, and Shoulderbone, and the former state that their nation was not properly represented at either place; and those present were intimidated by military force.—The Creeks and the commissioners of the United States, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, deny the validity of the treaties of,	72	603, 605
Georgia, against certain proceedings at the treaty, and against the treaty between the United States and the Creeks, at Coleraine, in that State, in 1796, and commentaries thereupon by United States' commissioners, directed to the Governor of Georgia.—Protest of the commissioners of,	72	612, 613
Georgia, stating that, at the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, the Creek Indians were found to be unanimously against selling any of their lands to that State, and that they wanted confidence in the uprightness of the views of its government, and of the peaceable disposition of its inhabitants.—From the United States' commissioners to Jared Irwin, Governor of,	72	611
Georgia, concerning lands in Tallassee country, ceded to that State by the Creeks, and afterwards by the United States granted to the Creeks.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1798, on remonstrance of Legislature of,	84	637
Georgia, concerning negotiations and treaty with the Creeks, in 1802.—Correspondence between the United States' commissioners and Josiah Tattnall, Jun., Governor of,	99	671
Georgia had promised to aid the friendly Creeks against the war party, in 1813.—Information that the Governor of,	139	848
Georgia, in 1813.—Concerning differences between Benjamin Hawkins, agent for the Creek Indians, and the Governor of,	139	851
Georgia, in claiming and exercising a participation in the management of Indian affairs, and in allowing the General Government the regulation of their commerce <i>only</i> ; and stating the causes of the failure of the fine army from that State, sent against the Creeks.—From B. Hawkins, United States' agent, in 1814, complaining of the policy of Governor Mitchell, of,	139	858

	No.	Pages.
Gerrideau, by the Indians, in 1793.—Relative to the death of young,	41	416
Gibson, at Pittsburg, requesting him to assist in procuring interpreters and white wampum, for treaty with the Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—From commissioners to General John,	40	344
Gibson, United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, on 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain Alexander,	52	488
Gibson, of Pennsylvania militia, also a judge of court, to the Governor, relative to hostile dispositions of the Six Nations, in 1794.—From General John,	52	509
Gilliland, concerning the hostile disposition of the Lower Cherokees, in 1793.—Evidence of David,	41	446
Gillum, and hisson, John Gillum, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Thomas,	41	455
Girty, in command of Indians against United States, at the action of 20th August, 1794.—Activity and inveteracy of Simon,	29, 52	243, 494
Glass, a chief of the Lower Creeks, relative to dispersion of hostile Indians, in 1792.—From the,	29	279
Glass, for conciliating the hostile Creeks, in 1793.—Conference of John McKee with the,	41	445
Glass, a chief of the Cherokees, to Governor Blount, informing him of the hostilities of the Creeks, the peaceable disposition of the Cherokees, their friendship for the Chickasaws, &c. in 1793.—From the,	41	450, 456
Glass, and other Cherokee chiefs, had gone to treaty with the Spaniards, at the Walnut Hills, in 1793.—Information that the,	45	475
Glasgow, and others, on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783, '4, and lying within the State of Tennessee, also claimed by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the Senate, in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by J.,	75	624
Glasscock, with a party of horse, escorting and protecting the Indian chiefs from their visit to the Governor, to the United States' garrison Fort Fidius, was obliged to change his course, and send them off from the frontier in another direction, apprehending an attack from the lawless militia who had threatened to kill those Indians, in 1794.—Brigadier General,	51	486
Glover, a Chickasaw, asking assistance from United States against the Creeks, in 1793.—From William,	41	456
Goods. (See <i>Trade, Presents</i> .)		
Gora nations of Indians, from afar off, were at council of the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Cornplanter states that three of the,	38	337
Gordon, with his company of cavalry, ordered out to protect frontiers of Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Captain John,	41	467
Gorham and Oliver Phelps, of Massachusetts, in 1788.—Deed of conveyance of lands from the "Five Nations," and ratification by the "Four Nations" of New York, to Nathaniel,	25	210
Gorham and Phelps.—Testimony of certain individuals, of the correctness of said deed from the Indians to said,	25	212
Government of Creek Indians.—An account of the,	9	79
Government United States, in commencing war, &c.—From Charles Pinckney, Governor of South Carolina, in 1792, on relative powers of the State and General,	29	316
Government could be got turned."—Colonel Anderson, in 1792, recommends to the Governor of South Carolina to authorize offensive operations against the Indians by that State, "until the clumsy wheels of,	29	317
Government subject the chiefs to necessity of denying contracts and stipulations in treaties for disposing of their lands, and to act with duplicity, to save themselves from being deposed by the young warriors, &c.—Statement, in 1793, that the nature of the Indian,	41	432, 436
Government among the Cherokees, in 1813.—From Colonel Hawkins, agent, relative to the state of the,	139	844
Graham, in the Creek country, in 1814.—Movement of the troops under General,	139	860
Granger, agent to the Six Nations, in 1810.—Erastus,	135	804
Gratitude of the Five Nations for the establishment of schools, blacksmiths' shops, &c. among them,	29	242
Gratitude by the hostile Creeks, who repay the bounties of the United States in furnishing them with corn to prevent them from starving, by murdering and robbing their citizens, &c. in 1793.—The Secretary of War complains of the want of,	41	430
Gray, by the Creek Indians, at Trader's Hill, Georgia, in 1793.—Cruel treatment of Mrs. Ann,	41	374
Gray, a deputy from, and interpreter to, "Seven Nations of Canada," at treaty of N. York, in 1796.—William,	72	616
Great Britain, in purchasing Indian land claims.—Practice of late English colonies, and Government of,	1	8
Great Britain, in 1789.—Trade with the Creeks through Florida, under protection of Spanish authorities, its profits accruing to people of,	2	15
Great Britain.—The Northwestern Indians refuse, in 1790, to make peace with United States, until approved of by officers of,	14	93
Great Britain, at Detroit, in 1790, relative to motive for an expedition against the Indians.—From Governor St. Clair, to officer of,	14	96
Great Britain, in Canada, concerning posts held by them within limits of United States, &c.—From Secretary of War, in 1790, relative to jealousies of officers of,	14	98, 100
Great Britain, in 1790, respecting delivery of Detroit and Fort Niagara, held by that Government contrary to treaty.—Conduct of,	14, 23	100, 198
Great Britain, at Niagara, in 1791, to give any facility to officers of United States for treating with hostile Indians.—Refusal of officer of,	23	148, 164
Great Britain, in affairs between United States and Indians, in 1791.—Interference of officers of,	23	148, 153, 164
Great Britain is to be avoided.—Instructions to General St. Clair, in 1791, directing that, in prosecuting the campaign against the Indians, any altercation with officers of,	23	172
Great Britain, in 1791.—Instruction to General St. Clair to avoid involving the United States in difficulty with,	23	179
Great Britain, in 1791, and character of informant impeached.—Information that hostile Indians had received aid from,	23	190, '91, '96
Great Britain, calls Six Nations, and other tribes in United States, to treaty at Buffalo creek, in 1791.—Sir John Johnson, on part of,	23	192
Great Britain, on the Northwestern frontiers, and the Governor of Canada regarding Indian affairs, in 1792.—Conciliatory and polite conduct of officers, &c. of,	29	242
Great Britain encourage the Indians to war, assist them in battle, and supply them with provisions in 1792.—Testimony of a soldier that the officers and agents of,	29	243
Great Britain, disclaims on the part of his Government, any support to Bowles, the disturber of the Creeks, in 1792.—Mr. Hammond, the Minister from,	29	246, 250, '51
Great Britain, to influence the Southern Indians against United States, in 1792.—Relative to proceedings of "Bowles," said to be an emissary of,	29	264
Great Britain, in 1792.—Disposition of certain Indians to hostile measures against United States, when encouraged by people of,	29	296
Great Britain in concerns between United States and hostile Indians of Northwestern territory, in 1792.—Interference of agents of,	33	323
Great Britain to Southern Indians, and war pipe sent to them from Detroit, in 1792.—Concerning presents from officers of,	34	327
Great Britain, in 1792.—The hostile Northwestern Indians propose, as a condition of peace, that they be allowed all the country north and west of the Ohio river, and that they all declare themselves allies of,	38	337
Great Britain, within the United States, in 1793.—Instructions concerning lands upon which forts are erected, now occupied by troops of,	40	341
Great Britain to be present at treaty with Northwestern Indians, in 1793, on the ground that the intentions of United States being upright, they could have no objection to their presence.—Commissioners of United States directed to admit officers and agents of,	40	342
Great Britain, relative to proposed treaty with Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Correspondence between United States' commissioners and officers of,	40	343
Great Britain, after their professed desire for treaty of peace with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Suspicious conduct of the officers of,	40	355

	No.	Pages.
Great Britain among the Creeks, to excite them against United States in revolutionary war.—Concerning a Colonel Brown, and Mr. Tate, agents of,	41	382
Great Britain.—Speech from chiefs and warriors of the Cussetah town of the Creeks, in 1793, claiming the assistance and friendship of the United States, as they had been friends during and since their war with,	41	402
Great Britain among the Southern Indians, in 1793.—Information relative to proceedings of Bowles and Willbanks, agents of,	41	439
Great Britain, was going from among the Creeks with the Shawanese ambassadors, to Detroit, through fear of being delivered up to United States, a reward having been offered for him, &c. in 1793.—Information that Mr. Willbanks, agent of,	41	454
Great Britain.—Confidential message from the President to Congress, in 1794, stating that an officer and party of British troops were about encroaching upon territory of United States, and suggesting propriety of preparing for war, which, notwithstanding the endeavors to avert it, may be forced upon us by,	49	477
Great Britain, in Upper Canada, present at councils between the United States' agent and the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—Several of the military officers of,	49	478
Great Britain towards United States, in 1794, in their proceedings with the Northwestern Indians; inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, representing that war with the United States was inevitable; conduct of Governor Simcoe, in proceeding with three companies of British troops to build a fort at the foot of the Rapids, on territory of United States, &c. N. B. For correspondence with British Minister on this subject, see documents on <i>Foreign Relations</i> , series No. 1, and message of 23d May, 1794.—Hostile conduct of officers of,	49	480
Great Britain, and militia of Detroit, disguised as Indians, &c. were in the attack with a large body of hostile Indians against Fort Recovery, on 30th June, 1794, and were repulsed with great loss.—From Major General Wayne, stating that there was proof that officers and soldiers of,	52	487
Great Britain, had promised to join the hostile Northwestern Indians with fifteen hundred men, to carry on war against the United States, in 1794.—Information from the Indians, that Governor Simcoe, and sundry officers of,	52	489
Great Britain had erected a strong fort at Roche de Bout, or foot of the Rapids, giving encouragement and protection to the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1794.—From General Anthony Wayne, that the officers of,	52	490
Great Britain, with Canadian militia, under the guns of the British Fort Miami, on 20th August, 1794; destruction of the houses, &c. near the fort of the British agent, Colonel McKee, who had stimulated the savages to war; and correspondence between General Wayne and Major Campbell, British officer commanding said fort.—Official report of the battle between the army under General Wayne, and the forces of the hostile Indians, and officers and soldiers of,	52	491
Great Britain, with letters from Lord Dunmore to the Spanish Governor of Pensacola, to obtain a passport to the Creek country, for the execution of some political design, in 1794.—Deposition relating to the embassy of Colonels Brown and Richard Paris, officers of,	52	497
Great Britain were using their influence to induce the Six Nations of Indians to oppose the establishment of a town and settlement of Presque Isle, in 1794.—From General Wilkins, Andrew Ellicot, and others, to Governor of Pennsylvania, stating that the officers of,	52	504, 514
Great Britain, were tampering with the hostile Indians that he had defeated, to prevent them from making peace with the United States.—From General Wayne, in 1794, with testimony showing that Governor Simcoe, Colonel McKee, and Captain Brandt, officers of,	54	525
Great Britain, with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1794, and the insidious means used by them to acquire a fictitious title to the Indians' lands, to give the British a pretext to assist the said Indians, and to prevent them from making peace with the United States.—From General Wayne, with copies of conferences held by Governor Simcoe, Colonel McKee, Captain Brandt, Indian officers of,	61	547
Great Britain from Canada, by causing handbills offering great inducements to recruits to join their service, to be dropped near to Fort Defiance, and inducing the soldiers to desert from the United States' army, in 1794.—Insidious conduct of the officers of,	61	550
Great Britain ceded to the United States by treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Certain tracts of land, including military posts within the limits of the United States, in the occupancy of troops of,	67	562
Great Britain, the military posts at Michilimackinack, Fort St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and all posts and places to the south of the lakes.—Speech of Major General Wayne to the confederated Northwestern Indians, in council at Greenville, in 1795, relative to the promise to deliver to the United States by,	67	573
Great Britain, in Canada, to excite the Indians against the United States.—From Governor Hull to Secretary of War, in 1807, showing the exertions of the officers of,	115	745
Great Britain, in exciting the Northwestern Indians to hostilities against the United States.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, 13th June, 1812, relative to the agency of the officers and subjects, or traders of,	135	797
Great Britain, in exciting the Northwestern Indians to hostilities, in 1812.—Evidence of the agency of the officers and subjects of,	136	805
Great Britain, nor with any agent or trader not licensed by the United States.—The Creeks, by articles of capitulation, in 1814, are required to hold no intercourse with any British post, or garrison, or town belonging to,	139	827
Great Britain.—Instructions from Secretary of War, and speeches from United States' commissioners to certain Northwestern Indians, in 1814, to encourage them to join the United States in war against,	139	827
Great Britain against the United States.—Speech of Colonel Hawkins, agent to the Creeks, in 1814, admonishing them of the injuries they had received, and would further sustain, by any connexion with, or participation in the hostilities of,	139	845
Great Britain among the Creek Indians in 1813.—Information of the insidious conduct and hostile influence of the emissaries of the officers of,	139	846, 847
Great Britain, and the exertions of their officers and emissaries in connexion with the Spaniards, in exciting the Creek Indians to war, indicated that a severe blow on the Southwestern frontiers was meditated.—From W. Blount, Governor of Tennessee, in 1813, stating his opinion, that the measures pursued by,	139	855
Great Britain, from vessels on the coast of Florida, in 1814.—Statements relative to supplies furnished from Pensacola; and that large supplies of arms were landed by officers of,	139	859
Great Britain, on the coast of Florida, were training the Indians and negroes to fight the Americans; and, that a British naval officer had informed the Indians, that seven Powers of Europe were united against America, and determined to subdue it; and that the British would be masters of the country, &c.—From B. Hawkins, United States' agent, in 1814, stating that the officers of,	139	860
Great Britain and the Indians, at the attack of Fort Rowyer, defended by the troops of the United States, in 1814.—General orders, containing an account of the defeat and loss of the forces of,	139	861
Green killed by the Indians in 1793.—Adam,	41	444, 448
Green, Justice of the Peace, in Knox county, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	454
Greenfield station attacked by two hundred Indians, and defended by three men, who repulsed the Indians with signal bravery, in 1793,	41	453
Greer, Justice of the Peace, in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Joseph,	41	447
Gremes killed by the Indians in 1795.—William,	62	556
Griffin, Commissioner of the United States for treating with the Creeks in 1789.—Cyrus,	9	65
Gros Ventres (or Minatares) Indians, in 1805.—Statistical view by Lewis and Clarke of the,	113	710
Grunter, an Indian trader from Charleston, South Carolina, to the Cherokees in 1793.—Statement from John McKee, of the ill-natured and deceptive persuasions of a Mr.,	41	445
Guaranty to the Creeks and Cherokees their lands in 1790.—The United States,	12, 18	82, 124
Guaranty of lands to Indians, (See <i>Treaties, Lands.</i>)		

	No.	Pages
Gunn, a Senator in Congress from Georgia, to the President of the United States in 1795, making application agreeably to act of Legislature of that State, for a treaty to be held with the Creeks for extinguishment of their title to lands, &c.—From James,	66	560
Guthrie, &c. in 1791.—Relative to murder of Seneca Indians by militia under Major,	23	175
Gypsum on the Missouri river in 1808.—From General W. Clarke to P. Chouteau, relative to the existence of a quarry of,	129	766
H.		
Habersham, United States' agent for supplies at Savannah, for the use of the militia of Georgia, in case of Indian invasion in 1793.—Arms, &c. sent to care of Major John,	41	363
Hacker killed by the Indians in 1793.—John,	41	466
Hackett, Justice of the Peace of Southwestern territory in 1793.—John,	41	435
Half breed Indians.—Concerning the character of two young,	34	331
Half breed Indian.—Concerning the character of John Boggs, a,	41	454
Hall, and two others, in defending the station at Greenfield against two hundred Indians in 1793.—Signal bravery of William,	41	453
Halletmathle, a Creek warrior, friendly to the United States in 1792,	29	298
Hallowing King, chief of the Creeks, with two other chiefs, appointed commissioners to settle differences with J. Seagrove, agent, &c. in 1793,	44	471
Halstead, Indian agent at Fort Wilkinson in 1802-3-4.—Jonathan,	106	692
"Half way house" town of the Creeks had determined for war, and contradiction of same in 1794.—Information that the,	50, 51	483, 485
Hamilton, Justice of the Peace in Southwestern territory in 1793.—William,	41	435
Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of War, to the Governor of Georgia in 1794, on relative and reciprocal duties of the General and State Governments, to defend the citizens from the Indians, and to restrain them from giving cause of hostility.—From Alexander,	52	502
Hamilton, of the United States' army, in 1799.—Concerning regulations for receiving Indians at the military posts, and issuing provisions to them.—From Secretary of War to Major General,	89	645
Hammond, minister from Great Britain, disavowing, on the part of his Government, any support to "Bowles," disturber of the Creeks, in 1792.—Letter from Mr.,	29	251
Hampton, sutler at Fort Pickering, Coleraine, in 1796.—Mr.,	72	596
Hampton, relative to the friendly disposition of the Creeks, in 1812.—From General Wade,	137	813
Hamtramck, with the Wea and Eel river Indians in 1792.—Peace concluded by Major,	29	235
Hamtramck, detached with strong guard as an escort to provisions for the army under General Wayne, in 1793.—Colonel,	40	361
Hamtramck, who commanded the left wing of the regulars in the battle between the army under General Wayne and the British and Indians, on 20th August, 1794.—Official report of the bravery and good conduct of Colonel,	52	491
Handly, Governor of Georgia, to the Commissioners of the United States on Indian Affairs, in 1788.—From George,	2	29
Handly, of the militia of Southwestern territory, taken prisoner by the Creeks, Cherokees, and Northwards, and permitted to return in 1793.—Information given by Captain,	41	434
Hanging Maw, a chief, and murder of friendly Cherokees, by Captain Beard's company of militia of Southwestern territory in 1793.—Relative to attack upon the house of the,	41	406
Hanging Maw, and his friendship for the United States, in 1793.—Governor Blount's opinion of the Cherokee chief,	41	436
Hanging Maw, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, in 1793.—Conference held by Governor Blount, and talks of,	41	447
Hanging Maw, and other friendly Cherokees, by the militia of the Southwestern territory, and letter to Hanging Maw on the subject, by the acting Governor of the territory in 1793.—Inhuman treatment of the,	41	459
Hanging Maw to the President of the United States in 1793, complaining of the murders at his town, in violation of promises made to him, and that a visit of the chiefs of the Cherokees to Philadelphia, as invited, could not be made.—From the,	41	459
Hanging Maw, compensation for property destroyed by a party of militia of the Southwestern territory under John Beard.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1797, on petition from the widow of the Cherokee chief, Scholacutta, or,	73	621
Hardin, a volunteer in expedition from Kentucky against the Indians in 1791.—Good conduct of Colonel John,	20	132
Hardin, and others, messengers of peace to the Northwestern Indians, by whom they were killed in 1792.—Loss of Colonel,	38	337
Hardin appointed commissioner to run part of line with the Cherokees in 1792.—Joseph,	79	631
Harman killed by the Indians in 1793.—John,	41	453
Harmar, relative to murders and depredations by Indians, northwest of the Ohio.—From Brigadier General James,	14	91
Harmar, for an expedition against the hostile Indians, northwest of Ohio.—Instructions from Secretary of War to General,	14	97
Harmar, of an expedition and battle with the Northwestern Indians in 1790.—Report from General,	15	104
Harmar, ordered in 1791.—Court of inquiry into the conduct of General,	23	178
Harmar, and his intention of resigning, in 1791.—Relative to proceedings of court of inquiry on the conduct of General,	23	184
(For proceedings of this court of inquiry, see series or class of documents, <i>Military Affairs</i> .)		
Harris, Brigade Major of Georgia militia, to J. Seagrove, relative to orders of the Governor of Georgia for the government of the militia on the frontiers of that State, in reference to hostilities with the Indians in 1793.—From B.,	41	413
Harris killed by the Indians in 1793.—James,	41	436
Harrison, Aid-de-camp to Major General Wayne, in battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant,	52	491
Harrison, Governor of Indiana territory and district of Louisiana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner, in 1803.—Treaties made with the Kaskaskia Indians by William Henry,	104	687
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1803.—Treaty made with the Delawares, Shawanese, Pattawatamies, Miamies, and Kickapoos, Eel river, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, by William Henry,	104	688
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1804.—Treaty made with the Delawares, by William Henry,	105	689
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1804.—Treaty made with the Piankeshaws, by William Henry,	105	690
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1804.—Treaty made with the Sac and Fox tribes, by William Henry,	107	693
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1805.—Treaty made with the Delawares, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel rivers and Weas, by William Henry,	108	696
Harrison, Commissioner of the United States, &c. in 1805.—Treaty made with the Piankeshaws, by William Henry,	112	704
Harrison, Governor of Indiana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary for making treaties with certain Northwestern Indians in 1809.—Instructions to William Henry,	126	761
Harrison, United States' Commissioner, &c with the Delaware, Pattawatamie, Miami, and Eel river tribe, in 1809.—Treaty made by William H.,	126	761

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

xxi

	No.	Pages.
Harrison, United States' Commissioner with the Wea tribe, in 1809.—Treaty made by William H.,	126	762
Harrison, Governor of Indiana, &c. to Secretary of War, in 1809, suggesting the propriety of reserving the lands of the United States containing copper mines, from sale.—From William H.,	127	762
Harrison, United States' Commissioner with the Kickapoo tribe, in 1809.—Treaty made by William H.,	127	762
Harrison, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Indiana territory of the battle with the Indians, near the Prophet's town, or Tippecanoe, in said territory, November 7, 1811.—Report from William Henry,	131	776
Harrison, Governor of Indiana, relative to Indian hostilities in 1811.—From William H.,	135	797
Harrison, Commissioner to make a treaty with the Northwestern Indians in 1814.—Instructions to William Henry,	139	827
Hartshorn, killed in defence of Fort Recovery, June 30, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain Asa,	52	488, 489
Hawkins, Commissioner for treating with the Indians in 1785.—Benjamin,	2	16
Hawkins, of North Carolina, Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1795.—Benjamin,	66	560
Hawkins, principal agent for Indian Affairs south of the Ohio, of the objects under his charge, in 1801.—A sketch from Benjamin,	91	647
Hawkins, and others, Commissioners to treat with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Indians in 1801.—Instructions to Benjamin,	92	649, 651
Hawkins, and others, Commissioners at treaty with the Creeks in 1802.—Speech of Benjamin,	99	672
Hawkins, and others, Commissioners to treat with the Creeks in 1802-3-4, and statement of proceedings in making the treaty in 1804.—Instructions to Benjamin,	106	691, 693
Hawkins, Indian agent, as commissioner for treating with the Creeks in 1814.—Instructions to Colonel Benjamin,	139	836
Hawkins, United States' Indian agent, and others, in 1814.—Conferences, deed, &c. concerning donations of land by the Creeks to Colonel Benjamin,	139	837
Hawkins, agent to the Creeks, to the Secretary of War in 1813, relative to occurrences in Florida; that a British force was expected by the Spanish commandant; that emissaries from the Northwestern hostile Indians were among the Creeks; that certain Creeks had committed inhuman murders, with his admonitions to them for preservation of peace; complaining of calumnies against him, &c.—From Colonel Benjamin,	139	839, 848
Hawkins to Secretary of War in 1813, complaining of calumnies and opposition to him as agent of the Creeks; defending himself to the Government, and stating the embarrassment of his situation for want of orders, &c.—From Benjamin,	139	842, 852
Hawkins, United States' agent, to Secretary of War in 1814, complaining of the improper interference of Georgia in Indian affairs, stating the causes of the failure of the army of that State against the Creeks, and concerning the conduct of the commanding general; stating the course he had pursued in the war against the hostile Creeks, and expressing a hope that a man might be appointed to succeed him, &c.—From Benjamin,	139	858
Hay, of the Georgia militia, killed in an engagement between a party under his command and a party of Indians in 1794.—Lieutenant,	50	482
Hay, killed by the Indians in 1793.—Captain Samuel,	41	442
Heaton killed by the Indians in 1793.—Thomas,	41	436
Heaton killed by the Indians in 1793.—Isaac and Joseph,	41	466
Heckewelder to the Delawares in 1792.—Speech of John,	31	320
Heckewelder, teacher of the Moravian Indians, sent with commissioners to treat for peace with the hostile Northwestern Indians.—Rev. John,	40	341
Henderson & Co., of lands on Cumberland, and in what is now Kentucky.—Concerning sale by Cherokees to Richard,	34, 41	325, 432
Henderson, with a party of militia of Southwestern territory to set out in pursuit of hostile Indians; his overtaking, with seven men, a strong party of them, and taking stolen horses away from them in 1793.—Lieutenant,	41	461, 463
Hendrick Aupaumut, chief of the Stockbridge Indians, to conciliate the hostile tribes in 1792-3.—Instructions to Captain,	29, 40	233, 346
Hendricks, a Stockbridge chief, in delivering a message, with which he was entrusted, to a British agent, instead of the hostile Indians, in 1792.—Want of fidelity of Captain,	33	322
Hendricks, Commissioner of Georgia, for treating with the Creeks at Coleraine, in 1796.—From James,	72	590
Henry's station attacked by a numerous body of Indians in 1793, which were repulsed after killing Lieutenant Tedford, and another man, who were out at time of attack,	41	466
Hicks, in treaty with the Cherokees in 1806.—Reservation of land in favor of Charles,	111	704
Hietans in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	723
Historical and topographical account by Dr. Sibley, William Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter, in 1804-5, of Louisiana, and of the country adjacent to the Red river and Washita,	113	721, 731
Historical and geographical description of Michigan territory, by C. Jouett, agent at Detroit, in 1803,	125	757
Hitchetas, and others, in 1793.—A talk of Creeks called,	41	383
Hiwassee, a Cherokee town, at attack on Buchanan's station in 1792.—Warriors from,	34	331
Hoche Homo, a Choctaw, in council in 1801.—Speech of,	96	662
Holland Land Company to reconvey certain land to the Seneca Indians.—Commissioners nominated in 1802, to hold a treaty to enable the,	94	655
Holland Company in 1802.—Treaty held by United States' Commissioner to enable the Seneca Indians to exchange lands with the,	98	665, 667
Holmark's station attacked by ten Indians, and relieved by a party of mounted infantry in 1793,	41	456
Holmes, assistant agent to J. Seagrove, agent, relative to confused state and hostile spirit of the Creek nation, &c. in 1793.—From James M.,	41	386
Honors are acquired by the shedding of blood, stated to be a principle of Indian education.—That all national,	34	325
Hooker, Indian factor at Tellico, in Tennessee, in 1801.—Account from Mr.,	93	653
Hopkinson, Commissioner to hold treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands therein.—Nomination of Joseph,	83	636
Hopoie Micco, chief of the Creeks, requiring a reservation of land for a trading establishment in 1804.—Talk of,	106	691
Horse stealing, stipulation for punishment of.—(See <i>Crimes, Robberies.</i>)		
Horses stolen by the Creek Indians, returned by their chief, John Kinnard, in 1792,	29	313
Hostages for delivery of prisoners.—Indian,	1	6, 10, 11
Hostages for safe return of their chiefs from a visit to the seat of Government to make a treaty.—Officers of the United States to be offered to the Indians as,	29	235
Hostages to guaranty the safe return of a flag sent, with propositions from General Wayne to the hostile Northwestern Indians in 1794.—Two Wyandot Indians, one a young chief, left with the army as,	54	526
Hostage to guaranty that the unruly Indians of his tribe shall be subdued and brought to order.—The Red Pole, a Shawanee chief, offers to General Wayne at Greenville, in 1795, his aged father as a,	67	581
Hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Relative to dispositions and terms of peace offered by,	38	337
Hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, to effect peace with them; and, these having failed, the army of the United States would be left free to act as circumstances might require.—From Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that the most liberal offers ever extended to the Indians of North America had been made to the,	49	478
Hostile dispositions manifested by the Six Nations, under the influence of British officers, in 1794,	49	481

	No.	Pages.
Hostile Northwestern tribes, and their numbers, collected through the influence of the British officers, to make war on the United States, in 1794, viz: Chippewas, Wyandots, Shawanese, Tawas, Delawares, Miamies, Pattawatamies, Mohawks, Messasagoes.—Statements showing what Indians were included as belonging to the,	52, 54, 61	489, 494, 526, 549
Hostile Northwestern Indians against the United States, in 1794.—From General Gibson, of Pennsylvania, that the Six Nations had joined the,	52	515
Hostile Northwestern tribes were desirous of making peace with the United States, in 1794, and that the British agents were tampering with them to prevent it.—Evidence procured by General Wayne that the,	54, 61	526, 547
Hostile Northwestern tribes, in 1795.—Preliminaries of peace entered into between Major General Anthony Wayne and the,	65	559
Hostile Northwestern tribes, at Greenville, August 3, 1795.—Treaty of peace, limits, &c. made by General Wayne, on the part of the United States, with the,	67	562
Hostile disposition of the following tribes, in 1812, viz: Puants, Pattawatamies, Munsees, Creeks, Cherokees, Shawanese, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos, and Senecas of Canada,	136	805
Hostilities with Wabash Indians.—From Secretary of War, relative to,	1	12
Hostilities against United States, or, on failure, considered as belligerents.—Indians to give notice of mediated,	1	7-11
Hostilities between Georgia and the Creeks, from 1733 to 1739.—Relative to,	2	15
Hostilities between North Carolina and the Cherokees, in 1787-8.—Relative to,	2	26, 28, 29
Hostilities with the Indians.—That disputes relative to boundaries are great sources of,	2	53
Hostilities between frontier settlers and Wabash Indians in 1739.—Reciprocal,	5	57
Hostilities by other tribes, &c. to be notified by the Creeks and Cherokees to the United States,	12, 18	82, 124
Hostilities by Indians northwest of the Ohio, and measures for their punishment,	14	83
Hostilities of Gen. Harmar's army with Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—Official communications relative to,	15	104
Hostilities with Indians excited, and laws of United States violated, under acts of Georgia,	16	112
Hostilities against Northwestern Indians in 1791.—On necessity for a renewal of offensive,	16	112
Hostilities or depredations of Indians on settlements in Ohio, in 1791,	17	121
Hostilities against Wabash Indians from Kentucky.—Instructions for and account of,	20	129
Hostilities and defeat of army under General St. Clair.—Account of,	22	136
Hostilities of the Wabash and Miami, and parts of the Shawanese and Cherokees, in 1791,	23	193
Hostilities against the Indians, in 1791.—Causes, probable extent, necessity for, and justice of,	23	198
Hostilities against United States.—Probability of a combination of Northern and Southern tribes in,	23	198
Hostilities of the Northwestern Indians, and depredations since, originated in war with Great Britain.—That the,	23	198
Hostilities with Wabash Indians.—Instructions from President of United States relative to,	14	96
Hostilities, &c. of the Northern and Southern Indians in 1792.—Disposition, causes of,	29	225
Hostilities or war with hostile Indians in 1792.—Exertions of Executive to make peace, owing to public clamor against,	29	236, 256
Hostilities against the Indians by A. Harden, in 1792.—Relative to, authorized,	29	241
Hostilities of parties of the Southern Indians in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor Blount, relative to,	29	258
Hostilities of Lower Cherokees, called Chickamagas, in 1792, and causes thereof.—Evidence of,	29	261, '63, '64
Hostilities of Creeks and Cherokees at Black's block-house and Buchanan's station, and repulse of six or seven hundred Indians by fifteen Americans at the latter place, in 1792,	29, 34	294, 331
Hostilities of Southern Indians in 1775, 1782, and 1792.—Information of Jesse Spears concerning,	29	317
Hostilities with the Indians.—Opinion of Colonel Robert Anderson, of South Carolina, as to proper mode of conducting,	29	317
Hostilities and depredations of the Greeks and Cherokees, owing to the encouragement of the Spaniards, in 1772; list of persons killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, &c.—Letter from Governor Blount, with evidence of the,	34	325, 332
Hostilities by fifteen Indians, and repulse by two men, at Mr. Bryan's, in Southwestern territory,	34	332
Hostilities of fifty-two frontier people in Southwestern territory, by destruction of Indian towns, in 1792, and their dispersion, on order of General Sevier.—Intended,	34	326
Hostilities of fifty-nine frontier people of Georgia, by destruction of a Cherokee town, and killing of Indians, in 1792,	34	334
Hostilities against United States.—Stipulation in treaty by the Wabash and Illinois Indians, to give notice of any designs or,	39	338
Hostilities between Northwestern Indians and United States, during negotiations for peace, in 1793.—Truce, or cessation of,	40	349
Hostilities between army under General Wayne and Northwestern Indians, the negotiations having failed in 1793.—Commencement of,	40	360
Hostilities between the people of Georgia and the Creeks, in 1793.—Accounts of,	41	367
Hostilities against United States.—A chief of the Creeks inquires what should be done with those intriguing and treacherous whites and others, who were giving bad talks to the Indians, to induce them to,	41	385
Hostilities against United States, in 1793.—The Cherokees send the bloody club to the Creeks, and wish them to join in,	41	410
Hostilities of the Lower Creeks and Cherokees; murders and robberies committed by them in 1793,	41	429
Hostilities between a party of seven mounted infantry, under Lieut. Henderson, and a strong party of Indians, in 1793; the Indians on first fire ran, but, on seeing so few in pursuit, made a stand, and the infantry retook the stolen horses, and rode off with them,	41	463
Hostilities between five men and upwards of forty Indians, upon whom the former came suddenly; several Indians were killed, one white man was slightly wounded, and another had four balls through his clothes; and the whites effected a retreat, in 1793,	41	467
Hostilities and cruelty of a large body, supposed to be about one thousand Cherokees, in invading the Southwestern territory, and murdering the people, in 1793,	41	468
Hostilities between the Indians and people of the Southwestern frontiers of the United States, in 1794.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives on measures necessary to prevent,	46	475
Hostilities of certain Creek towns; destruction of Fort Mimms by them, &c. in 1813,	139	863
Hostility of the Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Irreconcilable,	29	239, 243
Hostility against the United States in 1792, viz: Pattawatamies, Shawanese, Miamies, Tawas, Wyandots, Delawares, Munsees, Ottawas, and Chippewas.—Information of the Indian tribes in,	29	242
Hostility of the people of the Southwestern territory, by raising armed bodies, making inroads in parties into the Indian country, and in firing upon the friendly Indians near the house of Governor Blount, when coming to see him on business of peace, &c. in 1793,	41	363, 430, '6, 454, '9, '60, 463, 464
Hostility of the Southern Indians against the United States, in 1793.—Statement that the persuasions of the Shawanese ambassadors from the Northwestern Indians and the Spaniards, with the supplies of arms, &c. from the latter, have caused the,	41	439
Hostility against the friendly Cherokees, by burning a town, &c., was loaded with irons by the United States, &c. in 1793.—Statement of John McKee, that the white man, who, with a party of men, had committed,	41	445
Hostility of the Indians at Greenfield station, and repulse of two hundred Indians by the signal bravery of three men, in 1793,	41	455

	No.	Pages.
Hostility of a large party of Indians at Henry's station, in 1793, and their repulse, after killing Lieut. Telford and another man, who were out at the time of the attack, &c.	41	466
Hostility of a part of the Creeks in 1794.—Continued,	52	499
Hostility of the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—The Governor of Pennsylvania suspends the execution of a law of that State for the settlement of Presque Isle, at the request of the President, to prevent the threatened,	52	506
Hostility against either party.—Mutual engagement between the United States and the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio, by treaty of Greenville, to inform each other of any meditated or actual,	67	563
Hostility of the Northwestern Indians against the United States, previous to General Harrison's campaign, in 1811.—Evidence of the,	135	797
Houdin, assistant commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians.—Captain Michael Gabriel,	23	146
Howard, at New Hope, on the St. Mary's, in 1792.—Relative to the establishment of a Spanish fort by a Colonel,	41	388
Howdeshell, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Henry,	41	453
Hull, Governor of Michigan territory, to Secretary of War, in 1807, transmitting conferences with, and speeches to and from several Northwestern tribes, showing the exertions of the British to excite them against the United States.—From William,	115	745
Hull, Governor of Michigan territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner United States with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy Indians, in 1807.—Treaty made by William,	116	747
Hull, commissioner, &c. with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pattawatamy, Wyandot, and Shawanee Indians, in 1808.—Treaty made by William,	125	757
Hull, Governor of Michigan territory, relative to Indian hostilities in 1811.—From William,	135	797
Hull, United States' army, at Detroit, in 1812, relative to hostilities of the Indians, &c.—From General Wm.,	136	805
Humanity should be observed in war with the hostile Indians.—Instructions from Secretary of War to General St. Clair, in 1791, that,	23	172
Humanity justify the use of same means in war as the Indians.—That the principles of,	29	251
Humanity to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, by General Wayne, at the head of his victorious army, before striking a decisive blow, in 1794.—Peace proffered through motives of,	52	490
Humanity of the chiefs in council with General Wayne at Greenville, in 1795, in requesting the reprieve of two deserters from the army; brought in by them,	67	566
Humas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the remains of the tribe of,	113	725
Humphreys, commissioner United States for treating with the Creeks, in 1789.—David,	9	65
Hunt on land ceded to United States by treaty of 1789.—The Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatamy, and Sac tribes, authorized to,	1	6
Hunt on lands of the Creeks.—Stipulation in treaty, in 1790, that no citizen of the United States shall,	12	82
Hunt on lands of the Cherokees.—Stipulation in treaty in 1791, that no citizen of the United States shall,	19	124
Hunt on the lands ceded by them to the United States, provided they remain peaceable.—By treaty of Greenville, in 1795, the Indians were allowed to,	67	563
Hunt upon lands ceded to the United States.—Permission granted to certain tribes by treaty, in 1805, to fish and,	108	696
Hunt upon lands ceded to the United States, while said lands remain the property of the Government.—(Vide <i>Treaties</i> .)—For instances subsequent to 1805, in which the Indians are allowed to,		
Hunters as scouts or spies, in protecting the frontiers from surprise by the Indians.—Opinion of Secretary of war as to the efficiency of the hardy frontier,	41	364
Hunter, a Cherokee chief, to D. Smith, acting Governor of Southwestern territory, in 1793.—A talk from the Bold,	41	462
Hunter, in 1804.—Historical and topographical account of the country, natives, &c. on the Washita, a branch of the Red river, by William Dunbar and Doctor,	113	731
Hunting, in 1790.—The Senecas complain of a scarcity of game for,	23, 25	141, 207
Hunting, and of engaging them in agricultural pursuits.—From the President, in 1803, on means of discouraging the Indians from,	102	684
Hurons, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
I.		
Illinois Indians, viz. Eel river, Ouatans, Pattawatamies, Musquitoes, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Peotians, in 1792, and information concerning the same.—Treaty of peace made with the,	31, 39	319, 338
Illinois country to the United States by treaty, in 1803.—The Kaskaskias Indians cede their lands in the,	104	687
Illinois territory for protection against the Indians, in 1811.—Memorial from,	135	803
Indemnity for the expenses of the war, and as a restitution for injuries sustained by its citizens.—Terms of capitulation proposed to the Creeks, in 1814, embracing the retention by the United States of so much of the conquered land as would be a just,	139	857
Independence of Indians recognized by Congress of the United States, in 1787,	2	26
Independence, in 1793.—Declaration of a chief of the Creeks asserting their,	41	371
Independence of the Indians as a nation.—Speech of Captain Brandt, a chief of the Six Nations, in council, in 1794, rejecting a speech of the Secretary of War, expressing their dissatisfaction with the United States, and declaring the entire,	49	481
Independent Government, upon a military basis, within that State, and its overthrow by the militia of that State under the orders of its Governor, and correspondence on the subject between H. Knox, Secretary of War, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of War, and the said Governor, in 1794.—An attempt by General E. Clarke, and his associates, citizens of Georgia, to erect an,	52	497, 502
Indiana territory, and commissioner United States, in 1803.—Treaties made with certain Indian tribes by Wm. H. Harrison, Governor of, (See <i>Harrison</i> .)	104	687
Indiana territory, for protection against the Indians, in 1811.—Memorial from the inhabitants of,	135	802
Influenza had attacked the army, in 1793, and many had suffered severely.—From General Wayne, that the,	40	361
Ingersoll, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, on the power of the Governor of that State to suspend an act of the Legislature, at the request of the President of the United States, in 1794.—Opinion of Jared,	52	518
Inies, or Tachies, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	722
Instructions for treaty with Northern Indians, in 1787, by order of Congress,	1	9, 26
Instructions to commissioners for making a treaty with the Creeks, in 1789,	9	65
Instructions from President of United States to Governor St. Clair, on measures towards Wabash Indians, in 1789,	14	97
Instructions for carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks, made in 1790,	19	125
Instructions for expeditions against Wabash Indians, in 1791,	20	129
Instructions to Colonel Thomas Proctor, to treat with Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1791,	23	145
Instructions to Colonel Timothy Pickering, commissioner for treating with the Six Nations, in 1791,	23	165
Instructions to Major General A. St. Clair, to treat with, or chastise the hostile Indians, in 1791,	23	171
Instructions to Major General St. Clair, for forming, supplying, and conducting an army against the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1791,	23	171, 183
Instructions to Major General A. St. Clair, for paying and disbanding part of the army under his command, in 1791,	23	183
Instructions to Major General R. Butler, for raising levies of militia in Maryland and Virginia for St. Clair's campaign, in 1791,	23	184
Instructions to Quartermaster for army under General St. Clair, in 1791,	23	193
Instructions to Captain Peter Pond and William Steedman, to ascertain the disposition, intentions, situation, &c. of the hostile Wabash, and other Indians, and to persuade them to peace, in 1792.—Confidential,	29	227

	No.	Pages.
Instructions to Captain Alexander Trueman, to effect a peace with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792,	29	229, 234
Instructions to General Israel Chapin, in 1792, for his government as deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations,	29	231
Instructions to Captain Hendrick Aupaumut, a chief of the Stockbridge Indians, in 1792, to conciliate the hostile tribes,	29	233
Instructions to General Rufus Putnam, concerning affairs and differences with Indians Northwest of the Ohio, on making a peace, tenure of their lands, powers of the Government, &c. in 1792.—General,	29	234
Instructions to Leonard Shaw, as deputy or temporary agent for the Cherokees, in 1792.—General,	29	247
Instructions to Governor Blount, &c. for settling affairs, conciliating and engaging military services of the Southern Indians, in 1792,	29	245, 249
Instructions to James Seagrove, as agent or commissioner for engaging military services of, settling differences with, and residing among, the Creeks, in 1792,	29	246, '49, '53
Instructions to Governor Blount, on policy of the Government concerning the Indians, relative to conference at Nashville, in 1792, &c.	29	252
Instructions for obtaining prisoners from Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792,	29	275
Instructions from Governor Blount to commissioners for running line with the Cherokees, in 1792,	34	332
Instructions to Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, commissioners to treat with hostile Northwestern Indians, &c. in 1793,	40	340
Instructions from commissioners United States to Captain Hendricks, a friendly Indian, to proceed to the hostile Northwestern tribes, and prepare their minds for a treaty, in 1793,	40	346
Instructions from commissioners United States to the runners, as to manner of delivering a message to the Indians assembled in council at Miami, in 1793,	40	355
Instructions from Governor of Georgia to Captain Fauche, of regular cavalry of that State, for preventing encroachments on the Indian territory, and preservation of peace on the frontiers, in 1794,	52	596
Instructions to Timothy Pickering, agent to treat with the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—(Not on file.)	58	544, 546
Instructions to Major General Anthony Wayne, commissioner to treat with the hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio, in 1795.—(Not on file.)	67	562
Instructions to Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, and George Clymer, commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians in 1796.—(Not on file.)	72	586
Instructions to Alfred Moore, George Walton, and John Steele, commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokees, in 1798, to obtain cession of land, preserve peace, and prevent hostilities; to prevent individuals from intruding on or purchasing their lands, and to establish military posts for the protection, &c. in their country,	86	639
Instructions to George Walton and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler, in 1798, to treat with the Cherokee Indians.—Additional,	86	640
Instructions to William R. Davie, Brigadier General James Wilkinson, and Benjamin Hawkins, to treat with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to obtain cession of lands, to assure them of friendship and protection of United States, to establish boundary lines, and obtain permission for making roads through their country to the Mississippi territory, in 1801,	92	649
Instructions to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, to treat with the Creek Indians to obtain cession of lands, assure them of friendship and protection, and establish boundary lines, in 1801,	92	651
Instructions to General Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, commissioners to treat with the Creeks, in 1802,	106	692
Instructions to General Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Robert Anderson, commissioners to treat with the Creeks, in 1803,	106	692
Instructions to Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, aided by General David Meriwether, commissioner to treat with the Creeks, in 1804,	106	693
Instructions to Governor Wm. H. Harrison, in 1804, to make provision for the accommodation of the old Kaskaskias chief, to obtain cessions of land from the Sacs, Piankeshaws, and other tribes northwest of the Ohio, and suggesting the propriety of dividing annuities among the families in each tribe, &c.	107	695
Instructions to R. J. Meigs and Daniel Smith, commissioners to treat with the Cherokees, in 1804,	109	699
Instructions to General James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore, commissioners to treat with the Chickasaws and Choctaws for lands, with data for its valuation, in 1805,	109	700
Instructions to General Wm. H. Harrison, commissioner to treat with the several tribes of Northwestern Indians, in 1804, '5,	109	701
Instructions to Charles Jouett, commissioner, in 1805, to treat with the Wyandot and other tribes for cession of lands to United States, and to enable the Connecticut land companies to obtain cessions of certain tracts from them,	110	702
Instructions to Wm. H. Harrison as commissioner, in 1805, to treat with the Piankeshaws to obtain cession of a tract of country on the Wabash from them,	112	705
Instructions to William Hull, Governor of Michigan, as commissioner to make a treaty with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pattawatamies, in 1807,	116	748
Instructions to General James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore, as commissioners of the United States to make a treaty with the Choctaws in 1805,	117	750
Instructions to William H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana territory, commissioner, &c. to make treaties with certain tribes of Northwestern Indians for obtaining lands from them in 1809,	126	761
Instructions to Meriwether Lewis, Governor of the territory of Louisiana, to Peter Chouteau, agent, &c. for making a treaty with the Great and Little Osages in 1808,	129	765
Instructions to United States' commissioners for making peace with, and obtaining the alliance and assistance of, the Indians of the Northwest in 1814,	139	827
Instructions to Major General Pinckney, for settling terms of treaty with, or capitulation of, the Creeks, in pursuance of which the articles of 1814 were dictated to them,	139	836
Intercourse with the Indians.—Ordinance of Congress of 1786, regulating,	2	14
Interpreters to be appointed to reside among the Creeks, by the United States, and lands to be assigned them by the Indians.—Stipulation in treaty of 1790 for,	12	82
Interpreters to be appointed to reside among the Cherokees, by the United States, and lands to be assigned them by the Indians.—Stipulation in treaty of 1791 for,	19	125
Interpreters for the Senecas in 1791.—From Secretary of War relative to,	23	145
Interpreter for appointment by the President in 1791.—Senecas recommend an,	23, 25	144, 209
Interpreters in 1792.—Cherokees apply for appointment of,	29	245
Interpreters, relative to hostility of the Cherokees in 1792.—From James Carey and John Thompson,	29	276
Interpreter to the Cherokees, concerning affairs of, and with, said Indians in 1792.—Confidential information given by J. Carey,	34	327
Interpreters appointed to accompany commissioners to treat with Northwestern Indians in 1793,	40	342
Interpreters engaged, ditto.—Additional,	40	346, 348
Interpreters, and recommending Stephen Sullivan to be appointed to that office in 1793.—Speech from a chief of the Upper Creeks, stating that there was great difficulty in procuring friendly,	41	401
Interpreter at conference between Governor Blount and John Watts, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, in 1793.—Susannah Spears,	41	447
Interpreter between the Creeks and Cherokees in 1793.—Information of the hostile spirit of the Creeks, from a Mr. Underwood,	41	446
Interpreter, or linguist, of Cherokee chiefs, at their conference with the Creeks in 1793.—Chulcoah,	41	447
Interpreters to the Chickasaws in 1793.—Mr. McCleish,	41	458
Interpreter to the Cherokees in conference with the Chickasaws in 1793.—Cottetoy,	41	465
Interpreter of the Creek and Chickasaw languages in 1793.—General Robertson states his desire to employ at his agency John Dier, as an,	41	467

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

XXXV

	No.	Pages.
Interpreter in 1793.—A Mr. McCleish, Chickasaw,	41	468
Interpreter to a party of Shawanese, had killed an American in 1794.—Information from two Indians, that a white man named Riddle,	52	489
Interpreter, to Governor Blount, relative to affairs with the Chickasaws in 1794.—From William McCleish, Chickasaw,	55	540
Interpreters to the Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, viz. Isaac Zane, and Abraham Williams, to the Wyandots; Robert Wilson, to the Delawares; Jacques Lasselle, and Christopher Miller, to the Shawanese; Messieurs Sans Crainte and Morin, to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies; and William Wells, to the Miamies and Eel rivers, Weas and Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias,	67	582
Interpreters to the Creek Indians at treaty of Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796, viz. Timothy Barnard, Alexander Cornell, James Burgess, Langly Bryant, Richard Thomas, and Richard Bailey,	72	597, 609
Interpreter on the part of Georgia, at the treaty with the Creeks at Coleraine, in 1796.—Philip Scott, appointed,	72	598
Interpreter for, the Seven Nations of Canada, at treaty of N. York, in 1796.—Wm. Gray a deputy from, and,	72	616
Interpreter to the Osages in 1808.—Paul Louis, appointed,	129	766
Interpreters employed at United States' trading houses, and salaries allowed them in 1810.—Relative to public,	130	775
Interpreters in 1814.—Donations of land by the Creeks to George Mayfield and Alexander Cornell,	139	837
Interpreters at conference with the Creeks in 1814.—Alexander Cornell and George Levett,	139	837
Interpreter in 1813.—Authentication of a speech by John Ward, public,	139	849
Ioways, or Ouias, to dispose them to peace, in 1791.—Message to the,	14	93
Iron works, through which they might be supplied with agricultural and other implements for their use, &c.—Treaty with the Cherokees, in 1807, in which they cede a tract of land for the establishment of,	120	753
Iroquois, or Five Nations, in 1791.—Relative to affairs with the,	14	93
Irvine, commissioner of Pennsylvania to lay out a town at Presque Isle, in 1794.—Mr.,	52	503
Irvine, agent for Indian factories, of accounts of trade with the several Indian tribes, up to 1st January, 1801.—Statement from William,	93	653
Irwin, of the Georgia militia, had ordered certain parties of militia to discontinue an expedition against the Creeks, in 1793, but that said militia would not obey him.—Statement that General,	41, 42	416, 469
J.		
* Jackson, of Georgia militia, that he had detained certain Indians as prisoners, and defending his conduct as Indian agent, &c. in 1793.—J. Seagrove to Major General James,	41	393
Jackson, commissioner of Georgia at treaty of Coleraine with the Creeks, in 1796.—James,	72	594
Jackson, from committee of House of Representatives, in 1797, on petition of Hugh Lawson White, for militia services in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Report by Mr. Andrew,	71	621
Jackson, commissioner United States, in 1814.—Treaty, or articles of agreement and capitulation of the Creeks to Major General Andrew,	139	826
Jackson, and others, in 1814.—Conferences concerning donations of land and deed from the Creeks to Major General Andrew,	139	837
Jackson to Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee, offering the services of certain volunteers under his command, and stating his opinion on the force necessary to subdue the hostile Southern Indians, and their allies, the British and Spaniards in Florida, in 1813.—From Major General Andrew,	139	850
Jackson, Major General, that his powers did not extend to embrace the terms of capitulation to the conquered Creeks promised by General Thomas Pinckney, in 1814.—Statement by Andrew,	139	857
Jackson and his army against the Creeks, in 1814.—From B. Hawkins, agent relative to the splendid victories of General Andrew,	139	858
Jackson, in 1814, on, and fate of, the hostile Indians at the Horse Shoe Fort.—Relative to attack made by the army under General,	139	859
Jackson had been assigned to command of the seventh military district, with full powers to arrange matters with the hostile Creeks, &c.—From B. Hawkins, agent, in 1814, that General Andrew,	139	859
Jackson to Benjamin Hawkins, agent for the Creek Indians, with general order containing an account of the repulse of British, Indians, and Spanish, at Fort Boyer, in 1814.—From Major General Andrew,	139	861
James, a Choctaw chief, in 1793.—Active friendship of Ben,	41	442
Jay, Governor of New York, in 1778, to Secretary of War, &c. relative to appointment of commissioner to hold a treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable that State to extinguish their title to lands therein.—From John,	87	642
Jealousies of the western people, concerning their interests and those of the maritime States, in 1791.—From the Secretary of War, relative to certain,	23	173
Jealousy and suspicious character of the Indians as enemies, &c.	40	345
Jervis, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—John,	41	453
Jobber's son, a chief of the Cherokees, relative to boundary line with the United States.—Opinion expressed by the,	34	327
Johnson, a deserter from General Wayne's army, and afterwards a British militiaman at Detroit, in battle against United States of 20th August, 1794.—John,	52	494
Johnson, interpreter to the British Indian Department in Canada, present at council between United States' Indian agent and the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—Mr.	52	521
Johnston, Governor of North Carolina, relative to Indian affairs, in 1788.—From Samuel,	2	26
Jones, of Wilkes county, Georgia, concerning a political embassy from the British to the Creek Indians, in 1794.—Deposition of William,	52	497
Jones, of Georgia, before the commissioners at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, relative to improper conduct in assisting to obtain lands from the Creek Indians there.—Examination of Colonel John,	72	600
Jones, by treaty of 1802.—Reservation of land by the Seneca Indians, in favor of Horatio,	98	664
Jones, and others, at treaty held by United States' commissioner, in 1802.—Land sold and conveyed by the Seneca Indians, to Horatio,	98	666
Joost, at treaty, in 1798.—Reservation by the Oneida Indians, in favor of Jan,	87	641
Jordan, residing with the Creeks, of the hostile disposition of a part of that tribe, in 1794.—Information from James,	50, 51	482, 485
Joslin, wounded by the Indians, in 1793.—Mr.,	41	466
Jouett, commissioner United States, in 1805.—Instructions to, and treaties made by, Charles,	108	696, 702
Jouett, agent at Detroit, in 1803.—Historical and geographical description of sundry parts of Michigan territory, by Charles,	110	
Jouett, agent at Detroit, in 1803.—Historical and geographical description of sundry parts of Michigan territory, by Charles,	125	757
Journal of proceedings. (See Council, Conference, Treaty, &c.)		
Judge of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, to the Governor, relative to hostile disposition of the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—From John Gibson, Major General of the militia, also a,	52	509
Judicial authority in the Southwestern territory, does not extend to trial of offences by citizens of United States, in violating treaties with the Indians, &c. and necessity of establishing a tribunal having such power.—Governor Blount states, in 1793, that the,	41	435
Judicial authority of the United States did not extend to the condemnation and punishment of Indians for crimes committed in their own country, or to which their title had not been extinguished.—Determination of a court in territory of Louisiana, in 1810, that the,	129	765
Justices of the peace in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—William Hamilton, John Hackett, and Jos. Greer,	41	435, 447
Justices of the peace of Knox county, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Colonel White and Mr. Green,	41	455
Justice among the Creek Indians, in 1801.—A sketch from the United States' agent, relative to the administration of,	91	648

	No.	Pages.
K.		
Kanenavish in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	716
Kaskaskias Indians in 1792.—Information that General Putnam had made a treaty with the,	31	319
Kaskaskias and other Northwestern Indians at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Kaskaskia settlements in 1803.—Relative to boundaries between the Indians and white people in the,	101	683
Kaskaskias Indians (originally called Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cohokia, and Tomoria tribes,) on 13th August, 1803, by William Henry Harrison, on part of the United States.—Treaty made with the,	104	687, 688
Kaskaskias in 1803, confirmed by the Piankeshaws in 1804.—Treaty with the,	105	690
Kaughnauaugas, remaining in the Oneida country in 1794, provided for on account of Revolutionary services by treaty with the Oneidas, &c.—The only man of the,	58	546
Kaweahatta, a chief of hostile tribes.—On the influence and abilities of,	29	239
Keabah, a Kickapoo Chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech,	67	576
Kelly, of the Southwestern territory, to prevent the lawless whites from proceeding against the friendly Cherokees in 1793.—Orders to Lieutenant Colonel,	41	435
Kelly and several under his command, in swimming their horses over a river to attack the Indians on the opposite shore, in 1793.—Intrepidity of Colonel,	42	470
Kent, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in 1802.—Authentication of conveyance of land from Seneca Indians, to New York, by James,	98	665
Kentucky, in 1789.—Accounts of hostilities between the Wabash Indians and people of,	2, 5	13, 58, 60, 84
	9, 14	
Kentucky, in 1791.—Instructions, &c. relative to two expeditions against the Wabash Indians from,	20, 23	129, 71, '78
Kentucky, relative to supposed interference between their interests and that of the maritime States, in 1792.—From the Secretary of War, relative to the jealousies of the people of,	23	173
Kentucky, concerning a sale by the Cherokees to Richard Henderson & Co. in 1792, of lands on Cumberland land, and in what is now,	34	325
Kentucky, on the subject of General Logan's raising a body of militia of that State, to make war upon the Lower Cherokees in 1793.—From W. Blount, Governor of Southwestern territory, to Isaac Shelby, Governor of,	41	448
Kentucky, to attack the Lower Cherokee towns in 1794, and measures taken by Governor Blount, to prevent the same.—Unauthorized expedition of General Logan, with a volunteer army from,	55	531
Kern, in treaty of 1802.—Reservation made by the Oneida Indians in favor of Michael,	98	664
Kerr's company of United States army to be stationed at Cumberland Crossings, for the protection of the settlers in 1793.—A part of Captain,	41	464
Keyes, or Keychies in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	722
Kiawas, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	715
Kickapoos, being at war with the Chickasaws in 1790.—An account that the,	14	93
Kickapoos of the Wabash in 1792.—Information that General Putnam had made a treaty with the,	31	319
Kickapoos and other Northwestern Indians at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Kickapoos and other tribes in 1803.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Kickapoos, to certain land on the Vermillion river, not to be affected by a certain treaty in 1805.—The right of the,	108	697
Kickapoos agree to same, they to be allowed an annuity of four hundred dollars.—Cession of land by certain tribes, provided the,	126	761
Kickapoos confirming cession of certain lands in 1809.—Treaty with the,	127	762
King, of the cruel murder of friendly Cherokees by Captain J. Beard and his company, in 1793.—Statement of Major,	41	459
Kinnard and other Chiefs of the Creeks to attend Spanish treaty, &c. in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, Agent, relative to confidential mission of Jack,	29	306
Kinnard, Chief, to J. Seagrove, Agent, sending horses stolen by the Indians, to their owners in 1792.—From John,	39	313
Kinnard, a Creek Chief, and his exertions in favor of United States in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, Agent, relative to the fidelity of John,	41	378
Kirkland, with instructions to induce several Chiefs of the Six Nations to accompany him to the seat of Government, in 1792.—From Secretary of War, to Rev. Samuel,	29	226
Kittakiska, and other friendly Cherokees, in 1793, by militia of Southwestern territory.—Murder of the daughter of,	41	459
Knistenaus, in 1805.—Statistical account by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of Christenoos or,	113	719
Knox, (see <i>Secretary of War.</i>) Henry,	1	7
Knox, Secretary of War, as Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1790.—Nomination of Henry,	10	81
Kuihei, a Cherokee town, attack on Buchanan's station in 1792.—Warriors from,	34	331
L.		
Lackaway Indian, in 1793.—The murder of Mr. Tillet and family by the Creek Indians, prevented by a, Lagesse, Chief of the Pattawatimies, declaring their neutrality in 1792.—Speech of,	41	374
Lands.—1. Lands generally considered; sovereignty; right of soil; protection; sale; purchase, &c.:	29	241
2. Lands ceded by the Indians to United States, to States, companies, and individuals, &c.:		
3. Lands in which Georgia and the Creek Indians have been concerned:		
4. Lands in which companies and individuals have been concerned with various Indian tribes:		
5. Lands claimed by Indians, and rights controverted, conceded, &c.:		
1. <i>Lands generally considered; sovereignty; right of soil; protection; sale; purchase, &c.</i>		
Lands in occupancy of the Northwestern Indians, but allow them to live and hunt upon them.—The United States in 1789, assert dominion over the,	1	6
Land to any individual or Power except the United States, &c.—Stipulation in treaty of 1789, that the Indians shall not be at liberty to sell their,	1	6
Lands to be punished by the Indians.—Unauthorized settlers on their,	1, 12	7, 11, 12, 82
	18	124
Land claims.—Practice of the late English colonies and Government in purchasing the Indian,	1	8
Lands, and their practice in disposing of them.—Tenacity of Indians of their,	1	8
Lands in 1787.—Instructions for extinguishing Indian right to,	1	9
Lands from the Indians, and to lay out donations of them to ancient inhabitants.—From Governor St. Clair in 1789, relative to obtaining cession,	2	15
Land they occupy, conceded by the Government in 1789.—That the Indians possess a right of soil in the,	2, 9	13, 53, 61
Lands in 1790.—The United States guarantee to the Creeks their,	12	82
Land to be assigned to United States' interpreters by the Creeks in 1790,	12	82
Lands assigned by treaty of Hopewell to the Cherokees and settled upon by white people, to be paid for in 1790,	13	83
Lands at St. Vincennes and Kaskaskia, to which they are entitled, be possessed by the inhabitants in 1790, 1793, 1795.—Desire of Government that the,	14, 40	97, 341
	67	353, 563
Land in 1791.—Vigorous measures recommended to prevent unauthorized occupancy of the public,	16	113
Lands for Revolutionary services.—From Secretary of War in 1791, on granting to Indian officers or warriors,	18	123
Lands to the Six Nations in 1791.—From the President relative to unauthorized ratifications of,	19	124
Lands of the Cherokees guaranteed to them by the United States in 1791,	19	124
Lands, and that they have the right to sell and to refuse to sell the same.—The President of United States in 1791, assures the Senecas of protection in possession of their,	23	142

	No.	Pages.
Lands, the pre-emption being in state of New York, (as acknowledged by Secretary of War in 1791,) disavowed by United States.—The acts of United States' commissioner ratifying leases and assignments of,	23	169
Lands.—That the policy and interest of United States dictate peace with the Indians rather than the acquisition of their,	23	172
Lands by the whites.—Military post below Muscle Shoals, Tennessee river, established in 1791, to prevent usurpation of Indians,	23	173
Lands, acquired by treaty, consistently with a proper regard to national character.—From Secretary of War in 1791, that United States cannot relinquish,	23	198
Lands from the native Indians was ceded by New York to Massachusetts in 1786.—The right of "pre-emption of the soil" in,	25	210
Lands to Phelps and Gorham, of Massachusetts, in 1788.—Deed of conveyance from the Indians for said,	25	210
Lands from them, or to obtain any except by treaties fairly made.—The President of the United States, in 1792, assures the Indians that the United States do not desire to wrest their,	29	229
Land, that it is theirs only, that they have the right to sell and to refuse to sell it, and all their lands guaranteed by United States in 1792.—The Secretary of War instructs General Putnam to make the hostile Indians understand that we want not a foot of their,	29	234, 235
Land, concluded 27th September, 1792.—Treaty confirming the said principle concerning,	39	338
Lands relinquished in treaty of 1791, and to prevent Tennessee Land Company from settling at the Muscle shoals.—Cherokees apply for higher compensation for,	29	245
Lands, but that United States were encroaching upon them.—Argument by Spanish officers to the Indians in 1792, to excite their hostility against the United States, that neither the English, Spanish, nor French wanted their,	29	274
Lands on the Cumberland and in what is now Kentucky.—From Governor Blount, in 1792, concerning the sale by the Cherokees to Richard Henderson and company of,	34	325
Lands on the Cumberland, ceded by the Chickasaws to United States, by treaty, in 1783.—On subject of,	34	326
Lands of the Indians.—From President to the Senate in 1793, suggesting propriety of guarding the exclusive pre-emption of the United States to the,	39	338
Lands to which they have a just claim in 1792.—The United States guaranty to the Wabash and Illinois Indians all the,	39	338
Lands in 1793.—Instructions to commissioners for treating with hostile Northwestern Indians to preserve pre-emption right to United States, but to guaranty to them the right of soil to all their,	40	341
Lands from the Indians, under any pretence whatever.—From Secretary of War, in 1793, that all persons are forbidden to negotiate for,	40	342
Lands southward of the Great lakes claimed by certain commissioners, on part of United States, abandoned and disavowed by commissioners, in 1793, but pre-emption right to all Indians' lands asserted and maintained by them.—The right of soil in all,	40	353
Lands northwest of Ohio, declare themselves independent, and as having the right to sell their lands to whom they please, and deny any pre-emption right in the United States, in 1793.—The Indians refuse to give up any,	40	356
Lands was the cause of their hostility exposed in 1793.—The pretext of the Cherokees that the recovery of	41	444
Lands taken from the Indians in 1794, and near to the post established by his army to induce them to re-enlist.—General Wayne recommended that a bounty be given to the soldiers under his command, whose engagements were about to expire, of two hundred acres of the,	56	526
Lands was the principal cause of war with the Indians, and recommends the punishment of intruders in 1794.—The Secretary of War states that the subject of intrusion on,	57	544
Lands on the west side of the Ohio river to the king in trust for them, as a pretext for the British army to assist them against the United States in regaining said lands.—From General Wayne, in 1794, relative to a conference at which the public officers and agents insisted that the hostile Northwestern Indians should cede all the,	61	548
Lands are to be sold by them to any person or Power but the United States, and the United States guaranty to them the possession of their lands.—Stipulation in treaty of Greenville, in 1795, with the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio, that no,	67	563
Lands in that State.—From the President to the Senate in 1796, nominating Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissioner to treat with the Cohnawaga Indians to enable New York to extinguish their title to,	70	585
Lands from the Creeks while at treaty of Coleraine in 1796.—Detection by the commissioners of fraudulent attempts by individuals to obtain,	72	600
Lands in that State, except some tracts reserved for their own use.—The agents of New York, at the treaty with chiefs of the Caghawaga and St. Regis Indians, as deputies from the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796, deny the right of those Indians to lands, sold by the Six Nations to John Livingston in 1787-8, and state that the Onoidas, Cayugas, and Onondagas had, in 1788, '89, sold them all their,	72	616
Lands claimed by T. Glasgow and Co. on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783, 1784, and lying within the State of Tennessee, also claimed by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the Senate in 1797, on subject of,	75	623
Lands entered and surveyed on warrants from the former State, under acts of its Legislature in 1783-4, which were, by treaty of Hopewell, of 1785, ratified in 1789, guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians by the United States, in same year were ceded to United States by North Carolina, reserving the rights of individuals under warrants from that State; and were again guaranteed by the United States to the Cherokee Indians by treaty of Holston in 1791.—Report of committee and resolutions of Legislature of North Carolina, and address and remonstrance of Tennessee, on the subject of claims to,	75	624, 625
Lands, in that State under title, derived from North Carolina, which lands had been guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians in treaties by the United States.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1797, on the remonstrance of Tennessee, in favor of settlers on,	78	628
Lands.—Message of President to Senate in 1798, nominating Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their title to certain,	80	631
Lands in New York to that State.—Commissioner nominated in 1798, to enable the Onocida Indians to cede their,	83	636
Lands belonging to Cherokees guaranteed to them forever by the United States, by treaty near Tellico, in 1798.—Remaining,	85	638
Lands from the Cherokee Indians in 1798.—Instructions to Commissioners for holding treaty to obtain the cession of,	86	639
Lands granted by Onoidas to the Northern Missionary Society, and to I. Chapin, United States' Indian Agent, in 1793,	87	643
Lands from the Cherokees and Creeks in 1801.—Instructions to Commissioners to obtain cession of,	92	649, 651
Lands, &c.—By treaty of 1801, the United States agree to assist the Chickasaws to prevent encroachments on their,	92	649
Lands, embraced by the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, the 31st degree of north latitude, and 91st degree of west longitude, heretofore ceded to the British Government.—Instructions to Commissioners for treating, and treaty with the Choctaws in 1801, to obtain their acknowledgment of the right of the United States to,	92, 96	650, 658
Lands to the United States, or to permit any road to be made through their country.—The Cherokees in council, in 1801, refuse to cede any,	95	656
Lands by the Seneca Indians in 1797 and 1802, the pre-emption right to which was ceded by New York to Massachusetts in 1786.—Sale, conveyance, and exchange of certain,	76, 98	626, 664-6
Land with the Seneca Indians in 1802.—From Oliver Phelps, relative to an exchange of,	98	666
Land, made at treaty of a Commissioner of the United States with the Seneca Indians, in 1802, it would be necessary, according to agreement, to have the consent of New York and Massachusetts.—From Paul Busti, Agent of the Holland Land Company, stating that, to give effect to an exchange of,	98	667

	No.	Pages.
Land from the Seneca Indians, for making cession of a tract at Black Rock, to the United States, for a fort, said cession not to prevent the execution of any process of the State within the bounds so ceded, &c.—Act of the Legislature of New York in 1802, in holding a treaty to obtain,	98	668
Land before ceded by them.—Treaty with Choctaws in 1802, for ascertaining and marking the limits of,	100	681
Lands.—From the President to Congress, in 1803, on the expediency of making provision for further extinguishment of Indian title to,	101	683
Lands.—From the President, in 1803, on the means of inducing the Indians to part with their,	102	684
Lands made by them was not to affect the claim of any person, having grants from the Spanish Government, provided such grants had been recognized by them.—Stipulation in treaty with the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, that cession of,	107	694
Lands from the Choctaw and Chickasaws, (the Choctaws having applied to United States to purchase a tract of country, to enable them to pay a debt due to Pantou, Leslie, & Co.) in which the Secretary of War states data by which to estimate the value of those lands.—Instructions to Commissioners in 1805, for making treaties for obtaining,	109	700
Lands and their productions, in Louisiana and the country adjacent to the red River and the Washita.—Topographical and historical accounts by Doctor Sibley, William Dunbar, and Doctor Hunter in 1804–5, of the,	113	721, 731
Lands from the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy Indians, directing the price to be allowed them which was not to exceed two cents per acre.—Instructions by the Secretary of War, in 1807, for obtaining,	116	748
Lands, and the propriety of settling the Mississippi territory, &c.—From the President to the Senate in 1808, stating the policy of the Government regarding the acquisition of Indians,	117	748
Lands west of the Mississippi river recommended in 1808.—A donation to Alabama Indians of,	123	755
Lands in various parts of that territory.—Report from C. Jouett, Indian Agent at Detroit in 1803, containing an historical description of Michigan and of the titles of,	125	757
Lands containing copper mines, should be reserved in the sales of the public lands of United States.—From Wm. H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana, &c. in 1809, suggesting that,	127	762
Lands to any foreign Power, or to any individual, without the authority of the United States.—The Osages by treaty of 1808, disclaim the right to sell their,	128	764
Lands, from 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813.—An index, or table, showing the treaties made with the several Indian tribes for establishment of boundaries and cession of,	138	815
Land not ceded by articles of capitulation of 1814.—The United States guaranty to the Creeks the possession of their,	139	827
Lands from the hostile Creeks, and settling them by their conquerors in order to ensure peace to the South-western frontiers.—From W. Blount, Governor of Tennessee, in 1813, on the necessity and expediency of taking the,	139	856
Lands conquered from them as would be a just indemnity to the Government for the expenses of the war, be ceded to the United States; the United States to retain the right to establish military and trading posts, make roads, and navigate all water courses; the claims of friendly Creeks to parts of land retained, as indemnity, to be respected.—General Thomas Pinckney, in terms of capitulation, proposed to the Creeks in 1813, that so much of the,	139	857
<i>2. Lands ceded by the Indians to United States; to States, companies, and individuals, &c.</i>		
Land ceded by the Six Nations by treaty, 9th January, 1789,	1	5
Land ceded by Wyandots and others by treaty, 9th January, 1789,	1	6
Lands ceded by the Six Nations by treaty, 22d October, 1784,	1	10
Lands ceded by the Shawanees by treaty, 31st January, 1786,	1	11
Lands extinguished by treaty in 1791.—Title to Cherokee,	19	124
Lands were ceded by the Cherokees, at Duet's corner, in 1776, and Long Island, of Holston, to States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to satisfy their right of conquest, &c.—Statement that,	41	431
Lands to Virginia, at a treaty held by Donnellson and Martin in 1782, and that they and the Cherokees had done the same at the treaty of Hopewell.—Statement that the Chickasaws had ceded the Cumberland,	41	432
Lands north of the Tennessee were ceded by the Northern tribes, at two or more treaties, to the Crown of Great Britain.—Statement that the,	41	432
Lands south of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle, &c.—An act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for laying out a town at Presque Isle, proceedings for carrying it into effect, opposition by the Indians to said settlement, (who deny the validity of the sale, &c.) and suspension of same at request of the President of the United States in 1794.—Deeds from the Six Nations of Indians, viz: Senecas, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Munsees, to Pennsylvania, for,	52	503, 512, 520
Lands ceded by the Cherokees by treaties of Holston and Hopewell.—Additional annuity of \$5000 for compensation for,	56	543
Lands ceded by the confederated Indians, northwest of the Ohio, to the United States, including the military posts established by the United States and others, in the occupancy of British troops within the limits of the United States, and the lands granted to General Clark and his soldiers, and those in possession of French settlers, at the post of St. Vincennes, secured to them by the treaty of peace and limits at Greenville, made by Gen. Wayne, with those Indians, on the 3d August, 1795,	67	562
Lands ceded to United States by the Creeks in treaty at Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796, for military and trading posts,	72	587
Lands ceded by the Cognawaga and St. Regis Indians, on behalf of the Seven Nations of Canada, at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1796, to the State of New York,	72	616
Lands in New York to Robert Morris, (the pre-emption right to which was ceded by the State of New York to Massachusetts in 1786.)—Messages from the President to the Senate, nominating a commissioner, and transmitting proceedings at treaty held by said commissioner in 1797, to enable the Seneca Indians to sell certain,	76	626
Lands in that State.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1797, to enable New York to extinguish the title of the Mohawk Indians to all,	82	636
Lands in the United States in 1798.—Treaty with the Cherokees, in which they cede a large tract of,	85	637
Lands ceded to New York by Oneida Indians in 1798, at treaty held by United States' commissioner,	87	641
Lands granted by Oneidas to the Northern Missionary Society, and to I. Chapin, United States' Indian agent, in 1798,	87	643
Land in New York.—Commissioner nominated to hold a treaty with the St. Regis Indians in 1802, to enable them to cede a tract of,	94	655
Land in New York, sold by them to Robert Morris in 1797.—Commissioner nominated in 1802, to enable the Seneca Indians to receive from the Holland Land Company, the re-conveyance of a tract of,	94	655
Lands ceded to New York by Oneida Indians in 1802, at treaty held by United States' commissioner, reserving certain tracts to individuals,	98	664
Lands ceded to New York by Seneca Indians in 1802, at treaty held by United States' commissioner, reserving certain tracts to individuals,	98	664
Lands ceded to the Holland Company by Seneca Indians in exchange for other lands, at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1802,	98	665
Lands ceded to Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, by the Seneca Indians at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1802,	98	666
Lands in Tallassee county, and between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, ceded to the United States by the Creeks at treaty of Fort Wilkinson, on 16th June, 1802,	99	669
Lands on the Tombigbee, Mobile, Chickasawhay and Yazoo rivers, ceded to the United States by the Choctaws at treaty of Fort Confederation, on 17th October, 1802,	100	681
Lands in North Carolina ceded by the Tuscarora Indians to that State, after a certain period, at treaty held by United States' commissioner at Raleigh, on 4th December, 1802,	103	685

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

xxxix

	No.	Pages.
Lands in the Illinois country, ceded by the Kaskaskia Indians to the United States, at treaty held by United States' commissioner at Vincennes, on 13th of August, 1803, - - - - -	104	687
Lands confirmed by the Piankeshaws, by treaty at Vincennes, on the 27th August, 1804, - - - - -	105	690
Lands in Indiana, including the Great Salt spring on Saline creek, and defining the bounds of a tract, including St. Vincennes, before ceded to United States.—Treaty with sundry tribes, in 1803, by which they cede to the United States a tract of, - - - - -	104	688
Lands theretofore ceded, and confirming such cession, in 1803.—Treaty with the Choctaws at Hoe-buck-in-too-pa, on 31st August, 1803, designating the boundaries of, - - - - -	104	688
Lands between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio.—Treaty with the Delawares, on 18th August, 1804, by which they cede to the United States, - - - - -	105	689
Lands confirmed by the Piankeshaws, by treaty at Vincennes on the 27th August, 1804, - - - - -	105	690
Lands confirmed by the Pattawatamies, Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes, by treaty in 1805, - - - - -	108	697
Lands in the forks of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers in Georgia.—Treaty with the Creeks, in 1804, by which they ceded to the United States, - - - - -	106	691
Lands on east of the Mississippi.—Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, by which they cede, - - - - -	107	693
Lands to the "Connecticut Land Company," and to "the proprietors of the half million acres of land, lying South of Lake Erie, called Sufferer's Land," and called the Connecticut Reserve.—The Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, and Delaware, Shawanee and Pattawatamy Indians by treaty in 1805, cede certain lands to United States, and other, - - - - -	108	695, 696
Lands in Indiana territory ceded to United States in treaty of 1805, by the Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes of Indians.—Certain, - - - - -	108	696
Land ceded to the United States by the Chickasaws in treaty of 1805.—A large tract of, - - - - -	108	697
Land ceded to the United States by the Cherokees in treaty of 1805.—A tract of, - - - - -	108	697
Land ceded to the United States, as a seat of government for Tennessee, by the Cherokees, in supplemental treaty of 1805.—A section of, - - - - -	108	698
Land between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, with certain reservations, &c.—Treaty with the Creeks, in 1805, by which they cede to United States a large tract of, - - - - -	108	698
Land north of the Tennessee, with reservations in favor of certain individuals, &c.—Treaty with the Cherokees in 1806, by which they cede to United States a tract of, - - - - -	111	704
Lands on the Wabash, with a reservation.—Treaty with the Piankeshaws in 1805, by which they cede to the United States, - - - - -	112	704
Land in Michigan, with certain reservations.—Treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy Indians, in 1807, by which they cede to the United States a tract of, - - - - -	116	747
Land on the Mississippi, with certain reservations.—Treaty with the Choctaws in 1805, by which they cede to the United States a large tract of, - - - - -	117	749
Land north of the Tennessee, so as to include all the waters of the Elk river.—From Return J. Meigs, Agent, in 1807, stating that the Cherokees had ceded more, - - - - -	121	754
Land by the Sioux Indians for establishment of a trading post, by articles of agreement in 1805.—Voluntary donation of, - - - - -	121	754
Land by the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Wyandots, and Shawanese, in 1808, for roads, and one mile on each side of one of them for settlements.—Voluntary donation of, - - - - -	125	757
Land on the east, north, west, &c. of the Wabash river.—Treaty with the Delaware, Pattawatamy, Miami, and Eel river Indians, in 1809, by which they cede, - - - - -	126	761
Land ceded by said treaty in 1809.—Separate article with the Miami and Eel river Indians, confirming, - - - - -	126	761
Land ceded by said treaty in 1809.—Treaty with the Wea tribe, also confirming, - - - - -	126	762
Land ceded by said treaty in 1809, and making a further cession of land.—Treaty with the Kickapoos, also confirming the, - - - - -	127	762
Land ceded by the Great and Little Osages to the United States, by treaty of 1808, - - - - -	128	763
Land to the United States, as an equivalent for the expenses of the war with them, reserving a tract of one mile square to each friendly chief and warrior.—Treaty or article of capitulation by the Creeks, to Major General Andrew Jackson, in 1814, by which they cede a large tract of, - - - - -	139	826
Land ceded by the Creeks to Major General Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Hawkins, G. Mayfield, and A. Cornell, in 1814, - - - - -	139	837
Land ceded or reserved to individuals, &c. by treaty, and not included here. (See <i>Treaties and Names of Individuals</i> .)		
3. Lands in which Georgia and the Creek Indians have been concerned.		
Land granted by Georgia as a bounty to her soldiers.—Statement in 1788, relative to Indians, - - - - -	2	28
Lands in dispute between Georgia and the Creeks.—From the President in 1789, relative to proposed treaty for cession of, - - - - -	4	55
Lands by the Creeks to Georgia.—Instruction in 1789, to obtain cession of certain, - - - - -	9	66
Land in dispute between Georgia and the Creeks.—Description, by the President, in 1790, of the quality, &c. of, - - - - -	12	81
Lands of Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, claimed by Georgia.—Statement of Secretary of War in 1791, of the difficulties arising from settlement of, - - - - -	16	112
Land companies claiming Indians' land under titles from Georgia.—Statement by Secretary of War in 1791, of the unlawful proceedings of, - - - - -	16, 19	112, 115, 126
Lands to certain companies in 1789.—Act of Georgia disposing of vacant, - - - - -	16	114
Land company in 1790, propose to raise a battalion of troops to locate land acquired from Georgia.—South Carolina Yazoo, - - - - -	16	115
Lands of the Indians in Georgia.—Orders from Secretary of War, in 1791, to prevent the unlawful raising of military force to take possession of, - - - - -	23	172
Lands and bounds in dispute between North Carolina and the Cherokees, and included in treaty of Hopewell and Holston.—Documents of 1789 and 1792, concerning the, - - - - -	2, 24	38, 44, 203
Lands that they would agree upon a line properly established and declaring themselves an independent and free people, in 1793.—From John Galphin, a chief of the Creeks, to an officer of Georgia, stating that fraudulent plans had been laid to possess their, - - - - -	41	371
Lands in dispute between Georgia and the Creeks, the difficulties relating to boundary lines, and stating, that if the Indians would keep peace, no more of their lands would be wanted.—Speech from Governor of Georgia to the Creeks in 1794, concerning the, - - - - -	52	496
Lands belonging to the Creek Indians in 1794, and the breaking up said settlements by General Irwin with the militia of that State.—Letters from Governor of Georgia to Secretary of War, and charge of Judge Walton to the grand jury of Richmond county, Georgia, on the subject of removing General Elijah Clarke, and other lawless settlers and intruders upon the, - - - - -	52	497, '98, '99
Lands allowed to the Indians for their hunting grounds, the claim of the Indians as a conquered people, being merely that of vassals; which claim they had broken by their cruel outrages, &c.—Petition from certain people of Georgia to the Legislature of that State, in 1794, praying that a land office be established for the granting and disposal of, - - - - -	52	500
Lands belonging to the Creek Indians in 1794.—Orders and instructions from General Elijah Clarke to his followers and subordinate garrisons, to resist the authority of the United States, and of the State of Georgia, in retaining certain, - - - - -	52	501
Lands belonging to the Creeks.—From Secretary of War to Governor of Georgia, in 1794, with instructions from the President of the United States to remove, by military force, intruders upon the, - - - - -	52	501
Lands within the territorial limits claimed by said State, and declaring the right of the same to dispose of all lands within such limits.—From President of the United States, with two acts of the Legislature of Georgia, passed in 1794-5, for appropriating and selling the Indians', - - - - -	62	551

	No.	Pages.
Lands, and recommending to the President to use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the infraction of treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1795, condemning the acts of Georgia for appropriating and selling the Indians',	63	558
Lands in Georgia westward of the lines established by treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1795, on measures for punishing any persons found in arms on any,	64	558
Lands, agreeably to an application from the State of Georgia.—Message from the President to the Senate, in 1795, nominating commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians to obtain a cession of certain,	66	560
Lands in dispute between Georgia and the Creeks.—Discussion at the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, concerning the boundary line, or,	72	602,603,606
Lands to that State, &c.—From United States' commissioners to Governor of Georgia, stating that, at the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, the Creek Indians were found to be unanimously against selling any of their,	72	611
Lands in Tallassee county ceded to that State by the Creeks, and afterwards by the United States granted to the Creeks.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1798; on remonstrance of the Legislature of Georgia, concerning,	84	637
Lands in Georgia belonging to the Creeks, and ceded to the United States. (See " <i>Lands ceded," Treaties, Creeks.</i>)		
<i>4. Lands in which Companies and Individuals have been concerned with various Indian Tribes.</i>		
Land in 1788-9.—Illegal combination of individuals to obtain Indians',	2	48
Lands.—The Senecas complain, in 1791, of unfair dealing by individuals to acquire their,	23, 25	141, 206
Land to John Richardson, the pre-emption being in the State of New York.—The Cayugas desire, in 1791, to lease their,	23	169
Lands by Senecas to the heirs of E. Allan, in 1791.—Relative to assignment of,	23	169
Lands of Senecas granted to Morris and Ogden by Massachusetts.—From T. Pickering, in 1791, relative to,	23	170
Lands by Oliver Phelps, from the Senecas, in 1788.—Difficulties concerning the purchase of,	23, 25	141, 206
Lands from the Senecas in 1784.—Concerning proposition of Pennsylvania to purchase,	23, 25	141, 206
Lands, and that he had fraudulently sold them to Oliver Phelps.—Senecas state, in 1791, that they empowered John Livingston to rent their,	23, 25	141, 207
Lands, in 1788.—Deed from "Five Nations," and "Four Nations," of New York, to Phelps and Gorham of Massachusetts, for,	25	210, 211
Lands in New York.—Testimony of certain individuals of correctness of said deed from the Indians to Phelps and Gorham for,	25	212
Lands on the Wabash river disclaimed by the Wabash and Illinois Indians in 1793.—Deed from chiefs of Piankeshaw Indians, in 1775, to Louis Viviatte and others, to wit: Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia; J. Murray; Moses and Jacob Franks, of London; Thomas Johnston, Jun. and John Davidson, of Annapolis; William Russet, Matthew Ridley, R. Christie, of Baltimore; Peter Campbell, William Geddes, David Franks, Moses, William, and Daniel Murray, of Illinois; Nicholas St. Martin, Joseph Bage, Francis Berthuis, of Quebec; for,	39	338
Lands claimed by General Clarke, for himself and soldiers, and those of French settlers at St. Vincennes, guaranteed and secured to them by the United States against the Indian claim, in 1793 and 1795,	40, 67	341,353,563
Lands ceded by the Senecas to Robert Morris for Holland Land Company, in 1797,	76	626
Land granted by the Oneida Indians in New York to the Northern Missionary Society, to I. Chapin, United States' Indian agent, in 1798,	87	643
Land reconveyed to the Senecas from the Holland Land Company in 1802,	94	655
Land ceded by the Senecas to the Holland Land Company in exchange for other lands, in 1802,	98	665
Land ceded by the Senecas in 1802 to Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones,	98	666
Land ceded by the Wyandots and others in 1805, to the Connecticut Land Company,	108	695, 696
Lands claimed by Peter Chouteau and Nowel Mograin, in the Osage country, derived from the Indians, and sanctioned by the Spanish Government, and stating that said Chouteau desired that his claim should be recognized in the treaty with the Osages, but was refused, &c.—From M. Lewis, Governor, &c. in 1808, relative to the,	129	767
Lands, and public agents having connexion with them, that, "in effect, it would be the Government corrupting their own agents, and would have a ruinous tendency.—From Meriwether Lewis, Governor, &c. in 1808, on the impropriety of permitting the Indians to bestow,	129	767
Land by the Creeks to Major General Andrew Jackson, Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, George Mayfield, and Alexander Cornell, in 1814.—Conferences, deed, &c. concerning donations of,	139	837
Lands reserved or ceded to individuals, &c. by treaty, and not included here. (See " <i>Treaties, "Lands ceded," and Names of Individuals.</i>)		
<i>5. Lands claimed by Indians, and rights controverted, conceded, &c.</i>		
Lands granted by the United States to the Shawanese.—The Wyandots, in 1789, claim,	1	7, 10
Lands claimed by the Senecas as stated by their chiefs, in 1791,	23, 25	140, 206
Lands in 1790.—Senecas assert the nature of their title to,	23, 25	142, 206
Lands ceded by them in treaty at Fort Stanwix.—The Senecas, in 1791, ask a return of part of,	23	143
Lands in New York.—Discontents of the Cayugas in 1792, relative to reservation of,	29	237
Lands north of the Tennessee, &c. claimed by the Chickasaws.—Gov. Blount's description, in 1792, of,	34	326
Lands lying on Cumberland river.—Gov. Blount's statement, in 1792, of proof that the Cherokees never had a well founded claim to,	34	326
Lands lying north and west of the Ohio river.—The hostile Northwestern Indians propose, as the conditions of peace in 1792, that they be paid for their lands improved on the south of the Ohio, and that they be allowed all the lands they held in Sir William Johnson's time, or at least the,	38	337
Lands lying north and west of the Ohio river, and claimed by them.—Instructions from Secretary of War to commissioners, in 1793, for treating with hostile Indians for settlement of difficulties concerning,	40	340
Lands acquired by the United States at treaty of Fort Harmar, &c.—The sum of fifty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars, to be offered, in 1793, to the hostile Northwestern Indians, to quiet their claim to certain,	40	341
Lands on the northwest side of the Ohio river, granted by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians to Pennsylvania, and chartered by the King of England to William Penn, and claimed by the Indians in 1793,	40	353
Lands claimed by the Indians.—From the President to the Senate, in 1794, relative to explanation of the fourth article of the treaty of Post Vincennes, concerning pre-emption right of the United States to,	43	470
Lands reserved by New York to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga nations; the lands belonging to the Senecas, particularly described, as well as to the Six Nations generally; and the said nations cede to the United States the right of making a wagon road through the same, &c. in 1794.—The United States acknowledge the,	58	545
Lands of the Cherokees.—From the President to Congress, in 1795, relative to settlers under the acts of the Legislature of North Carolina, in violation of treaties of the United States upon,	69	584
Lands long occupied by them, and erroneously conveyed to the United States by treaty.—Memorial of the Delaware Indians, in 1806, to be allowed to remain on,	114	744
Land on the west side of the Mississippi to a small tribe of the Alabama Indians, in 1808.—From the President of the United States to Congress, recommending a donation of,	123	755
Land belonging to that tribe that was ceded to the United States at the treaty with the confederated tribes.—Petition and speech of the Wyandots, in 1812, asking to be permitted to occupy a certain tract of,	134	795
Languages of various Indian tribes in 1805-6.—Historical accounts by Lewis and Clarke, and by Dr. John Sibley, of the habits, manners, customs, &c.,	113	705, 725
Lasselle, a native of Canada, taken prisoner in action of 20th August, 1794.—Information of the operations of the enemy, from Antoine,	52	494
Lasselle, interpreter to the Shawanese at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Jacques,	67	582

	No.	Pages.
Laws in Southwestern territory, in not providing for punishment of violators of treaties between the United States and the Indian tribes, in 1793.—Relative to defects of the,	41	435
Laws for the cultivation of friendship and preservation of peace with the Indian tribes.—The President suggests to Congress, in 1794, the insufficiency of the,	50	482
Laws relating to treaties, trade, and intercourse with the several Indian tribes, from 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813.—Index or table of the,	138	815
Lee, commissioner for treating with the Indians in 1785-6.—Arthur,	1	10, 11
Le Gris, a Miami chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of,	67	564
L'Hommedieu, agent at New York, at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1797 with the Mohawk Indians, to enable that State to extinguish their title to all lands therein.—Ezra,	82	636
L'Hommedieu, agent of New York, at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1798 with the Oneida Indians, to enable that State to extinguish their title to certain lands therein.—Ezra,	87	641
L'Hommedieu, agent at New York, at treaty held by United States' commissioner in 1802 with the Oneida Indians, to enable that State to extinguish their title to certain lands therein.—Ezra,	98	664
Lemar, Alexander, and Melton, against the Indians, in 1793.—Expedition of Georgia militia, under Colonels, Leonard, an American citizen in Florida, should not return to the United States, and confiscation of his property, in 1792.—Orders of the Spanish Governor that James,	41	412
Leonard, concerning conduct of the Spaniards, in 1792, and recommendation of him by the Indian agent to the Secretary of War.—Deposition of James,	29	307
Leslie, son of a Scotchman, in 1792.—Murder of young Gallaspie by a party of Creeks, under young, Levies. (See <i>Militia</i> .)	29	307, 310
Lewis, son of a Scotchman, in 1792.—Murder of young Gallaspie by a party of Creeks, under young, Levies. (See <i>Militia</i> .)	34	326
Lewis, a young lady, and her little brother, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Polly,	41	458
Lewis, and five children, killed, and one supposed to be a prisoner in the valley towns, by the Indians, in 1793.—A Mrs.,	42, 45	469, 474
Lewis, aid-de-camp to Major General Wayne, in battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain,	52	491
Lewis, of United States' light infantry, in battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of H.,	52	491
Lewis and Clarke's expedition to the Pacific Ocean.—Suggestion to Congress by the President of the United States, in 1803, which resulted in,	103	684
Lewis and Clarke, on the Missouri river, and towards the Pacific Ocean, in 1805-6.—Message from the President, with a report of the expedition of Captain Meriwether,	113	705
Lewis, Governor of the territory of Louisiana, to Peter Chouteau, to make a treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians; and a letter to the President, concerning the treaty and affairs with said Indians, in 1808.—Instructions from Meriwether,	129	765
License for trading with the Indians, in 1786.—Ordinance of Congress regulating,	2	14
License for trading with the Indians, in 1792.—Instructions relative to granting,	29	260
License to trade with the Creeks, in 1792.—On subject of form and regulation of,	29	304
License to trade with the Northwestern Indians, and for detection of forged licenses.—Stipulation in treaty of Greenville of 1795, requiring,	67	563
Limbaugh, assistant agent to the Creeks, in 1813.—Authentication by Christian,	139	851
Lieutenants of counties. (See <i>Militia</i> .)		
Lincoln, commissioner for treating with the Creeks, in 1789.—Benjamin,	9	65
Lincoln, commissioner for treating with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Benjamin,	40	340
Lish, Chickasaw interpreter in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	468
Little Beaver, a Wea chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	577
Littlehales, of the British army, and commissioners of United States, concerning proposed treaty with the Indians, at Sandusky, in 1793.—Correspondence between Brigade Major,	40	343
Littlehales, and other British officers, at treaty between the United States and the Six Nations, in 1793.—Major,	49	478
Little Turkey. (See <i>Turkey</i> .)		
Little Turtle, a Miami chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	564
Little Turtle, in 1802, requesting that ardent spirits may be prohibited from being introduced among the Indians, and that farming utensils be furnished to them.—Speech from,	93	655
Little Warrior, a chief of the Creeks, in 1813.—Hostility of the,	139	851, 856
Livingston had unjustly obtained their lands.—The Senecas complain, and the President agrees, that John, Livingston to rent their lands, and that he had sold them to Oliver Phelps, in 1788.—The Senecas state they empowered John,	23	141, 142
Livingston, from the Six Nations of Indians, for lands in the State of New York, in 1787 and 1788.—On subjects of deeds to John,	23, 25	141, 207
Logan was raising a body of Kentucky militia to attack the Cherokees, and contradiction of same, in 1793.—Information that General,	72	619
Logan, with a volunteer army from Kentucky, were about invading the Cherokees, and measures taken by Governor Blount to prevent them, in 1794.—Information that General,	41	448, 461
Long Hair nations, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the Blue Mud and,	55	531
Long Tom, a Creek Indian, relative to causes of an attack upon the Indians by the militia of Georgia, in 1794.—Inquiries by,	113	720
Louisiana, in 1804, with the Sac and Fox Indians.—Treaty made by William Henry Harrison, Governor of the district of,	50	484
Louisiana, and topographical description of parts of that country in 1804-5.—Historical sketches by Dr. Sibley, W. Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter, of the Indian tribes in,	107	693
Louisiana, in 1808, recommending donation of land to a small tribe of Alabama Indians, in 1808.—From W. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of,	113	721, 731
Louisiana, relative to treaty and affairs with the Osage Indians, in 1808.—From Meriwether Lewis, Governor of territory of,	123	755
Lowry, of the United States' army, under General Wayne, killed in battle with the Indians, 17th October, 1793.—Lieutenant,	129	765
	40	361
III.		
McClatchey, a Scotch refugee, engaged with Panton, and others, in trade with the Indians, and in hostile influence against the United States, in 1793,	41	458
McCleish, interpreter to the Chickasaws, in 1793.—Mr.,	41	458
McCleish, interpreter to Governor Blount, relative to affairs with the Chickasaws in 1794.—From William,	55	540
McClendon, P. at United States' garrison, Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1794.—Joel,	50	484
McClung commissioner to run line with the Cherokees.—Charles,	34	326
McClung, appointed commissioner by Governor Blount, to run boundary line with the Cherokees, in 1792.—Charles,	79	630
McClure, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of Robert,	96	662
McCormick, purchasers of lands under Alexander McComb, at the treaty held with those Indians at New York, in 1796.—Agreement between the St. Regis Indians, one of the Seven Nations of Canada, and William Constable, and Daniel,	72	616
McDonald, a Scotchman, between the Indians and Spaniards, in 1792.—Agency of a Mr.,	34	327
McDonald, through which the militia of Georgia murdered David Cornell, a friendly Indian, in 1793.—Tracherous conduct of one,	41	423
McDonald, a resident among the Lower Cherokees.—Inquiries concerning John,	41	434
McDonald, a deserter from the army, taken by the Indians, and sent to General Robertson in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Corporal,	41	454

	No.	Pages.
McDonald, a Scotch trader, as agent of the United States, to reside among the Cherokees, in 1794.—Relative to appointment of John,	55	532
McGillivray, principal chief of the Creeks, &c. in 1789.—Account of the character, &c. of Alexander,	2	15
McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, to the commissioners of the United States, &c. relative to affairs with Georgia, in 1785-6.—Letters from and to Alexander,	2	17
McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, a military commission, in 1789.—On granting to Alexander,	9	66
McGillivray, as chief of the Creeks, &c. in 1791.—Opposition by one Bowles to,	23	184, 197
McGillivray, relative to affairs with, and deprivations by, the Creeks, boundary line, disturbance by Bowles, in 1792.—Secretary of War to General Alexander,	29	246, 255, 257
McGillivray's character, and of his attachment to the United States, in 1792.—Secretary of War expresses suspicions and doubts of Alexander,	29	257, 259
McGillivray, relative to murders, horse stealing, and prisoners, by the Creeks, in 1792.—From Governor Blount to General,	29	269
McGillivray had joined the Spanish influence in 1792.—Disaffection of certain chiefs, &c. of the Creeks, and information that,	29	288
McGillivray, relative to Bowles, and his capture by the Spaniards, in 1792.—Letters from Alexander,	29	295, 296
McGillivray's conduct, character, &c. in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, United States' agent, relative to,	29	296, 303
McGillivray, on state of affairs with Creeks, in 1792.—J. Seagrove, agent, &c. to Alexander,	29	298
McGillivray, relative to British and Spanish influence, unsettled state of the Creeks, complains that his letters are opened in Georgia, &c. in 1792.—From Alexander,	29	302
McGillivray towards the United States, and his connexion with the Spaniards in 1792.—Evidence of the treachery of General Alexander,	29	305, 308
McGillivray no longer considered as head of the Creeks by the United States' agent, and his removal from them a fortunate event, &c. in 1792.—Alexander,	29	310
McGillivray, inviting him to a council at head of St. Mary's river, in 1792.—From J. Seagrove to Alexander,	29	314
McGillivray to Secretary of War, explanatory of his conduct, &c. in 1792.—From Alexander,	29	315
McGillivray in 1792.—From J. Seagrove to Secretary of War, relative to character and further proceedings of Alexander,	32	320
McGillivray to J. Seagrove, agent, explaining cause of his visit to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, relating to the boundary line of the Creeks, &c. in 1792.—From Alexander,	32	321
McGillivray than Congress did."—Assertion of Governor O'Neal of Pensacola, "that the King of Spain had made a greater man of,	34	328
McGillivray, chief of the Creeks at Pensacola, February 17, 1793.—Death of Alexander,	41	378
McGillivray and Panton, in the employment of Spaniards in 1793.—Statement from J. Seagrove, agent, that all the murders, robbery, &c. by the Indians, was owing to the deceitful and treacherous conduct of General,	41	388
McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, said to have been connected with Panton, and others, in trade with the Indians, and to have exercised influence against the United States, in 1793.—Alexander,	41	458
McGillivray had sold the command over the Creeks to the Spaniards, for one year, for \$3,500, and received the money in 1793.—Statement that Alexander,	41	463
McHenry, Secretary of War, to House of Representatives in 1796, relative to claim of Hugh Lawson White, on account of militia services in 1793.—Report from James,	71	585
McIntosh, commissioner for treating with Indians in 1785.—Laughlan,	2	16
McIntosh, and other Creek chiefs, to Colonel Hawkins, in 1813.—Speech or talk of William,	139	840
McIntosh, a chief of that tribe, in 1813.—A hostile town of the Creeks destroyed by a detachment under,	139	852
McIntosh, with several hundred friendly Creeks, had marched to support General Jackson, in 1814.—Statement that Major,	139	861
McKee, commissioner to run line with the Cherokees.—John,	34	326
McKee, of British army, and American commissioners, concerning proposed treaty with Indians at Sandusky, in 1793.—Correspondence between Colonel,	40	343
McKee appointed secret agent to conciliate the hostile Cherokees, &c. in 1793.—John,	41	435
McKee, relating to his mission of conciliation to the hostile Cherokees; his conference with Nontuaka, John Watts, the Glass, and other chiefs; an account of hostile parties of Creeks and Cherokees against the frontiers; his exposition of their pretext, that the recovery of their lands was the cause of their hostility; the dangers he encountered; the fidelity of several Indians as personal friends, his speech to sundry chiefs, &c. in 1793.—Report of John,	41	444
McKee, on his way with a deputation of Chickasaw chiefs to Philadelphia, determined to return to Knoxville, on account of the fever there, in 1793.—John,	41	458
McKee, of whose abilities and merits he had a very good opinion, to conduct the Mountain Leader, and other Chickasaws, to the President, in 1793.—The acting Governor of Southwestern territory appointed John,	41	468
McKee to Governor Blount, relating to his exertions to open a communication with the Cherokees, through the frontiers of North Carolina; and prevention by the violence of the frontier people; and giving information of a proposed conference of a treaty between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Shawanese, at the Walnut Hills, in 1793.—From John,	45	475
McKee, British agent, under the guns of the British garrison at Miami, by the army under General Wayne, after battle of 20th August, 1794.—Destruction of the houses, stores, &c. of the principal instigator of the Indian war against the United States, Colonel,	52	491
McKee, temporary agent for the Cherokees, to Governor Blount, relative to the friendly dispositions and conferences with them, in 1794.—From John,	55	538
McKee, appointed commissioner by Governor Blount, to run boundary line with the Cherokees, in 1792.—John,	79	630
McKenny, of Kentucky volunteers, in battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant,	52	491
McKissack, killed by the Indians in 1793.—William,	41	440
Macklin, relative to movements of Kentucky militia against the Indians, in 1793.—Information from William,	41	448
McLugen, killed by the Indians in 1793.—John,	41	436
McMahon, of United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, June 30, 1794.—Gallantry and death of Major William,	52	487
McNab, of Southwestern territory, without orders, raised a party of volunteers, and pursued a party of hostile Indians, attacked a town, and killed several Indians, in 1793.—Statement that Lieutenant Colonel,	41	464
Macomb, at the treaty held with those Indians at New York, in 1796.—Agreement between the St. Regis Indians, one of the Seven Nations of Canada, and W. Constable and D. McCormick, purchasers under Alexander,	72	616
Macomb, Jun. secretary to commissioners for treating with the Southern Indians, in 1801.—Alexander,	96	663
Macomb would be despatched to the seat of Government to settle his accounts connected with the commission for treating with the Southern Indians, in 1802, &c.—The commissioners state that Lieutenant Alexander,	99	670
Macomb, of the army, proposes being transferred to the corps of engineers.—The Secretary of War states to General Wilkinson, in 1802, that Lieutenant,	100	683
McQueen, a chief of the Creeks, in 1813.—Evidence of the hostility of Peter,	139	852
Mad Dog, a Creek chief, to visit the seat of Government, in 1793.—An invitation to,	41	366
Mad Dog, Creek chief of the Tuckaubateches, in 1793.—Talk from,	41	383, 385
Mad Dog, a chief of the Creeks, with two others, appointed commissioners to settle differences with J. Seagrove, agent, in 1793.—The,	44	472
Madison, Secretary of State, in 1801, relative to the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the United States, to hold a treaty with the Seneca Indians, to enable the Holland Land Company to reconvey certain lands to them.—From Paul Busti to James,	94	656

	No.	Pages.
Madison, President of the United States, to the Senate, transmitting Indian treaties, in 1809.—Message from James, -	126	760
Magazine. (See <i>Arsenal</i> .)		
Mahas, in 1805.—Statistical view by Lewis and Clarke of the, -	113	709
Maison Rouge, a French emigrant.—Description by Dunbar and Hunter in 1804, of a considerable tract of country granted by the Spanish Government to the Marquis de, -	113	733
Mandan, in 1805.—Captain Lewis's report to the President from Fort, -	113	706
Mandans, in 1805.—Statistical view by Lewis and Clarke of the tribe of, -	113	710
Mannitoos.—Description of an uncivilized tribe, armed with bows and arrows, and spears, called, -	23	196
Mansker, in 1793.—Piamingo, a Chickasaw chief, requests General Robertson to have him a gun made like that of Colonel, -	41	466
Manufactures among the Creeks in 1801.—A sketch by the agent of the state of, -	91	647
Manufactures in the Creek nation in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent, on the state of agriculture and, -	139	840
Martin, commissioner for treating with Indians in 1785.—Joseph, -	2	16
Martin, captain 1st sub-legion at Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1793.—Thomas, -	41	410
Massa, a Chippewa chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of, -	67	570
Mashipinashiwish, (or Bad Bird) a Chippewa chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of, -	67	565
Mason, superintendent of Indian trade, relative to expenses and operations of his office in 1809.—From John, -	124	756
Mason, superintendent of Indian trade, on the state of the trade, agents, &c. in 1812.—From John, -	133	783
Massachusetts for Senecas' lands, in 1791.—Messrs. Morris and Ogden, grantees of, -	23	170
Massachusetts, in 1786.—The right of pre-emption of the soil in New York from the native Indians, was ceded by New York to, -	25	210
Massachusetts, in 1788.—Deed from the Indians for part of said lands in New York, to Phelps and Gorham of, -	25	210
Massachusetts, in 1786.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner with the Senecas in 1791, (W. Shepherd, agent from Massachusetts, being present) to enable them to sell lands in New York to Robert Morris, (the pre-emption right to which had been ceded by that State to, -	77	626
Massachusetts.—From J. Taylor, commissioner, relative to treaties with the Senecas in 1802, to enable them to sell and convey certain lands to Oliver Phelps, and others; and from P. Busti, relative to exchange of other lands with the Holland Company, the pre-emption right to which had been ceded by that State to, -	98	666, 667
Massasoiga. (See <i>Messesago</i> .)		
Massey, killed by the Indians in 1793.—William, -	41	444, 448
Matthews, commissioner of Georgia, to treat with the Indians in 1788.—George, -	2	26
Matthews, killed by the Indians in 1793.—A Mr., -	41	450
Matthews, Governor of Georgia, to J. Seagrove, United States' agent, relative to affairs with the Creek Indians, and probability of war with them, in 1794.—From George, -	51	486
Matthews, and others, on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature in 1783-4, and lying in Tennessee, also claimed by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of committee of Senate in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by M., -	75	623
Maumee Indians. (See <i>Wabash</i> .)		
Mayes, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of, -	113	722
Mayfield, killed by the Indians in 1793.—John, -	41	466
Mayfield, interpreter, &c. in 1814.—Donation of land by the Creeks to George, -	139	837
Mediation of South Carolina between Georgia and the Creeks, in 1789.—Relative to, -	2	19
Mediation of Senecas, or Six Nations, and of Wyandots and Delawares, between United States and hostile tribes, in 1791.—Provision to engage, -	23	147
Meigs, commissioners United States, in 1805.—Treaty with the Cherokees, by D. Smith and Return J., -	108	697
Meigs, commissioner United States, in 1807.—Treaty with the Cherokees, and letter of explanation from Return J., -	120	753
Melton, of Georgia militia, to the head men and warriors of Donnelly's town, Creek nation, after pursuing them to, and driving them from, said town, in 1793.—Speech from Lieutenant Colonel William, -	41	372
Meriwether, assistant commissioner to treat with the Creeks, in 1804.—General David, -	106	692
Mero district, in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—On the exposed situation, and necessity for keeping in commission a militia force for the protection of, -	41	433, 465
Mero district, in Southwestern territory.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1794, on measures for protection of the, -	48	476
Messages. (See <i>President</i> ; also, <i>Speeches of Indians, &c.</i>)		
Messesago chief, belonging to the Six Nations, on danger from hostile tribes.—Speech of a, -	23	163
Messesago chiefs, in council with the Five Nations, in 1792, and their friendship.—Attendance of two, -	29	242
Messesagos, in council with hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793, refuse to make peace unless the Ohio river be made the boundary line, &c. -	40	357
Meteorological observations made by Mr. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter, in their voyage up the Red and Washita rivers, in 1804, -	113	742
Meton, and others, in treaty with the Cherokees, in 1806.—Reservations of land in favor of Moses, -	111	704
Miami Indians. (See <i>Delawares, Shawanese, Wyandots, &c.</i>)		
Miami village. (See <i>Post</i> .)		
Miamies among the hostile tribes, in 1792, -	29	243
Miamies, in 1792.—Speech of General Putnam to the hostile, -	31	319
Miamies, in 1793; one of the tribes northwest of Ohio assembled at Miami to consult upon a peace with the United States, in 1793.—Continued hostility of the, -	40	350, '54, '57
Miami Indians had about one hundred warriors to join in war against the United States, in 1794.—Information that the, -	52	489
Miamies, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—A treaty of peace with the, -	67	562
Miamies, and other tribes, in 1803.—Treaty made with the, -	104	688
Miamies, (or Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes,) and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaty made with the, -	108	696
Miami, Eel river Miamies, and other tribes, in 1809.—Treaty, and additional article of treaty, concluded with the, -	126	761
Michael, of United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant, Michigan territory, in 1803, by C. Jouett, Indian agent at Detroit.—Historical and geographical description of sundry parts of, -	52	488, 489
Michigan territory, in 1811, stating the exposed situation of that territory to Indian hostilities, and claiming the protection of the Government.—Proceedings of a meeting at Detroit, and memorial of the citizens of, -	125	757
Michigan, relative to the exposed situation of that territory from the hostility of the Indians, in 1811.—From the Governor of, -	132	780
Michilimackinack reserved for United States, in 1785, '9.—Post and land at, -	135	797
Michimang, a Pattawatamy chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of, -	1	7, 11
Middle Striker, attacked a company of militia, and took the Captain prisoner.—A party of Creeks, Cherokees, and Northwards, under, -	67	564
Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to the President of United States, with copy of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for laying out a town at Presque Isle," and proceedings for carrying that act into effect, &c. in 1794.—From Thomas, -	41	434
Militia system, in 1789.—George Washington, President, recommends attention to the, -	52	503
Militia for defence of frontiers against Wabash Indians, in 1789.—On the subject of, -	2	12
Military force of United States. (See <i>Army</i> .)	5	57

	No.	Pages.
Militia on the frontiers, for their protection, in 1790.—On the propriety of employing the,	9	60
Militia, for an expedition against the Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1790.—Requisition, or draughts of,	14	83, 95
Militia, for expedition against Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—Authority for calling out,	14	96
Militia called into service of United States against the Indians, in 1790.—Regulations for mustering, &c. the,	14	97
Militia and regular troops, in 1790.—Concerning a jealousy between,	14	99, 100
Militia, for protection of frontiers of Virginia, in 1790.—Authority for calling out scouts or,	14	101
Militia, for protection of frontiers, in 1791.—Relative to employment and dismissal of the scouts or,	16, 23	107, 109, 171, 184
Militia from Kentucky, in 1791.—Instructions for an expedition by,	20	129
Militia from the States, to support expedition under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Provision for calling forth,	23	171, 184
Militia under his command, in 1791.—Instructions to General St. Clair for paying and disbanding the,	23	183
Militia in Maryland and Virginia, for St. Clair's campaign, in 1791.—Instructions to General Butler, for raising levies or,	23	184, 193
Militia, in 1791.—Deficiency in number of levies to be made up by draughts of the,	23	185
Militia from certain States, in 1791.—Discretionary power to an officer in service of United States, to call forth,	23	173, 184
Militia or levies, in 1791.—Authority given by Secretary of War to commanding General, to appoint and commission officers for the,	23	184
Militia collected for General St. Clair's campaign, in 1791.—Number of levies or,	23	196
Militia, in 1791.—On necessity for increase of military forces, and new calls on the,	23	198
Militia from Kentucky were successful only in sudden enterprises, &c.—Opinion of Secretary of War, in 1791, that expeditions of the,	23	199
Militia, in 1791.—Comparison by Secretary of War, of the relative superiority of the regular army over the,	23	199
Militia, for protection of frontiers of Pennsylvania, in 1791.—On the employment of scouts or,	26	216
Militia law, in 1791.—Secretary of War expresses the inconvenience arising from the want of a,	26	217
Militia for protection of the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in 1791.—Arrangement for pay, subsistence, &c. by the United States, and for calling out,	26	218
Militia, for defence of the frontiers, in 1792.—An act of Pennsylvania, and arrangements by the Governor, providing three companies of select,	26	219
Militia for protection of frontiers of Virginia, in 1792, by Secretary of War and Governor.—Arrangement for pay, subsistence by the United States, and for calling out,	27	220
Militia, appointed by Pennsylvania and Virginia, for protection of their frontiers, in 1792.—List of officers for the,	26, 27	220, 225
Militia is not to be called out, except in cases of real danger, in 1792.—Secretary of War directs that the,	29	245
Militia for defence of Southwestern territory, in 1792.—Discretionary power to Governor Blount for calling out the,	29	250
Militia, as a Brigadier General of the Army, to command Southern Indians against Northwestern tribes, in 1792.—Temporary appointment of General Andrew Pickens, of the,	29	251
Militia, for protection of frontiers of Southwestern territory, in 1792.—Orders to Major Sharp, &c. of,	29	279
Militia, ordered out for protection of Southwestern territory, in 1792.—Number, description, &c. of,	29	279, 292
Militia, that he would by force prevent the running of the boundary line with the Creeks, and improper conduct of the frontier militia, in 1792.—Declaration by an officer of the Georgia,	29	305, 307
Militia to be ready to protect the frontier of that State, in 1792.—The Governor of South Carolina ordered eight thousand,	29	316
Militia considered necessary to chastise the hostile Indians of the South, in 1792.—Number and description of,	29	317
Militia for repelling Indian invasions, in 1792.—On execution of act for calling out the,	34	325
Militia embodied under command of General Sevier, to protect Southwestern territory, in 1792.—Number and description of companies, position, &c. of the,	34, 79	326, 630
Militia, or frontier people, without legal authority, embodied themselves to destroy two Indian towns, in retaliation for murder of young Gallaspie, in 1792, but dispersed on the order of Gen. Sevier.—Fifty-two,	34	326
Militia, or "mounted infantry, to be armed with good rifles, the best marksmen in the world."—Governor Blount states, in 1792, that in fifteen days could be raised, for defence of the Southwestern frontiers, five hundred horsemen,	34	327
Militia, to keep peace on frontiers of Georgia, in 1792.—From Governor of Georgia to Major Gaither, of United States' army, desiring him to call for reinforcement of mounted,	34	334
Militia, under Major Adair, and the Indians, near Fort St. Clair, in 1792.—Battle between the Kentucky,	36	335
Militia into the field, and the necessity for a draught, which he considered the dernier resort, in 1793.—General Wayne to Secretary of War, on difficulty of getting the Kentucky mounted volunteer,	40	360
Militia required by the General Government, "but authorizes expeditions against the Indians, in opposition to Government and constitution: shall these troops be paid by United States or not?"—Georgia neglects to call into service the,	41	362
Militia, to serve about one year, unless sooner discharged, their pay, organization, &c. in 1793.—Requisition on Governor of Georgia for two hundred,	41	364
Militia, or hunters, as scouts or spies in protecting the frontiers from surprise by the Indians, in 1793.—Opinion of Secretary of War as to efficiency of the frontier,	41	364
Militia troops proper to be employed in defence of frontiers of that State, in 1792.—From Secretary of War to Major Gaither, of the army in Georgia, concerning the species, number of, and manner of mustering the,	41	367
Militia of Georgia, relative to an expedition against hostile Creek towns, in 1793.—A council of war held by the Governor and general officers of the,	41	370
Militia, from Southwestern territory, South Carolina, and Georgia, be sent to chastise and subdue the Creeks, in 1793.—J. Seagrove, agent, recommends that armies of mounted,	41	388
Militia of Georgia, defending the frontiers, were destitute of arms and provisions, in 1793.—Statement of J. Seagrove, agent, that many of the,	41	393
Militia of Georgia, against the hostile Creeks, owing to a mutinous disposition of officers and men, in 1793.—Failure of an expedition of seven hundred and fifty militia, commanded by a Major General and three Brigadiers of the,	41	394
Militia; three thousand from Georgia, and two thousand from South Carolina, to make war against the Creeks, in 1793.—That Georgia would raise five thousand,	41	408, 424
Militia of Georgia preventing United States' Indian agent from meeting and conciliating peace with the Creeks, threatening his life, and offering insults, from which his person was protected by the troops of the United States, in 1793.—Futile expeditions, and violent conduct of the,	41	409, '12, '24
Militia of Georgia, with seven Captains, &c. had marched to attack the Creek Indians, after fabricating a report that the Indians had stolen horses, &c. and that they were ordered to return by General Irwin, of the militia, but they paid no attention to him, &c. in 1793.—Statement that two hundred mounted,	41	416
Militia of Georgia, unless the Indians appeared <i>in force within the State</i> .—Major Gaither, of the Federal troops, states, in 1793, that he would not call into service the,	41	417
Militia of that State, for the protection of the frontiers, in 1793.—The Governor of Georgia requires that Major Gaither, of the Federal troops, call out certain numbers of the,	41	418
Militia to be on their guard, &c. in 1793.—From Major Gaither to Secretary of War, that he had heard parties of Indians were out to "spill blood," and that he had ordered some,	41	419
Militia unnecessarily kept in service, their fruitless expeditions, their mutinous and rebellious disposition; that two hundred well arranged would be sufficient for the protection of the frontier of that State, &c. &c. in 1793.—From Major Gaither, of United States' army, relative to the great numbers of Georgia,	41	422
Militia of Georgia had threatened the life of the agent of the United States; that several companies were out to prevent his making peace with the Indians; that the Governor of Georgia would not commission the two hundred militia ordered by the United States; that he had called three troops into service, &c. &c. in 1793.—From Major Gaither, that the,	41	423, '24, '25

	No.	Pages.
Militia in service, under calls from United States, in 1793.—From Constant Freeman to Secretary of War, relative to proceedings of Georgia in calling out militia of that State, and concerning the mustering and payment of the,	41	425, 429
Militia for offensive operations against the Cherokee Indians, and for defence of the frontiers, in 1793.—From Secretary of War, relative to the power of the President for authorizing the embodying of,	41	429
Militia in service for defence of the Mero district, in the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—From Governor Blount, stating his reasons for calling out and retaining,	41	433
Militia, or people of Southwestern territory, to raise a body of men to invade the Indian territory, and burn their towns, contrary to law; and their dispersion by Governor Blount, in 1793.—Efforts of the,	41	434
Militia of that State, to march through said territory to make war upon the Lower Cherokee towns, and substance of reply to the same, in 1793.—From Governor Blount, of Southwestern territory, to Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, on subject of General Logan's raising a body of,	41	448, '51, '52
Militia rangers to protect the frontiers of Mero district, Southwestern territory, and instructions for their government, in 1793.—Order from Governor Blount to General Robertson, to raise companies of,	41	451, 452
Militia of Southwestern territory, to chastise the invading hostile Creeks, and protect the frontiers of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Orders from Governor Blount to General Robertson and Major Beard, of the,	41	453
Military honors given to a friendly Indian murdered near the house of Governor Blount, Southwestern territory, in 1793,	41	455
Militiamen, to pursue and chastise hostile parties of Indians in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Orders given to Captain John Beard, with fifty mounted,	41	455
Militia of Southwestern territory, to pursue and chastise a large body of hostile Indians, in 1793.—Orders from D. Smith, Secretary, and acting Governor of the Southwestern territory, to General Sevier, with about six hundred of the,	41	458
Militia of Southwestern territory, under command of Captain John Beard, contrary to express orders, and in violation of the treaty of Holston, and measures for bringing the murderers to justice, in 1793; "to punish Beard by law just now, is out of the question."—Inhuman murder of friendly Cherokee Indians at Hanging Maw's town, by the,	41	363, 430, 431, '59, '60
Militia, for proceedings above mentioned, in 1793.—A court martial ordered for the trial of Captain John Beard, of the,	41	459
Militia of Southwestern territory, to set out in pursuit of hostile Indians; his overtaking a strong party, and of whom he killed several, and retook a number of stolen horses, in 1793.—Lieutenant Henderson, with a detachment,	41	461; 463
Militia, who was out under orders, joined a company of volunteers raised without authority, by a Mr. Samuel Wear, and under the command of Mr. Wear, proceeded to an Indian town, where they killed a number of Indians, &c. in 1793.—Lieutenant Henderson, with a detachment of,	41	463
Militia, without orders from the Governor of Southwestern territory, and pursued a hostile party of Indians to an Indian village, where they killed several, &c. in 1793.—Lieutenant Colonel McNab raised a party of volunteers or,	41	464
Militia, collected under Captains John Beard, Thomas Cox, &c. and, in defiance of the direct orders of the acting Governor, went against the Indians, were repulsed by them from their houses, and came off in confusion, &c. in 1793.—Statement that a party of one hundred and thirty volunteers or,	41	464
Militia, eighty in number, to protect the settlers of Mero district from the Cherokee savages, who were expected in numerous parties, and asking assistance from the Governor of the Southwestern territory, by sending him a sergeant and twelve regulars to his station, and a militia force, &c. in 1793.—From General Robertson, stating that he had called out a company of,	41	465
Militia to protect the settlers on the frontiers of Mero district, stating that the cavalry deters the Indians, and that he had ordered two troops out against the invading savages, &c. in 1793.—From General Robertson, on the necessity for additional,	41	467
Militia of Southwestern territory, pursues an army of Creeks and Cherokees, amounting to about one thousand warriors; Captain Evans, with his company of mounted infantry, overtakes a strong force at a fording place of Hightower river, and beats off the Indians from their entrenchments, four to one, in 1793.—General Sevier, with about four hundred of the,	42	469
Militia of Georgia, marched into the Creek country, against the orders of his commanding officer, and was repulsed at a fording place on the Flint river, by sixteen Indians and four negroes, in 1793.—Statement that Major Brenton, with one hundred and twenty-five,	42	469
Militia of Georgia, to escort him through the frontiers, and protect him from the "frontier banditti," to the Creek nation, to make peace with them, in 1793.—J. Seagrove, agent of United States, obtains a guard of thirteen of the,	44	471
Militia for defence of the Southwestern frontiers, and to prevent hostilities between the Indians and lawless people of those frontiers, with regulations for their government, in 1794.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, on authorizing the President to call out,	46	475
Militia, who shall go armed over the mutual boundary line, without authority from the President of the United States, and murder, or be guilty of offences other than murder.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1794, on subject of punishing by death, fines, or penalties, under sentence of a court martial, any officer or private of the,	46	475
Militia of the territory south of the Ohio, to protect the frontiers, and pursue the hostile Indians into their towns; said militia to remain in service until the cause ceases.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1794, on subject of authorizing the Governor to call out the,	48	476
Militia of Georgia, under Major Adams, had attacked a party of friendly Indians near to and under the protection of the United States' garrison Fort Fidius, and had threatened to take from that garrison, by force, any Indians there.—From Major Roberts, of the United States' army, to Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that one hundred and fifty,	50	482, 483
Militia, under Lieut. Hay, and a party of Indians in ambuscade, in which the militia were defeated, in 1794.—Battle between a party of Georgia,	50	483
Militia on the frontiers, in setting at defiance the authority of the State and General Government, in 1794.—From C. Freeman and J. Seagrove, agents of the United States, to Secretary of War and Governor of Georgia, of the unjustifiable conduct of the,	51	485, 487
Militia of Georgia, called the <i>French legion</i> , encamped near the Rock Landing, in 1794.—The Creek Indians brought in horses that strayed from a party of the,	51	485
Militia of the frontiers, who had threatened to kill those Indians, in 1794.—Brigadier General Glasscock, with a party of horse, escorting and guarding the "Big King," and other friendly Creek chiefs, by order of the Governor of Georgia, from Augusta to United States' garrison Fort Fidius, was obliged to change his direction, and send off the Indians from another part of the frontiers, from apprehension of an attack from the,	51	486
Militia, commanded by Major General Scott, in the engagement between the army, under General Wayne, and the combined forces of hostile Northwestern Indians and British regulars and militia, near the British fort Miami, on 20th August, 1794.—Official report of the gallantry and good conduct of the Kentucky volunteer,	52	491
Militia of that State had been arrested for trial, for disobedience of the orders of General Irwin, in going on the Indian territory; and stating that he had ordered out Captain Fauche, with as much additional military force as might be necessary, to put a final stop to such proceedings, in 1794.—From George Matthews, Governor of Georgia, stating that Elijah Clarke, late a Major General of the,	52	495

	No.	Pages.
Militia of that State, to raise a regular troop of cavalry, to consist of one hundred men, to prevent encroachments on the Indian territory, and preserve peace on the frontiers, and to receive the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Gaither, of United States' army, commandant of Fort Fidius, in any emergency that may occur; and proceedings of said troop, in 1794.—Instructions from Governor of Georgia to Capt. Fauche, of the,	52	496, 500
Militia of Georgia, under command of General Irwin, in breaking up and destroying the lawless settlements made by General Elijah Clarke, and his associates, on lands belonging to the Creek Indians, in 1794.—From the Governor of Georgia to the Secretary of War, on the determined disposition to support the laws of their country shown by the,	52	499
Militia had been mustered, and that rolls would be sent to the War Department.—From C. Freeman, agent of War Department, to Secretary of War, in 1794, relative to good conduct of militia of Georgia, in breaking up the lawless forts and settlements on the Indian lands, and that said,	52	500
Militia of Pennsylvania, to protect the commissioners in surveying and laying out a town at Presque Isle, in 1794.—Orders and instructions from Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to Ebenezer Denny, Captain of the Alleghany company, and to the brigade inspectors of western counties, to draught one thousand,	52	503, 507
Militia of the western counties of that State, to suspend the draughting of men and further proceedings in execution of the act of Pennsylvania for laying out a town at Presque Isle, in obedience to a request from the President of the United States to that effect, in 1794.—Orders from the Governor of Pennsylvania to Captain Denny, and the brigade inspectors of the,	52	506
Militia, also an associate Judge of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, to the Governor, relative to hostile disposition of the Six Nations, in 1794.—From John Gibson, a Major General of the,	52	509
Militia of his division, in prosecuting an establishment at Presque Isle, in 1794.—Requisition from E. Denny, Captain of <i>Pennsylvania State troops</i> , to General Gibson, for support from the,	52	515
Militia, for the service and protection of its inhabitants, within its limits, for defence of the frontiers from Indian depredations, and the port of Philadelphia, during the war in Europe, &c.—Opinions of Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and of William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States, in 1794, on the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for raising certain troops from the,	52	517, 523
Militia, or mounted volunteers, under command of Major General Scott, both officers and men, in general, had been better than that of any militia he had seen in the field for so great a length of time, &c.; also, making a comparative estimate of the expense of these troops and those of the regular army.—From Major Gen. Anthony Wayne to the Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that the conduct of the,	54	524
Militia, or rangers, of the Southwestern territory, and one hundred Kentucky rangers, under Col. Whitley, into the Cherokee country, and destruction of two of their towns, in 1794.—Orders from, and justification by, General Robertson, of the expedition by Major Ore, with about four hundred and fifty mounted,	55	529
Militia or volunteer army from Kentucky, under General Logan and Colonel Whitley, against the Cherokees, and measures adopted by Governor Blount, of Southwestern territory, to prevent the same; also, the failure of its organization, in 1794.—Information of an intended expedition of a,	55	531, '33, '38, 542
Militia under his command, to desist from their invasion of the Indian country, in 1794.—Orders from Governor Blount to Sergeant McClellan, to order General Logan, and the Kentucky,	55	534
Militia of Mero district, Southwestern territory, for the detail of parties for the protection of that district from the Indians, in 1794.—Orders from Governor Blount to Brigadier Gen. James Robertson, of the,	55	541
Militia of the Southwestern territory, under General Sevier, in 1793, there being an objection to the allowance by the Executive, on account of the invasion of the Indian country by the said militia.—From Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, in 1796, relative to the claim of Hugh Lawson White for compensation for services in the,	71	585
Militia of Southwestern territory, under General Sevier, in 1793, which penetrated into the Indian country, and destroyed some of their towns.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, in 1797, on claim of Hugh Lawson White, for compensation for services in the,	74	621
Militia of Southwestern territory, under Major Ore, which invaded the Cherokee territory, and burnt their towns, in 1794.—Adverse report from Secretary of War, on the petition of Stephen Cantrill, for pay for services in the,	81	632
Militia, for defence of the Southwestern territory.—The Secretary of War, in 1794, authorized Governor Blount to erect posts, and garrison them with,	81	635
Militia under his command, at battle with the Indians, at Tippecanoe, or near the Prophet's town, Indiana territory, on 7th November, 1811.—General Harrison's report of the good conduct, and of the killed and wounded of the,	131	776
Militia force of Tennessee and Georgia necessary to subdue the Southern Indians and their allies, and offering the services of two thousand volunteers under his command.—From Major General Andrew Jackson, in 1813, stating the,	139	850
Militia, in anticipation of an order of the General Government, to repel invasion, aid the Mississippi territory, and chastise the hostile Creeks in their nation; and that Tennesseans were ready, by the ten, twenty, and thirty thousand, or more, to turn out for the same object.—From W. Blount, Governor of Tennessee, to Brigadier General Thomas Floyd, of United States' army, in 1813, informing him that the Legislature of that State had called out five thousand,	139	855
Militia from Georgia, &c. under command of Brigadier General Floyd, of United States' army, were on the march against the hostile Creeks, in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, United States' agent, stating that about two thousand five hundred,	139	857
Militia of Georgia, sent under command of a general of the army of United States, against the hostile Creeks.—From B. Hawkins, United States' agent, in 1814, stating the causes of a failure of a fine and powerful army of,	139	858
Militia from Tennessee, against the Creeks, in 1814.—From B. Hawkins, Indian agent, &c. relative to the splendid victories of General Jackson, with a new army of,	139	858
Mill for the Cherokees.—Stipulation in treaty of 1806, by which the United States engage to build a grist,	111	704
Miller killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Samuel,	41	468
Miller, an adopted Shawanese prisoner, sent with a flag and proposals of peace to the hostile Northwestern Indians by General Wayne, in 1794.—Christopher,	52	490,
Miller, interpreter to the Shawanese at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Christopher,	67	582
Mills, Adjutant General of United States' army under Major General Anthony Wayne, in 1794.—Return of killed, wounded, &c. at Fort Recovery, on the 30th June, 1794, signed by John,	52	488
Mills, Adjutant General, and in the battle of the 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Major John,	52	491
Mills, agent of the company called "the Proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land."—Treaty, in 1805, by Isaac,	108	696
Mimms, with the names of sundry individuals killed and taken prisoners thereat, in 1813.—Account of an attack made by the hostile Creeks on, and defeat of the friendly Creeks at, Fort,	139	853
Mineralogical productions of Louisiana, and the country adjacent to the Red river and the Washita.—Account by Dr. Sibley, W. Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter, in 1804-5, of the,	113	721, 731
Minetares, (or Gros Ventres), in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	710
Mingo, and other principal men of the Chickasaws, in 1801.—Treaty made with the,	92	648
Mingoes and Chippewas, in 1792.—W. May, a soldier, taken prisoner by, and hostilities of the,	29	243, 244
Mingoes, one of the hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio, in council at Miami, to negotiate a peace, in 1793,	40	350
Mingo-Hom-Massatubley, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,	96	662
Mingo-Poos-Eoos, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,	96	661

	No.	Pages.
Miro to a citizen of United States, to remain a certain time in Florida, in 1792.—Permission from the Spanish Governor,	29	307
Missionaries among the Indians.—Secretary of War recommends appointment of,	2	54
Missionaries to reside among the Indians, in 1789.—On stipulations in a treaty for,	9	66
Missionary Society by the Oneida Indians, in 1798.—Donation of land to the Northern,	87	643
Mississippi territory, relative to provisions, presents, &c. for the Indians, in 1799.—From Secretary of War to Winthrop Sargent, Governor of the,	89	646
Mississippi territory, in 1801.—Proceedings for obtaining permission from the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to make roads through their country to the,	92	648
Mississippi territory, in 1801.—Relative to the progress of settlements in the,	96	659
Mississippi, as connected with the Red river and its tributaries, and the country adjacent, in 1805.—Dr. Sibley's account of the river,	113	725
Mississippi territory, as a barrier between the Southern Indians and the Spaniards in Florida.—Message from the President of the United States to the Senate, in 1808, stating the policy of the Government regarding the acquisition of lands from the Indians, and necessity of settling the,	117	748
Missouri Indians, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the	113	708
Missouri territory, in 1812, relative to hostilities of the Indians.—From B. Howard, Governor of,	136	805
Mitchell, United States' agent of the Chickasaws, employed with two Chickasaw Indians to mark a road through their country, in 1801.—Samuel,	92	653
Mitchigamia tribe.—(See <i>Kaskaskias</i> .)		
Mobile river, in 1807.—Correspondence showing that the Government of Spain prohibited the free navigation of the,	117	751
Mobile, on the 14th April, 1813.—Statement that the troops of the United States took peaceable possession of,	139	843
Mobilian language was spoken.—Account by Doctor Sibley, in 1805, of sundry Indian tribes, by whom the,	113	724
Moffit, of Georgia, by the Creeks in 1793.—Murder of Daniel,	41	373
Mograin, a half breed, to land in the Osage country, &c.—From M. Lewis, Governor, &c. in 1808, relative to claim of Nowel,	129	767
Mohawks, excepted in treaty, in 1789.—(See <i>Six Nations</i> .)	1	5
Mohawks, in 1791.—An account of hostility of the,	23	196
Mohawks as one of the "Five Nations," and "Four Nations," party to deed for lands to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,	23	210, 211
Mohawks had unjustly sold eight thousand acres of land, belonging to them in New York.—Speech from the Seven Nations of Canada, stating that the,	73	617
Mohawk Indians, residing in Canada, to all lands in that State.—Treaty held by United States' commissioners, in 1797, to enable New York to extinguish the title of the,	82	636
Mohicans, in Council with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Message from commissioners of the United States, to Captain Hendricks, Chief of the,	40	356
Mohicans, in Council, &c., refuse to make peace with the United States, unless the Ohio river be made the boundary line, &c., in 1793.—The,	40	357
Mohicans, shall be theirs forever.—Stipulation in a treaty with other tribes in 1809, that any improvements made in a certain tract of land, by the,	126	761
Mombray, of Nashville, late of Kaskaskia, in 1792, who served under General George Rogers Clarke.—Recommendation of Captain De,	29	294
Monroe, acting Secretary of War, stating the complaints of the friendly Creek Chiefs, in not receiving their annuities for 1812, 1813, and 1814, and their destitute situation; and that Major McIntosh had marched with several hundred friendly Creeks, to join the army under command of General Jackson.—From B. Hawkins, to James,	139	861
Montour, on behalf of the Delaware Indians, in 1806, to be allowed to remain on land long occupied by them.—Memorial of Montgomery,	114	744
Moore, and others, as commissioners to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their title to certain lands.—Message of President to the Senate, in 1798, nominating Alfred,	80	631
Moore, and others, as commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians, in 1798.—Instructions to Alfred,	85	639
Moravian Indians, of the Delawares, to accompany commissioners to treat with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Rev. John Heckewelder, teacher of the,	40	341
Morin, interpreter to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Monsieur,	67	582
Morris, a friendly Chickasaw, who was near the house of Governor Blount, in Southwestern territory, in 1793, by lawless whites.—Murder of John,	41	454
Morris, (the pre-emption right to which was ceded by that State, to Massachusetts, in 1786.)—Deed or contract, concluded at treaty held by United States' commissioner, to enable the Seneca Indians to sell land in New York to Robert,	77	627
Morris, and De Witt Clinton, relative to the forms of treaty, at which land was ceded by the Seneca Indians to Oliver Phelps, and others, in 1802.—From George Clinton, Governor of New York, to Gouverneur,	98	668
Moultrie, of South Carolina, requesting the aid of that State in repelling Indian invasion in Georgia, in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Governor,	41	366
Mountain Leader, Chief of the Chickasaws, in 1793.—Statement from General Robertson, of the fidelity and friendship of the,	41	442
Mountain Leader, and four other Chickasaws, on his way to see the President, in 1793,	41	468
Muhheconnuck, or Stockbridge Indians, relative to settlement of differences with hostile tribes, in 1791.—Correspondence of a chief of the,	23	169
Mullen killed by the Indians, in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	456
Munsees, in 1791.—Hostility of a party of Delawares, and of the,	23	196
Munsees, one of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in council at Miami, to negotiate a peace in 1793, and their refusal to make peace unless the Ohio be made the boundary line, &c.	40	354, 357
Munsee tribe, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for land, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Munsee, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Murder of the friendly Piankeshaws by the people of Kentucky, in 1789,	2	13
Murder of the Cherokees by people of North Carolina, in 1788,	2	28, 48
Murder of citizens by the Creeks, or <i>vice versa</i> .—Provision in treaty of 1790, for punishment of,	12	82
Murders by the Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1790.—Robberies and,	14	84, 91
Murder of Indians, in 1791.—Pecuniary satisfaction offered for the,	19, 23	128, 174
Murder of two Senecas, delivered up by their tribe for justice, in 1791, before trial, by the whites,	23, 25	142, 208
Murder of the Senecas, in 1791.—Reward offered for persons guilty of,	23	142, 145
Murder of Senecas, in 1791.—Secretary of War promises satisfaction for the,	23	145
Murder of the friendly Indians by the whites, in 1791.—Atonement for,	23	166
Murder of Indians, in 1791.—Means to bring to justice whites guilty of the,	23	174
Murder of Major Trueman, commissioner to treat with the Indians, in 1792.—Relative to,	29	237
Murder of frontier settlers by the Cherokees, &c. in 1792,	29	263, 765, 766
Murder of Indians by Georgians, and of latter by former, in 1792,	29	295, 296
Murder at Black's block-house by the Indians, in 1792,	29	294
Murder of a Mr. Pew by the Creeks, in 1792.—Satisfaction demanded for the,	29	313
Murder of young Gallaspie, in 1792, by a party of Creeks, under young Leslie, son of a Scotchman,	34	326
Murder of eight whites by the Cherokees, in 1792.—From Governor of Georgia, relative to,	37	336
Murder of Colonel J. Harding; and others, messengers under flag of truce to make peace with the Northwestern Indians, in 1792,	38	337
Murder of friendly Cherokee Indians at "Hanging Maw's" town, by militia of Southwestern territory, contrary to express orders, in 1793, and measures for bringing the murderers to justice,	41	363, 430, 431, 469

	No.	Pages.
Murder at Trader's hill, and other places in Georgia, by the Creeks, in 1793.—Robbery and	41	368
Murder of David Cornell, and three other Indians, by the Georgia militia, through mistake, &c. in 1793.— From J. Seagrove to friends of the slain, relative to the,	41	398
Murder of David Cornell, and demanding satisfaction, in 1793.—From R. Thomas, sending talk of Mad Dog, and other chiefs, with particulars of the,	41	406
Murder of Fleming and Moffit at Trader's hill, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Secretary of War, stating that he would propose to cancel the murder of the Indian David Cornell and a boy, by considering it in satisfaction for the,	41	406
Murder of friendly Creeks, and burning of their towns, by the Georgia militia, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Secretary of War, relative to the,	41	411
Murder of David Cornell, a friendly Creek, by the Georgia militia, in 1793.—From T. Barnard, with parti- culars of the,	41	423
Murder of Noonday, a Cherokee Indian, by the rangers, near Craig's station, Southwestern territory; propo- sals for satisfaction, &c. in 1793,	41	450
Murder of several children by the Indians, near Nashville, Southwestern territory, in 1793,	41	454
Murder of John Morris, a friendly Chickasaw, and three horses stolen, by lawless white men, in Southwest- ern territory, near the house of Governor Blount, to whom they had come on business, in 1793,	41	454
Murder above mentioned, but they were found innocent.—A warrant issued for apprehension of Micajah [Ephraim] Carter, David Loveless, and Davis Stockton, presumed to have committed the,	41	455, 456
Murder by the Indians, near Dandridge, Southwestern territory, in 1793,	41	458
Murder at Henry's station by a large party of Indians, of Lieutenant Tedford and another man, who were out when the attack was made, &c. in 1793,	41	466
Murder and horrid treatment of the females belonging to the family of Alexander Cavet by the Indians near Knoxville, Southwestern territory, in 1793,	42	468
Murder by the Indians in Grassy Cove, Washington county, Southwestern territory, in 1793,	42	469
Murder of two friendly Creeks by the lawless frontier people of Georgia, in 1794.—Treachorous conduct and Murder of the people of Southwestern territory by the Indians, and treacherous conduct and murders of friendly Indians by the frontier people of North Carolina, in 1793,	45	474
Murder any Indian, or be guilty of offences other than murder.—Report of Committee of the House of Re- presentatives, in 1794, on subject of punishing by death, fines, or penalties, under sentence of a court martial, any officer or private of the militia, who shall go armed over the mutual boundary line, without being legally authorized by the President, and,	46	475
Murder of the friendly Creek Indians, by frontier people of Georgia, in 1794,	50	482
Murder by the Indians near Fort Fidius, in Georgia, in 1794,	52	499
Murder of John Ish, a citizen of Southwestern territory, delivered up to Governor Blount by their tribe, and were condemned and executed under the laws of said territory, in 1794.—Several Indians guilty of the,	52	502
Murder of a friendly Indian of the Six Nations by — Robertson, at Fort Franklin, in Pennsylvania, and measures to bring him to justice, in 1794,	52	505
Murder of Evan Watkins and Col. Isaac Fitzworth's family, by the Creeks in the Southwestern territory, in 1794,	55	539
Murder of two families of the name of Titsworth by the Indians, in Southwestern territory, in 1794,	55	540
Murder of three of Colonel Sevier's children, John Covington, Snyder, and wife, and children; and shock- ing cruelties by the Creeks, in 1794.—Statement of the,	55	542
Murder of Colonel Tenan, John Brown, and William Gremes, by the Indians, in 1795,	62	556
Murder of a citizen of that State, and the wishes and arguments of the Indians to obtain his release.—From Governor Clinton, of New York, in 1802, relative to imprisonment and other proceedings concerning a Seneca Indian accused of the,	98	667
Murder by the Creeks of citizens, and by citizens of the Creeks, up to 1802.—Statement of,	99	677
Murder of two white men by three Indians, in 1805.—From General Harrison, relative to the,	112	705
Murder, delivered up to justice by their tribe in 1808.—Four Alabama Indians guilty of the crime of, Murdered by a white man, in 1808, from receiving any pecuniary consolation from the United States.—The Choctaws refuse to permit the widow of one of their tribe,	123	755
Murder of two citizens, in 1810, the crime having been committed within their own territory or country, to which their title had not been extinguished by the United States.—Determination of a court, in ter- ritory of Louisiana, that they had not jurisdiction to punish two Iowa Indians guilty of the,	129	765
Murder, and depredations by the Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1811.—Evidence of the hostilities,	135	797
Murder by the hostile Northwestern Indians, and of their having eaten two of their victims, in 1812.—State- ments of the barbarities and,	136	806
Murder and depredations by the Creeks in Tennessee, &c. in 1812.—Statements of,	137	811
Murder.—Colonel Hawkins, Indian agent, states, in 1813, that sundry Creeks had been executed for the crime of,	139	839, 844
Murder of the most inhuman nature by a party of Creeks, in 1813.—Account of,	139	839
Murder and general massacre of friendly Indians by the hostile Creeks, at Fort Mims, in 1813.—Account of cruel,	139	853
Murdered, taken prisoners, &c. by the Indians in Southwestern territory, from 1st January, 1791, to 5th No- vember, 1792.—List of persons,	34	329, 332
Murdered friendly Cherokee Indians, in 1792.—Means taken by Governor of Georgia, to bring to justice frontier people who,	35	333
Murderers on either side shall be delivered up, or punished with death, according to usage of respective parties.—Stipulation to be inserted in treaty, in 1793, that,	40	341
Murderers of "Trader's hill," &c. in 1793.—Statement that the Upper Creeks had determined to kill John Galphin and the other,	41	395
Murders by the Wabash Indians, in 1789.—Concerning,	2	12, 13
Murders by the Creeks, and infraction of their treaty with Georgia, in 1785-6,	2	15
Murders of the people of Georgia by the Creeks, in 1789.—Statement of robberies and,	9	77
Murders, and prisoners made by the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792.—Depredations and,	29	275
Murders and cruelties of the Creeks, to provoke United States to war, in 1792,	34	329
Murders by the Seminole Indians, in Georgia, in 1793,	41	362
Murders by the Indians, in Georgia, in 1793.—Evidence of the cruel,	41	369
Murders and robberies by the Indians in the Mero district, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—General Rob- ertson's list of cruelty,	41	436
Murders and robberies by the Indians in Jefferson and Knox counties, Washington district, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—List of,	41	440
Murders and robberies by the Indians in Mero district, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—List of,	41	443
Murders and robberies by the Indians in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—List of,	41	448
Murders by the Indians in Southwestern territory and Kentucky, in 1793.—Account of,	41	450
Murders by the Indians in Kentucky and Southwestern territory, in 1793.—List of,	41	453
Murders in Racon valley, near Clinch, Southwestern territory by the Indians, in 1793,	41	455
Murders near Nashville, Southwestern territory, by the Indians, in 1793,	41	456
Murders in Mero district by the Indians, in 1793.—List of,	41	466
Murders in Tennessee county and on Cumberland, in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—List of,	41	467
Murders by the Senecas, one of the Six Nations, in 1794,	52	510, 511
Musquitoes, in 1792.—Information that a treaty of peace had been made with the,	31	319

N.

	No.	Pages.
Nabedaches, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	722
Nandakoes, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	722
Nantikokies, one of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in council, to negotiate a peace in 1793, and their refusal to make peace, unless the Ohio be the boundary line, &c., - - - - -	40	350, 357
Natchez warrior of the Creeks, in 1792.—Message of the Secretary of War to the Great, - - - - -	29	248
Natchez territory and the Choctaws, in 1803.—Establishment of the line between the, - - - - -	101	683
Natchitoches, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	724
Nations.—(See Tribes.)		
“ Nation,” must depend upon their being at peace with the United States.—The Secretary of War states, in 1793, that their interests are reciprocal, and that the existence of the Creeks as a, - - - - -	41	366
Navigate the water courses passing through their nation.—From Colonel Hawkins, United States’ agent in 1813, asserting to the Creeks the right of the United States to, - - - - -	139	842
Navigation of the Tennessee river through the Cherokee lands in 1791.—Stipulation for free, - - - - -	19	124
Navigation of Red river, &c. in 1805.—Dr. Sibley’s suggestions relative to the, - - - - -	113	726
Navigation of the Mobile river in 1807.—Correspondence showing that the Government of Spain prohibited the free, - - - - -	117	751
Navigation of all the water courses passing through their country.—Terms of capitulation proposed to the Creeks in 1814, embracing the right of the United States to the free, - - - - -	139	857
Necly, and two others, in defending Greenfield station against two hundred Indians, in 1793.—Signal bravery of William, - - - - -	41	453
Negotiating with the Indians.—Ordinance of Congress of 1786, regulating manner of corresponding and, - - - - -	2	14
Negotiations with Northwestern Indians, in 1788, - - - - -	1	7, 12
Negotiations with the Indians should be preferred to measures of extirpation.—From Secretary of War, in 1789, stating that pacific, - - - - -	2	13
Negotiations with Creeks, in 1789 and 1790.—Correspondence and, - - - - -	2, 9	16, 59
Negotiations with the Cherokees, in 1788.—Correspondence and, - - - - -	2	45
Negotiations with the hostile Indians on Miami and Wabash, in 1791, and their refusal to make peace, - - - - -	23	148, 197, 198
Negotiations with Cherokees, in 1792.—Conference and, - - - - -	24	203
Negotiations between commissioners of the United States and hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, for making peace, in 1793, - - - - -	40	349
Negotiations between commissioners of the United States and hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, broken up by a declaration of the Indians, that they would not agree to give up any land northwest of the Ohio, - - - - -	40	356, 357
Negotiations with the Creeks for obtaining a relinquishment of land, in 1804.—Statement of, - - - - -	106	691
Negroes taken by the Creeks to be delivered up in 1790, - - - - -	12	81
Negroes taken by the Creeks, from the conclusion of the Revolutionary war to 1790.—From the President of the United States to Congress, in 1795, on subject of compensating the owners of, - - - - -	59	546
Negroes with the Creeks in revival of war against the United States, in 1814.—From General Flourney to B. Hawkins, agent, stating the design of the enemy to connect the, - - - - -	139	859
Nelson, or Pigeon, Jefferson county, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Names of Indians that murdered James and Thompson, - - - - -	41	438
Nemonsins, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of, - - - - -	113	716
Nethloe, or second man, Creek warrior friendly to the United States, in 1792, - - - - -	29	298
Neutrality of certain Indian tribes, in 1791.—To preserve the, - - - - -	23	147
Neutrality of the Pattawatimies, in war of 1792.—Relative to friendship and, - - - - -	29	241
Neutrality refused to certain Northwestern Indians, at council in 1814, and it was insisted on by the United States’ commissioners, that they take up arms on the side of the United States against the British and hostile Indians, or depart from council, to be viewed thereafter as enemies.—The state of, - - - - -	139	833, 836
New Arrow to General Wayne, relative to disposition of hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Message from Cornplanter and, - - - - -	38	337
New Corn, an old Pattawatamy chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of, - - - - -	67	564
Newman, messenger from C. Freeman, agent of United States, to the Governor of Georgia, in 1794.—Mr., Newman, of the Quartermaster General’s Department, from the army of General Wayne, in 1794.—Evidence of the desertion and villainy of a Mr., - - - - -	45	473
New York, relative to affairs of Six Nations, and his reply, in 1791.—Secretary of War to the Governor of, - - - - -	52	490, 495, 529
New York, disavowed by the United States, in 1791.—Lease and assignment of lands by the Indians, under sanction of United States’ commissioners, the pre-emption right to which being in, - - - - -	23	169
New York to Massachusetts, in 1786.—That the right of pre-emption of the soil of certain land in New York from the native Indians, was ceded by, - - - - -	25	210
New York, to Phelps and Gorham, of Massachusetts, in 1788.—Deed from the Indians for part of said lands in, - - - - -	25	210
New York, owing to the hostility of the Indians excited by the British, in 1794.—Exposed and dangerous situation of the people on the frontiers of, - - - - -	49	480
New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—From the President to the Senate, in 1796, nominating Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissioner to treat with the Cohnawaga Indians to enable, - - - - -	70	585
New York, with deputies from the Caghawaga and St. Regis Indians, to enable that State, by its commissioners, Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, and James Watson, to extinguish the title of the Seven Nations of Canada, to land therein.—Treaty held May 31, 1796, by A. Ogden, United States’ commissioner at, - - - - -	72	616
New York to extinguish the title of the Mohawk Indians to all lands in that State.—Treaty held by United States’ commissioners in 1797, to enable, - - - - -	82	636
New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—Joseph Hopkinson nominated commissioner in 1798, to hold a treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable, - - - - -	83	636
New York, September 15, 1797, by Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissioner of the United States, with Senecas, (William Shepherd, agent for Massachusetts, being present) to enable those Indians to sell to Robert Morris, lands in New York, the pre-emption right to which was ceded by that State to Massachusetts, in 1786.—Treaty held at Genessee, in, - - - - -	77	626
New York, by her agents, to obtain cession of certain lands in that State, from said Indians.—Treaty with the Oneida Indians at their village, in 1798, by J. Hopkinson, United States’ commissioner, to enable, - - - - -	87	641
New York to the Secretary of War, requesting that a commissioner be appointed to hold a treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable that State to extinguish their title to certain lands therein; also appointment of agents on the part of that State, and speech to said Indians, in 1798.—From the Governor of, - - - - -	87	642
New York.—Commissioner nominated in 1802, to hold a treaty with the St. Regis Indians, to enable them to cede a tract of land to, - - - - -	94	655
New York, agreeably to request of Governor Clinton, of that State.—Commissioners nominated in 1802, to hold a treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable them to cede a tract of land to, - - - - -	97	663
New York, by her agents, Ezra L’Hommedieu and Simeon De Witt, to extinguish the title of said Indians to land in said State.—Treaty held by John Tayler, United States’ commissioner, with the Oneida Indians, in 1802, to enable, - - - - -	98	664
New York, by Governor Clinton, to extinguish the title of the Seneca Indians to lands in that State.—Treaty held by John Tayler, United States’ commissioner, in 1802, to enable, - - - - -	98	664
New York, passed March 19, 1802, providing for holding a treaty to obtain lands from the Seneca Indians; for making a cession of land at Black Rock, to the United States for a fort; said cession not to prevent the execution of any process of the State within the bounds so ceded, &c.—Act of the Legislature of, - - - - -	98	668
“ Nicholas,” by treaty, in 1798.—The Oneidas make a reservation in favor of, - - - - -	87	641
Nicoll, of the artillery at St. Mary’s, from the Rock Landing, in Georgia, in 1792.—Arrival of Lieutenant, - - - - -	32	321
Nipsang tribe of Indians, in 1794.—Concerning the, - - - - -	29	243
Nolan, killed on Little Harpeth, near Nashville, in 1793.—A Mr., - - - - -	41	448

	No.	Pages.
Noon-day, a Cherokee Indian, killed by the Rangers of Southwestern territory, in 1793,	41	450
North Carolina and Cherokees, in 1787.—Relative to hostility between,	2	26, 28, 29
North Carolina willing to assist Georgia and South Carolina to settle differences with Indians, in 1788,	2	26
North Carolina, in 1788.—Murders of Cherokees by people from,	2	28, 48
North Carolina, against treaty of Hopewell, in 1785.—Protest of William Blount, agent of,	2	38, 44
North Carolina, against treaty of Hopewell, in 1785.—Answer of United States' commissioner, in 1785, to protest of,	2	44
North Carolina and Cherokees, in 1789.—Statement by the President, relative to differences between,	4	55
North Carolina, in 1789.—Violation of treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees, by the people of,	2, 4	52, 54
North Carolina, concerning lands, bounds, &c.—Conference with Cherokees, in 1792, relative to differences with,	24	203
North Carolina, to keep peace with Cherokees, in 1792.—Address of Governor Blount to frontier people of,	39	295
North Carolina were formerly the hunting grounds of the Cherokees.—Statement that several of the western counties of,	41	431
North Carolina, in 1776, had destroyed several Cherokee towns, and that a large tract of country then occupied by them, was obtained by right of conquest, and at treaty at the long island of Holston.—Statement that General Rutherford, with an army from,	41	431
North Carolina, in murdering two friendly Cherokee Indian traders, in 1793.—Lawless and treacherous conduct of certain frontier people of,	45	474
North Carolina, in violation of treaties of the United States.—From the President to Congress, in 1796, relative to settlers upon the Cherokee lands under acts of Legislature of,	69	584
North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature in 1783-4, and lying within the State of Tennessee, also claimed by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the Senate in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by J. Glasgow & Co., on warrants from,	75	623
North Carolina, on subject of claims to lands, entered and surveyed on warrants from that State, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783-4, which were by treaty of Hopewell, of 1785, (ratified in 1789) guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians, by the United States; in same year were ceded to the United States by North Carolina, reserving the rights of individuals under warrants from that State; and were again guaranteed by the United States to Cherokee Indians, by treaty of Holston, in 1791.—Report of committee and resolutions of Legislature of,	75	624
North Carolina and the Cherokees, in 1803.—Relative to completion of the boundary line between,	101	683
North Carolina to extinguish, after a certain period, the claim of the Tuscarora Indians to certain lands in that State.—Treaty held by William R. Davie, United States' commissioner, in 1802, to enable,	103	685
North Carolina, in 1802, to carry said treaty into effect, and to assist the Tuscarora Indians to lease said lands for the period agreed upon.—An act of the Legislature of,	103	686
"Northwestern Indians" include the Indians inhabiting the borders of the Miami and Wabash rivers, &c. viz. Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanese, Miamies, Pattawatamies, Senecas of the Glaize, Connoys, Munsees, Nantukokies, Mohicans, Messesagoes, and others, southward of the lakes, east of the Mississippi, and northward of the Ohio river.—See <i>Wabash and other tribes, Hostile tribes.</i>)		
O.		
Oak Chume, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,	96	661
Oakfuskie, a town of the Upper Creeks, in 1792.—Letter from the White Lieutenant, of the,	29	312
Oakgees, in 1787, and 1792.—Murders by Creeks called Oakjoys, or,	2, 29	32, 270
Oates, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Roger,	45	474
O'Beel, alias <i>Cornplanter</i> , Captain.		
O'Fallon, in raising troops in Kentucky to take possession of Indian lands in Georgia, in 1792.—Illegal proceeding of Doctor,	23	172
Officers. (See <i>Commissions.</i>)—Military commissions held by Indians as,	18	123
Officers. (See <i>Army, Militia.</i>)		
Ogden, grantees of Massachusetts for Seneca lands.—Messrs. Morris and,	23	170
Ogden, United States' commissioner with the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796, to enable New York to extinguish the title of those Indians to land in that State.—Treaty held by Abraham,	72	616
Okia, a Pattawatamy chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	581
O'Koy, a Chickasaw chief, by treaty of 1805.—An allowance of \$1,000 made to,	108	697
Olivar, a Spanish agent in Creek nation for distribution of goods, &c. in 1792.—Conduct of Captain Don Pedro,	29	297, 304
Oliver, Spanish agent, to J. Seagrove, agent United States among the Creeks, in 1793.—Friendly expressions of Mr.,	44	471
O'Neal, of Pensacola, in 1792.—Orders for preventing an American citizen from coming to the United States, by the Spanish Governor,	29	307
O'Neal, to the chiefs of the Cherokees, offering arms and ammunition, and encouraging them to war against the United States, in 1792.—Relative to letters from the Spanish Governor,	34	328
O'Neal, from Florida to Campeachy, in 1793.—Relative to the promotion of the Spanish Governor,	41	388
O'Neal, Spanish Governor at Pensacola, in furnishing the Indians with arms and ammunition to war against United States, proceeded more from mercantile and pecuniary motives, than hostile political policy, in 1793.—Opinion of Governor Blount, that the conduct of,	41	454
O'Neal, Spanish Governor of Pensacola, had urged the Indians to make war upon the United States, in 1793.—Evidence that,	41	463
Oneidas. (See <i>Six Nations.</i>)		
Oneidas, for services in revolutionary war, in 1791.—Report of committee on compensating a chief of the,	18	123
Oneidas, as one of the "Five Nations," party to deed for land to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,	25	210
Oneidas, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for lands, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Oneida Indians, in their treaty with New York.—The United States, in 1794, acknowledge the lands reserved to the,	58	545
Oneida, and other Indians, for services to United States in the Revolutionary war.—Treaty, in 1794 making compensation to the,	58	546
Oneida Indians to lands therein.—Joseph Hopkinson, nominated in 1798, commissioner to hold treaty to enable New York to extinguish the title of the,	83	636
Oneida Indians, in 1798, to enable New York to obtain cession of certain lands from them.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner with the,	87	641
Oneida Indians, in 1798, to enable them to cede land to New York.—Nomination of a commissioner to hold a treaty with the,	97	663
Oneida Indians, in 1802, to enable the State of New York to extinguish their title to certain lands therein.—Treaty held with the,	98	664
Onondagas. (See <i>Six Nations.</i>)		
Onondagoes as one of the "Five Nations," and "Four Nations," party to deed to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,	23	210, 211
Onondagoes, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for lands, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Onondago Indians, in their treaty with New York.—The United States, in 1794, acknowledge the lands reserved to the,	58	545
Opelousas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	724
Opia Mingo, a Chickasaw chief, on his way to see the President, in 1794.—Goods delivered to,	55	535
Ordinance. (See <i>Congress.</i>)		
Ore, a trader with the Creeks and Cherokees, sending in a deserter, and giving information of the movements of the Indians, in 1793.—From James,	41	454

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	No.	Pages.
Ore, into the Cherokee country, and the burning of two of their Lower towns, in 1794.—Report of the expedition of Major,	55, 81	529, 632
Orleans, in 1805.—Doctor Sibley's account of the Indians in, and adjacent to territory of,	113	706
Ormsby, concerning the state of the Creeks, in 1792.—Testimony of John,	29	297
Orr, contractor for supplies of the Southwestern districts, in 1801.—Alexander D.,	92	650
Osages, by treaty with the former, in 1804.—Peace established between the Sacs and Foxes, and the Great and Little,	107	694
Osage Indians, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the Grand,	113	707
Osages, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the Little,	113	708
Osages, at Fort Clarke, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the Great and Little,	128	763
Osages.—Letter from General Wm. Clarke to Secretary of War, in 1810, and instructions from Meriwether Lewis, Governor of Louisiana, to Peter Chouteau, agent, and letter from Governor Lewis to the President, concerning a treaty made in 1808, with the Great and Little,	129	764, '65, '66
Osages, in 1808.—From General W. Clarke, relative to depredations and hostility of a part of the,	129	765
Osborne, commissioner for treating with the Indians, in 1789.—Henry,	2	31
Oswitches, and others, in 1793.—Talk held by Creeks, called,	41	383
Ottawas, of 1789.—Treaty with the,	1, 3	6, 54
Ottawas, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Ottawas, of 1785.—Treaty with the,	1	11
Ottawas, in 1790.—Hostility of the,	14	93
Ottawas, and others, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech of Secretary of War to the,	29	230
Ottawas among the hostile tribes, in 1792,	29	243
Ottawas, one of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in council at Miami, to negotiate a peace, in 1793, and their refusal to make peace, unless the Ohio river be made the boundary, &c.	40	350, 357
Ottawa, or Tawa warrior, that the Shawanese will not abide a peace made by the other nations, &c. in 1793.—Statement of an,	40	354
Ottawas, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Ottawa, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Ottawa, and other tribes, to Governor Hull, in 1807.—Speeches of chiefs of the,	115	745
Ottawa, and other tribes, in 1807.—Treaty made with the,	116	747
Ottawa, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the,	125	757
Otatoes, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	708
Ouias. (See <i>Ioways</i> .)		
Ouiatanous, to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message to the,	14	93
Ouiatanou Indians, in 1791.—Orders for an assault upon the Wea, or,	20	130
Ouiatanous, in 1792.—Information that a treaty had been made with the,	31	319
Ousauches, a town of the Creeks, in 1793.—Hostility of the,	41	382
Outawais. (See <i>Ottawas</i> .)		
Overall, murdered, and his flesh cut from his bones, by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Captain William,	41	436
Overhill (Cherokee) Indians, and sent in to General Robertson, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—A deserter from the army, taken by the,	41	454
P.		
Pacanas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	724
Panees. (See <i>Panias</i> .)		
Panias, proper, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe called the,	113	708
Panias Republican, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe called the,	113	709
Panias Loups, (or Wolves,) in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	709
Panias Pique Indians, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	721
Panis, or Towiaches, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	723
Panton, Leslie and Co., British merchants, traders, &c. over McGillivray and the Creeks, in 1792.—Hostile influence of,	29, 34	296, 308, 325, 327
Panton, Leslie and Co., for inflaming the Indians against the United States, in 1792.—From James Seagrove, agent of United States, recommending that a remonstrance be made to Spain against the firm of,	29	311
Panton, of the above firm, as his successor, in 1793.—Death of Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, and nomination of,	41	378
Panton, a foreign trader, to rob an American trader, &c. in 1793.—The Indians set on by,	41	378
Panton, in the employ of the Spaniards, in 1793.—Statement from J. Seagrove, agent, that all the murders, robbery, &c. by the Indians, was owing to the treacherous conduct of General McGillivray and,	41	388
Panton, a Scotch refugee tory, or British subject, and trader in Florida, in governing the Indians, by preventing them from fighting each other, and turning them against the United States, in 1793.—Statement relating to the influence and address of,	41	454
Panton had urged the Indians to hostilities against the United States, in 1793, telling them, when giving them guns and ammunition, that he would rather they should use them in killing citizens of the United States than deer.—Evidence that,	41	463
Panton, that had been taken at sea, and which the Indians were told had been taken by the Americans, in 1794.—From the Governor of Georgia to the Creeks, relative to a vessel belonging to,	52	496
Panton, Leslie, and Forbes, to the Chickasaw country, had been seized by the Mountain Leader, chief of that tribe, and the traders made prisoners, in 1794.—Statement that goods sent by,	52	497
Panton, Leslie & Co., of Florida, to the Secretary of War, relating to their claims against the Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, and urging the Government to insist upon their being paid by the Indians.—From John Forbes, of the house of,	117	750
Paris, late Captain in Brown's Florida Rangers, concerning Chickasaw claim to Cumberland lands, in 1792.—Evidence of George,	41	332
Paris, British ambassador to the Creeks, in 1794.—Relative to Colonel Richard,	52	497
Parrish, interpreter to the Six Nations, to procure other interpreters, and wampum, in 1793.—From commissioners to Jasper,	40	345
Parrish, at treaty, in 1802.—Reservation of land by the Seneca Indians, in favor of Jasper,	98	664
Parsons, commissioner for treating with Indians, in 1786.—Samuel H.,	1	12
Pascagoulas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	725
Passports of intercourse with the Indians, in 1786.—Regulations for,	2	14
Passports necessary to go into the country of the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1790, and 1791,	12, 18	82, 124
Passport from Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to a Cherokee Indian, in 1792,	29	288
Passports to go into the Creek nation, in 1792.—Form and regulation of,	29	304
Pasteur, at Fort Knox, to General Wayne, in 1794, relative to hostile Indians, the British, &c.—From Captain Thomas,	61	550
Pattawatamies. (See <i>Pottawatamies</i> .)		
Paunch Indians, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	717
Pay. (See <i>Army, Militia</i> .)		
Paymaster, in 1791.—Quartermaster for army, to act also as,	23	194
Payne, chief of the Seminole tribe of the Creek Indians, and a talk from the latter, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Mr.,	41	380, 392
Peace with the Indians, in 1791.—Solicitude of the Government to restore and preserve,	23	197
Peace with the Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Solicitude of the Government to restore,	29	225

	No.	Pages.
Peace, in 1792.—Evidences that Northwestern Indians reject all overtures and propositions for a,	29	239
Peace with the Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Public clamor against the war; the cause of renewed exertions of Government to make,	29	236, 256
Peace concluded by Major Hamtramck with the Wea and Eel river Indians, in 1792,	29	235
Peace, in 1792.—Proposed conditions upon which the Northwestern Indians will make,	38	337
Peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792.—Treaty of,	39	338
Peace with the Indians northwest of Ohio, in 1793.—Failure of the commissioners to negotiate a,	40	357
Peace with the Indians, without having commissioners at the treaty, in 1793.—Georgia refuses to recognize,	41	362
Peace, sent to the President by chiefs of the Creeks, in 1793.—A belt and a "white wing," as tokens of,	41	384
Peace between the United States and the Creek Indians, in 1793.—The Governor of Georgia requires the observance of certain conditions in establishing,	41	412
Peace between the United States and the Indians cannot be permanent while the Indians are subject to the impulses of bad men, and the necessity of abstaining from open war, on account of the Spanish interference, and the present state of European politics, which prevent a public development, &c. in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Governor Blount, stating that,	41	430
Peace between the Creeks and Chickasaws, in 1793.—Cessation of hostilities, and,	41	466
Peace between Creeks and United States, in 1793.—Cessation of hostilities, and probable,	44	471
Peace with them, and these having failed, the army of the United States was left free to act as circumstances may require, in 1794.—From Secretary of War to Six Nations, stating that the most liberal offers ever extended to Indians in North America, had been made to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, to effect a,	49	478
Peace with the people of the United States.—From C. Freeman and J. Seagrove, agents United States, in 1794, stating proofs and circumstances showing the friendly disposition of the Creeks, and their strong desire to establish,	51	485, 487
Peace proffered, through motives of humanity, to the hostile Indians northwest of Ohio, by General Wayne, at the head of his victorious army, before striking a decisive blow, in 1794,	52	490
Peace with the Indians.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1794, on propriety of investing \$100,000, and appointment of agents for the support of trade and preservation of,	53	524
Peace with the United States, and of the intrigues of the British agents to prevent it, in 1794.—Evidence obtained by General Wayne, of the desires of the hostile Northwestern Indians to make,	54	526
Peace, on account of the success of General Wayne against the hostile Northwestern Indians, and the destruction of their own towns, by Major Ore, in 1794.—From Governor Blount, stating that the Cherokees were desirous of,	55	535
Peace established by treaty with the Six Nations, in 1794.—A permanent,	58	545
Peace with the Cherokees, in 1795.—From Governor Blount, on prospects of,	62	556
Peace had been agreed upon with the Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Sacs, and Miamies, and that all the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio were inclined for peace.—From General Wayne to Secretary of War, in 1795, stating that preliminaries of,	65	559
Peace made by Major General A. Wayne, with the late hostile Northwestern Indians, viz. Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, by treaty at Greenville the 3d August, 1795,	67	562
Peace established by treaty with the Creeks at Coleraine, Georgia, in 1796,	72	586
Peace renewed, continued, and declared perpetual, in treaty with the Cherokees, in 1798,	85	637
Peace established between the Sacs and Foxes, and the Great and Little Osages, by treaty with the former, in 1804,	107	693
Peace with the Indian tribes. (See <i>Treaties, &c.</i>)		
Peace made with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies, (or, Miamies, Eel river, and Wea tribes,) and with bands of the Pattawatamies, Ottawas, and Kickapoos, by treaty, in 1814,	139	826
Peace with the United States, and with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.—The Creeks, by articles of capitulation, in 1814, agree to a perpetual,	139	827
Peaceable disposition of the following tribes, in 1812, viz. Foxes, Sacs, Six Nations, Shawanese, Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Pattawatamies, Delawares, Miamies, Eel river Miamies, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos, and Winnebagoes.—Information of the,	136	805
Peketelemund, a Delaware chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of,	67	569
Peltry, as an article of trade with the Creeks.—Description of,	9	79
Peltries. (See <i>Furs.</i>)		
Penalty against unauthorized settlers on their lands, left to the discretion of the Indians, by treaty of Fort Harmar, in 1789,	1	7, 11, 12
Penalty under ordinance of Congress, of 1786, for trading without license,	2	14
Penn.—The western boundary of Pennsylvania, fixed by charter from the King of England, to William,	40	353
Pennsylvania, to oppose Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—Requisition for militia from,	14	95
Pennsylvania, for protection of frontiers, on requisition of the Governor, in 1791.—Arms furnished,	23	186
Pennsylvania to purchase lands from the Senecas, in 1784.—Concerning proposition of,	23, 25	141, 206
Pennsylvania, of their exposed situation, and asking assistance from State and General Government, for their defence, in 1791.—Representations by the frontier people of,	26	215
Pennsylvania on same subject, in 1791.—Communications from the President, Secretary of War, and Governor of,	26	215
Pennsylvania, and arrangements by the Governor, providing three companies of militia for defence of the frontiers, in 1792.—An act of,	26	219
Pennsylvania, forbidding hostilities against the Indians during negotiations with them by United States' commissioners, in 1793.—Proclamation of Governor of,	40	350
Pennsylvania, and chartered by King of England, to William Penn.—Lands on northwest side of Ohio river, granted by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians to,	40	353
Pennsylvania, for laying out a town at Presque Isle, passed 8th April, 1794; proceedings of the Governor and officers of the State, for carrying said act into effect; suspension of proceedings at request of the President of the United States; deeds from the Indians for land, including said place, and proceedings with them on the subject.—An act of the General Assembly of,	52	503
Pennsylvania, to the President, in 1794, urging the paramount duty of his executing an act of the Legislature, in preference to his obeying a request or requisition of the Executive of the United States, founded upon general State policy, or other motive, less cogent than that of obedience to an express provision of the Constitution, or a law of the United States; but at same time yielding to the request of the President to suspend the execution of the act of the Legislature for the settlement of Presque Isle; also, opinion of Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, on legality of said suspension.—From Thomas Mifflin, Governor of,	52	508, '11, '17
Pensacola, in case the Spaniards there gave an asylum to the enemy.—From Major General Andrew Jackson, in 1813, relative to the force necessary to reduce,	139	850
Pensions to the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, to gain their friendship, in 1791.—Proposition by the Secretary of War, to grant,	23	166
Pension, or "provision," should be granted to the family of a commissioner sent to treat with the hostile Indians, in case any accident should happen to him.—Promise by the Secretary of War, in 1792, that a,	29	235
Peorians, in 1792.—Information that treaty of peace had been made with the,	31	319
Pettiaugers, large boats used for transportation in Southwestern territory, in 1793,	41	453
Pew, by the Creeks, in 1792.—Satisfaction demanded for the murder of a Mr.,	29	313
Pharr killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Samuel,	41	453
Phelps, and others, Senecas complain in 1792, that they were deceived, and their lands unjustly taken from them by Oliver,	23, 25	141, 142, 206
Phelps, of Massachusetts, in 1738.—Deed of conveyance of lands from the "Five Nations," and ratification by the "Four Nations," of New York, to Nathaniel Gorham and,	25	210

	No.	Pages.
Phelps and Gorham.—Testimony of certain individuals, of the correctness of said deed from Indians, to said, Phelps and others, at treaty held by United States' commissioner, in 1802.—Land sold and conveyed by the Seneca Indians to Oliver,	25	212
Phelps to Secretary of War, relating to exchange of a tract of land with the Seneca Indians, in 1802.—Letter from Oliver,	98	666
Philadelphia, on account of the fever, in 1793.—Danger to visitors at,	98	666
Pianningo, Chief of the Chickasaws, joined the army against the Northwestern hostile tribes, in 1792,	41	458
Pianningo, friendly Chickasaw, that fought against the Northwestern tribes, in 1792, calls upon United States, to assist the Chickasaws, they being at war with the Creeks, in 1793,	29	247, 249
Pianningo, with four other Chiefs of the Chickasaws on their way to Philadelphia, to see the President, stopped by Governor Blount, at Abingdon, Virginia, on account of the fever then raging at Philadelphia, in 1793,	41	456
Pianningo, to General Robertson, by his son Randolph, warning him against the hostility of the Creeks and Cherokees, and advising their being chastised, stating that the Spaniards intended to hold a treaty at the Walnut hills, with the Southern Indians, asking for a gun, &c. in 1793.—From,	41	458
Pianguchias, or Piankeshaws, Indians, to Louis Viviatte, and others, for lands on the Oubache river, in 1775, disclaimed by Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1793.—Deed from Chiefs of the,	41	466
Piankeshaws, by the people of Kentucky, in 1789.—Murder of friendly,	39	338
Piankeshaws, to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message to the,	2	13
Piankeshaws, by General Scott, after destroying their towns, in 1791.—Talk to the,	14	93
Piankeshaws, in 1792.—Information that treaty of peace had been made with the,	20	132
Piankeshaws, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	31	319
Piankeshaws, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty with the,	67	562
Piankeshaws, in 1804.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Piankeshaws, in 1805.—Treaty made with the,	105	690
Pickens, commissioner of South Carolina for treating with the Indians, in 1785 and 1789.—Andrew,	112	704
Pickens, as Brigadier General, to command Southern Indians, against hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio, in 1792.—Appointment, &c. of Andrew,	2	16-31
Pickens, with Choctaws and Chickasaws, in 1792.—Council held by Governor Blount and General,	29	251, 258
Pickens, to Governor of South Carolina, on prospect of a war with the Southern Indians, in 1792.—From General Andrew,	29	284
Pickens, of South Carolina, a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians, in 1795.—Andrew,	29	316
Pickens, and others as commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, in 1801, '2, '3.—Instructions to Andrew,	66	560
Pickering, to treat with the Six Nations of Indians, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Timothy,	92, 106	651, 692
Pickering, as commissioner at treaty disavowed by United States, 1791.—Acts of Colonel Timothy,	23	165
Pickering, of bargain between the Indians and Phelps and Gorham.—Testimony collected by Timothy,	23	169
Pickering, to the Five Nations, in 1792, to induce them to encourage the hostile Northwestern Indians to make peace.—Speech of Colonel Timothy,	25	212
Pickering, commissioner for treating with hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Timothy,	29	232
Pickering, agent or commissioner of the United States, with the Six Nations, and the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, in 1794.—Treaties made by Timothy,	40	340
Pickering, Secretary of War, to House of Representatives, relative to protection of the frontiers, in 1801.—From Timothy,	58	545, 545
Pike, first lieutenant of United States' army, and agent at conference with the Sioux Indians, in 1805.—Articles of agreement entered into by Z. M.,	60	547
Pinckney, Governor of South Carolina, to the President of United States, relative to preparations for defence against a war with the Creeks, in 1792.—From Charles,	121	754
Pinckney, commissioner of United States, for treating with the Creeks, in 1814.—Instructions to Major General,	29	316
Pinckney, in 1814.—Letter to B. Hawkins, United States' Indian agent, in 1814, offering terms of capitulation to the conquered Creeks, by General Thomas,	139	836
Pinckney, and the troops under his command, against the hostile Creeks, in 1814.—From B. Hawkins, agent relative to the merits and success of Major General Thomas,	139	857
Policy for management of Indians' affairs. (Vide <i>Congress, President, Secretary of War, Instructions, Treaties, Lands, Spain.</i>)	139	858
Poncars, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	709
Pond and W. Steedman, to ascertain the disposition, intentions, situation, &c. of the hostile Wabash and other Indians, and to persuade them to peace, in 1792.—Confidential instructions to Captain Peter,	29	227
Population. (See <i>Census, &c.</i>)		
Posts for the protection of the frontiers in 1786.—On the establishment of,	2	14
Posts are necessary for preserving peace, &c. with Indians.—From Secretary of War, in 1790, that military,	9	60
Post at Miami village, in 1790.—On establishment of a,	14, 16	100, 112
Post at Miami village, in 1791.—Instructions for, and on policy of forming a military,	23	172, 197
Post, at Bear's Creek, below Muscle Shoals, Tennessee, to prevent usurpation of Indian lands, in 1791.—Establishment of a military,	23	173
Post in their country, in 1791.—Approbation and consent of the Indians considered necessary to the establishment of a military,	23	173
Post of Venango destroyed on account of the murder of Seneca Indians, in 1791,	23	174
Posts, or stations for the militia to guard Southwestern frontiers, in 1792,	29	279
Post, or Bluck's block-house, surprised and taken by the Indians in 1792,	29	294
Post, or station, by fifteen men, in 1792.—Three or four hundred Indians repulsed at Buchanan's,	29	294
Post at the head of St. Mary's river, Georgia, recommended by J. Seagrove, Indian agent, in 1792.—A military,	29	317
Posts on frontier of South Carolina for defence against the Indians, in 1792.—Erection of blockhouses or,	29	317
Post Vincennes, in Northwestern territory, in 1792.—Information that a treaty had been made with the Wabash and Illinois Indians, at Tshubhicking, or,	31	319
Post office from Sunbury to St. Mary's, in Georgia, in 1792.—Recommendation of J. Seagrove, Indian agent, to establish a,	32	321
Posts or fortifications necessary for defence of frontiers, in 1792.—The establishment of,	34	326
Post or Fort Hamilton commanded by Gen. James Wilkinson, in 1792,	36	335
Post of Fort Sinclair, in 1792.—Battle between Kentucky militia and the Indians, near,	36	335
Posts, or Forts Washington, Franklin, Pitt, &c. informing them that the Indians had refused to make peace, &c., in 1793.—From commissioners of the United States to officers commanding,	40	358, 359
Posts, or block-houses, afford but little protection to the frontiers, as "they serve to cover little more than the persons within," &c.—Opinion of the Secretary of War, in 1793, that small,	41	364
Posts, or block-houses, to be erected for defence of the frontier of that State, in 1793.—From Governor of Georgia to the Secretary of War, that he had directed fourteen,	41	368
Post on frontier of Georgia, in 1793.—Colonel Gaither, commandant at Fort Fidius, or,	41	407, 409
Post on frontier of Georgia, in 1793.—Lieutenant Sedgwick, commandant of Fort Matthews, or,	41	410
Posts or stations on the frontiers of Georgia, at which the Governor of Georgia requires Major Gaither, of the federal troops, to station the militia of said State under his orders, in 1793.—Names of,	41	418
Post, or station, in 1793.—Relative to retaliation by the Cherokees for Buck and Blackfish, killed at Byram's,	41	437
Post, or garrison, at Muscle Shoals, or Bear Creek, for protection of their trade, in 1793.—The Chickasaws request that the United States would erect a,	41	443
Post, a station defended with signal bravery, by three men, against two hundred Indians, in 1793.—Greenfield,	41	456
Post, or station, attacked by a party of ten Indians, and relieved by a party of mounted infantry, in 1793.—Holmark's,	41	456

	No.	Pages.
Posts to defend themselves against the Creeks, in 1793.—Information that the Chickasaws had erected more than thirty forts, or,	41	465
Post had been attacked by a large body of Indians, and were repulsed, with the loss of Lieut. Tedford and another man, who had been out at the time of the attack, and endeavored to get in.—Information that Henry's station, or,	41	466
Post, a station in Southwestern territory, by the Creeks, in 1793.—Murders by the Indians, near Well's,	45	474
Posts to be guarded, for defence of the Southwestern frontiers, in 1794.—Report of the committee on authorizing the President to cause military,	46	475
Posts to be established for the permanent security of the territory south of the Ohio.—Report of the committee of the House of Representatives, in 1794, on authorizing,	48	476
Post at Fort Fidius, in 1794, placed between the Indians and frontier people of Georgia, and the insults offered to it by the militia of that State.—From Major Roberts, relative to the critical situation of the,	50	482
Posts at mouth of Apalachy river, High Shoals, Flat Shoals, and Hurricane Shoals, had given umbrage to the Creek Indians, in 1794.—Information that establishment by Georgia of military,	50, 52	483, 497
Post called Park's station on the Oconee, in 1794.—Depredations by the Indians near the,	50	483
Post or Fort Recovery, and defeat of the Indians, with loss, 30th June, 1794.—Battle at,	52	487
Posts by General Wayne, called Forts Adams and Defiance, in 1794.—Erection of,	52	490
Posts established by Georgia at Doclor's town, being on Indian territory, &c. the President, through Alexander Hamilton, acting Secretary of War, directs the Governor of Georgia, in 1794, to have it immediately removed.—The,	52	502
Post or Fort Franklin, Pennsylvania, that a block-house, or post, had been established two miles below the old post of Le Bœuf, in that State, in 1794.—From Brigadier General John Wilkins, Jun. to Governor Mifflin, from the,	52	505
Posts, on the Northern frontier of Pennsylvania, in 1794.—Captain E. Denny, and A. Ellicot, recommends the establishment of sundry,	52	516
Post or Fort Franklin, in 1794.—A detachment of recruits for the United States' army, sent under Captain Crawford, to reinforce the,	52	519
Posts or Forts erected, and to be erected, viz: Forts Washington, Hamilton, Posts at Chillicothe or Picque town, on the Miami, at Lormie's stores on the North Branch, at the old Tawa town, and the important and formidable forts at the Grand Au Glaize, and at the Miami villages.—From General Wayne, to Secretary of War, stating the necessity for re-engaging the remnant of the legion under his command, to garrison the,	52	525
Post or station, burned by the Indians, in 1794.—John Donaldson's,	55	530
Post or Fort Massac, to General Robertson, for a reinforcement, and relative to its reception and employment, in 1794.—From Major Thomas Doyle, of United States' army, commanding,	55	531, 540
Posts, near to Swannano, in North Carolina, foot of the Oconee Mountain, in South Carolina, and Tugelo, in Georgia, at which places the Indians had sold the horses stolen by them from the people of the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Governor Blount recommends the establishment of,	55	535
Posts in Southwestern territory, to be garrisoned by United States' troops, in 1794, viz: at Southwest Point, on the Clinch river; Fort Granger, on north bank of the Holston; Tellico Block House, on north bank of the Tennessee, opposite the remains of <i>Fort London</i> , and at lower end of valley formed by the Tennessee and Cumberland mountain, on north bank of the Tennessee.—Governor Blount recommends the permanent establishment of,	55	535
Post or Crag Fort, in Mero District, Southwestern territory, relative to murders and enormities of the Indians, in 1794.—From Colonel Winchester from his,	55	539
Posts, within the Indians' territory, out of the jurisdiction of any State, to be garrisoned by troops of the United States.—The Secretary of War, in 1794, recommends the establishment of military,	57	544
Posts, to protect the frontiers of the United States.—From Secretary of War, to House of Representatives, in 1795, in reply to a resolution requiring a statement of the number of troops necessary to maintain a line of military,	60	547
Posts established by him, were well situated for the encouragement and protection of trade, and obtaining an influence over the hostile Northwestern Indians, and recommending the establishment of another fortification at the foot of the rapids of Sandusky.—From General Wayne to the Secretary of War, in 1794, relative to,	61	548
Post or Fort Knox, relative to distressed situation of the hostile tribes vanquished by General Wayne, and the insidious means used by the British to cause the soldiers to desert from the United States' army, in 1794.—From Captain Thomas Pasteur, at,	61	550
Posts, ceded to the United States by the confederated Northwestern Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Tracts of land for military,	67	562
Posts at Michilimackinac, Fort St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and all other places to the south of the lakes.—Speech of Major General Wayne to the confederated Northwestern Indians in council at Greenville, in 1795, relative to the promise to deliver to the United States, by the British, the military,	67	573
Posts in 1796.—Lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks, in treaty at Coleraine, Georgia, for military and trading,	72	587
Posts or Forts at Coleraine and St. Mary's, Georgia, commanded by Captain Eaton and Lieutenant Cobb, in 1796,	72	588
Posts for the defence of the Southwestern territory, to be garrisoned by militia.—The Secretary of War in 1794, authorized Governor Blount to erect,	81	635
Posts within their country, to preserve peace, encourage trade, &c. in 1798.—Instructions to commissioners for treating with the Cherokee Indians, to stipulate for the establishment of military,	86	640
Post at Southwest Point, in Tennessee, in 1801.—Commissioners to treat with the Indians to meet at the military,	92	649
Post or Fort Wilkinson, in Georgia, in 1801.—Instructions to commissioners for treating with the Creeks at,	92	651
Post or Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, with the Choctaw Indians, in 1801.—Treaty concluded at,	96	658
Post at Black Rock; said cession not to prevent the execution of any process of the State within the bounds so ceded, &c.—Act of New York ceding land to the United States, for a fort or,	98	668
Posts or garrisons upon their lands.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks in 1802, for establishing,	99	669
Post or Fort Confederation, in 1802.—Treaty with the Choctaws at,	100	681
Post or Fort Industry, in 1805.—Treaties made with certain tribes at,	108	695, 696
Posts at Southwest Point and Tellico, by treaty of 1805.—Permission granted by the Cherokees to remove on their lands the military garrisons or,	108	698
Post on their territory.—Treaty with the Creeks, in 1805, by which they grant to the United States the right of establishing a military,	108	698
Post or Fort Mandan, in 1805.—Captain Lewis's report from the,	113	706
Post or Fort Claiborne, on Red river, in 1805.—Dr. Sioley's account of,	113	727
Post or Fort Miro, on the Washita, in 1804.—Account by W. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter of the,	113	732
Post of the Washita, commanded by Lieutenant Bowmar, in 1804.—Account by W. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter of the,	113	733
Post or Fort Clark, in 1808.—Treaty made with the Great and Little Osages at,	128	763
Post, forts, &c. at which Indian trading houses have been established, to 1810.—Statement showing the places,	130	768
Posts or Forts Hawkins, Fort St. Stephens, Chickasaw Bluffs, Fort Osage, Fort Madison, Natchitoches, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Sandusky, Michilimackinac, in 1811.—Operations of the trading houses at the,	133	785, 794
Posts, concerning Indian murders and hostility, in 1812, viz. Fort Madison, Fort Wayne, Fort Dearborn, Fort Detroit.—Communications from military,	136	805
Post or Fort Jackson, with the Creeks, in 1814.—Treaty or articles of capitulation at,	139	826
Posts on their territory.—The United States demand, in the articles of capitulation dictated to the Creeks, in 1814, the right to establish trading houses and military,	139	827

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	No.	Pages.
Post or Fort Hawkins, relative to hostilities of the Creeks, in 1813.—From Benjamin Hawkins, agent to Captain Cook, commanding, -	139	854
Post or Fort Decatur, in 1814.—From B. Hawkins, at Fort Toulouse, stating that the conquered Creeks were required to report themselves at the, -	139	858
Post or Fort Williams, in the Creek country, in 1814.—Reservation of land for, -	139	860
Post or Fort Bowyer, by the British and Indians, in 1814, and their repulse with great loss.—General orders declaring the victory of the American arms at the attack on the, -	139	860
Pottawatamies, of 1789.—Treaty with the, -	1, 3	6, 54
Pottawatamies, (Powtewattimies) and others, in 1786.—Speech of the, -	1	8
Pottawatamies, and others, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech of Secretary of War to the, -	29	230
Pottawatamies in war of 1792.—Relative to friendship and neutrality of the, -	29	241
Pottawatamies among the hostile tribes in 1792, -	29	243
Pottawatamies of Illinois river, in 1792.—Information that a treaty had been made with the, -	31	319
Pottawatamies, one of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in council at Miami, to negotiate a peace, in 1793.—And their refusal to make peace unless the Ohio river be made the boundary line, &c., -	40	350, 357
Pottawatamies, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, August 3, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the, -	67	562
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1803.—Treaty with the, -	104	688
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the, -	108	695, 696
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1807.—Conference and speeches between Governor Hull and the, -	115	745
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1807.—Treaty made with the, -	116	747
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the, -	125	757
Pottawatamies, and other tribes, in 1809.—Treaty made with the, -	126	761
Poux Indians, in 1790.—Hostility of the, -	14	93
Powder for the use of the army, in 1791.—Mode prescribed by the Secretary of War for proving, -	23	181
Power, of Pennsylvania, killed by the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—A Mr., -	52	511
Pre-emption right to Indians' lands in New York, acknowledged by Secretary of War, in 1791, -	23	169
Pre-emption right of the Government to all lands occupied by the Indians within the United States, asserted by the Secretary of War, commissioners, &c. and denied by the Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1793, -	40	341, 353, 356
Presents to the Indians in 1786.—Relative to accountability for, -	2	14
Presents to the Indians.—From the Secretary of War, in 1789, on the policy of making, -	2, 9	54, 60
Presents provided for the hostile Indians as an inducement to make peace, in 1792, -	29	235, 238
Presents for the Indians enumerated, in 1792.—Description of some of the articles for, -	29	240, 311
Presents sent to the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, &c. in 1792, -	29	248
Presents for the Creeks, &c. in 1792.—On policy, extent, &c. of, -	29	254, 260, 311
Presents and supplies to the Creeks, required by the agent, in 1792.—Nature, description, and quality of, -	29	311
Present of a medal declined by an Indian, saying he could not receive it unless offered at a public meeting, -	34	327
Presents to be delivered to chiefs of hostile Northwestern Indians by commissioners appointed to treat with them for peace, in 1793, -	40	342
Presents of arms, ammunition, and provisions, to the Chickasaws, in 1793.—General Wayne directed to furnish supplies or, -	41	429
Presents sent indirectly to the hostile Cherokees, to conciliate them to peace, &c. in 1793, -	41	435
Presents of provisions, &c. sent to relieve the wants of the Chickasaws, in 1793, by General Robertson, from the Southwestern territory, -	41	453
Presents made to the relatives of certain friendly Indians killed by the white people in the Southwestern territory, to console them for their loss, in 1793, -	41	454
Presents from the British crown to the Indians during the Revolutionary war, stated to have been very liberal, -	41	458
Presents of provisions sent to relieve the wants of the Cherokees, in 1793, -	41	463
Presents of a full supply of winter clothing to the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794, -	49	479
Presents to the Creeks and Cherokees to the year 1794.—Statement of amount expended for goods, &c. -	47	476
Present of one hundred dollars to the relations of a friendly Indian of the Six Nations, who was murdered, offered by the father of the murderer, to satisfy the said Indians, in 1794, -	52	505
Presents to the Six Nations of goods, amounting to ten thousand dollars, in 1794, -	58	545
Presents to the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio, at treaty of Greenville, in 1795, -	67	563, 581
Presents to the Creeks, of goods to value of six thousand dollars, and blacksmiths to be sent for the use of their nation.—Stipulation in treaty, in 1796, that, -	72	587
Presents, or goods, delivered to the Chickasaws at treaty, in 1801.—A statement, or invoice of, -	92	652
Presents, or goods, delivered to the Choctaws, at treaty, in 1801.—Value of, -	96	658
<i>President of the United States.</i>		
President, transmitting treaties of Fort Harmar, 1789, with the Six Nations, Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Sacs.—Message from George Washington, -	1	5
President, relative to differences with Indians, and suggesting measures of adjustment, 1789.—Message from, -	1	12
President to Senate, and asking advice thereof on affairs with Southern Indians, in 1789.—Statement by the, -	4	55
President, relative to hostilities between the people of Kentucky and Wabash Indians, in 1789.—From the, -	5	57
—From the, -	6	58
President, with instructions for negotiating and settling differences with Creeks, and other Southern tribes, in 1790.—From the, -	8, 9	59
President, nominating Henry Knox to treat with Creek Indians, in 1790.—From the, -	10	81
President, transmitting treaty with the Creeks at New York, in 1790.—From the, -	11	81
President asks and obtains advice and consent of Senate, in 1790, on execution of treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees.—The, -	13	83
President states depredations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, and measures for their punishment, in 1790.—The, -	14	83
President to Governor St. Clair, relative to measures towards Wabash Indians, in 1790.—Instruction from, -	14	97
President, relative to expedition under General Harmar against Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—From the, -	15	104
President, relative to situation of the frontiers, in 1791.—From the, -	16	107
President, with treaty with Cherokees on banks of Holston, in 1791, and correspondence with the Creeks and Six Nations.—Message from the, -	19	123
President, relative to two expeditions against the Wabash Indians from Kentucky, in 1791.—From the, -	20	129
President, with account of defeat of army under General St. Clair, in 1791.—From the, -	22	136
President, with general statement of affairs with Northwestern Indians up to 1791.—From the, -	23	139
President to the Senecas, in 1790, assuring them of protection and possession of their lands.—From the, -	23	142, 144
President to the Governor of Pennsylvania, relative to defence of the frontiers of that State against the Indians, in 1791.—From the, -	26	216
President asks and obtains advice and consent of Senate, in 1792, to a stipulation allowing an annuity of \$1,500 to the Five Nations, &c.—The, -	28, 29	225, 29, 32
President, in 1792, on the propriety of giving annuities to Indians, conditioned on the evidence of their attachment to the United States.—From the, -	28	225
President to chiefs of Five Nations, in Philadelphia, in 1792, to confirm their friendship, and ensure peace with them.—Speeches of the, -	29	229, 231
President to Congress, November 21, 1792, concerning the interference of Spain to prevent the execution of the treaty with the Creek Indians of 1790, &c.—Message from the, -	30	319
[For document, see vol. 1 on <i>Foreign Relations</i> , No. 63, page 138, and No. 66, page 247.]		
President to Congress, December 6, 1792, with documents concerning hostile Indians in Northwestern territory, intervention of the British agents, &c.—Message from the, -	33	322

		No.	Pages.
<i>President of the United States.</i>			
President of United States to Congress, December 7, 1792, with documents concerning hostilities of Southwestern Indians; calling out militia to suppress invasions; stating that the future measures of the Executive on the subject would materially depend upon their deliberations.—Message from,	34	325	
President to the Senate, February 13th, 1793, with treaty of peace at Post Vincennes, between the United States and the Wabash and Illinois Indians; and transmitting deed to Louis Viviatte, and others, of land, the validity of which is disclaimed by them; and also, suggesting propriety of guarding exclusive pre-emption to United States of Indians' lands.—Message from the,	39	338	
President, in relation to authorizing offensive operations against the hostile Cherokees, in the recess of Congress, and to defensive measures for the protection of the Southwestern frontiers; and also, the policy of the Government in forbearing a public development of the conduct of the Spaniards in exciting the Southern Indians against the United States, on account of the state of European politics, &c. &c. in 1793.—From Secretary of War, relative to power of the,	41	430	
President of United States to the Senate, in 1794, with statement of the causes that prevented an explanation of the fourth article of the treaty of Post Vincennes, relative to pre-emption right of the United States to Indians' lands.—Message from the,	43	470	
President to Congress, in 1794, stating that the efforts on the part of the General Government to make peace with the Creeks were unavailing; owing to the lawless conduct of the frontier people of Georgia, and recommending the adoption of vigorous laws to preserve the national character.—From the,	45	472	
President to call out or employ militia for protection of the frontiers, and to pursue the Indians to their country, to chastise the hostile towns; the said militia to remain in service a certain number of months, and also until the cause ceases, or until he shall order them to be discharged.—Reports of committees of House of Representatives, in 1794, on subject of authorizing the,	46, 48	475, 476	
President to Congress, in 1794, on state of affairs with the Six Nations of Indians; interference of the officers of Great Britain between the United States and the Indians; encroachments about to be made on territory of the United States by an officer and a party of British troops; and suggesting the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of preparation for <i>an event</i> which may be forced upon it.—Confidential message from the,	49	477	
President to Congress, in 1794, stating the insufficiency of the present laws to cultivate and preserve peace with the Indian tribes; that affairs with them in the South had greatly changed, and that a war with the Creeks seemed inevitable; and transmitting documents showing the violent hostility of the frontier people of Georgia, and their attacks upon the friendly Indians near to and under protection of the United States' garrison.—Message from the,	50	482	
President to Congress, in 1794, stating that every effort had been made to preserve peace with all the Indian tribes; recommending the establishment of trading houses among the Indians, to preserve harmony with them; and giving intelligence of the success of a part of the army commanded by Major General Anthony Wayne against the hostile Northwestern Indians, in their attack upon Fort Recovery.—From the,	52	487	
President to suspend the execution of a law of that State for settling Presque Isle, and his duty to execute the act, in 1794.—From Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, relative to request of the,	52	508, '11, '17	
President to the Senate, transmitting for advice and consent a treaty made with the Cherokees, at Philadelphia, June 30, 1794, confirming treaties of Holston and Hopewell, and granting an additional annuity of \$5,000.—From the,	56	543	
President to Congress, with a statement from the Secretary of War respecting the frontiers of the United States, and measures necessary to preserve the treaties with the Indians, and defending the frontiers from their barbarities, in 1794.—From the,	57	543	
President of the United States to the Senate, in January, 1795, transmitting for consideration and advice, treaties with the Six Nations, and with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, made in 1794.—Message from the,	58	544	
President of the United States to Congress, in 1795, with report from the Secretary of War, relative to making compensation to the owners of negroes taken by the Creeks, from the conclusion of the Revolutionary war to 1790.—Message from the,	59	546	
President to Congress, in 1795, with acts of the Legislature of Georgia, for appropriating and selling the Indian lands within that State, and transmitting letter from Governor Blount, relative to prospects of peace with the Cherokees, and the continued hostility of the Creeks.—Message from the,	62	551	
President to use all constitutional and legal means, to prevent the infraction of treaties with the Indian tribes.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1795, condemning the acts of Georgia for appropriating and selling the Indians' lands, and recommending to the,	63	558	
President to the Senate, in 1795, nominating Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians, to obtain a cession of certain lands, agreeably to application from the State of Georgia.—Message from the,	66	560	
President to Congress, in 1796, relative to settlers under acts of the Legislature of North Carolina, upon the Cherokee lands, which had been guaranteed to them in treaties by the United States, and the consequences that would ensue unless prevented by the United States.—Message from the,	69	584	
President to the Senate, in 1796, nominating Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissioner to treat with the Cohnawaga Indians, or the Seven Nations of Canada, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—From the,	70	585	
President to the Senate, transmitting for consideration a treaty with the Creeks at Coleraine, Georgia, and the proceedings in council at the same, in 1796, and the result of a treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, or the Cohnawaga Indians, in 1796.—Message from the,	72	586	
President, to the Senate, in 1797, nominating Isaac Smith commissioner to hold a treaty with the Seneca Indians, to enable them to sell lands, &c.—Message from George Washington,	76	626	
President, to the Senate, in 1797, stating that Isaac Smith having declined, Jeremiah Wadsworth had been appointed commissioner to hold, and had held a treaty with the Seneca Indians, to enable them to effect a sale of land in New York to Robert Morris.—Message from John Adams,	77	626	
President to the Senate, in 1798, nominating Fisher Ames, Bushrod Washington, and Alfred Moore, commissioners to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their title to certain lands.—Message from the,	80	631	
President to the Senate, in 1798, with treaty held by United States' commissioner, in 1797, to enable New York to extinguish the title of the Mohawk Indians to lands in that State.—Message of the,	82	636	
President to the Senate, in 1798, nominating Joseph Hopkinson to hold a treaty with the Oneida tribe of Indians, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands therein.—Message from the,	83	636	
President to the Senate, in 1799, transmitting treaty with the Cherokees, settling boundary lines, ceding lands, regulating roads, annuities, &c. made near Tellico, in 1798.—Message from the,	85	637	
President of the United States to the Cherokees, in 1798, stating the friendly measures pursued by the United States towards them, advising them to sell some of their lands to the Government, &c.—Talk or speech from the,	86	640	
President to the Senate, in 1799, with treaty held by United States' commissioner with Oneida Indians, in 1798, to enable New York to obtain cession of certain lands from them.—Message from the,	87	641	
President to Congress, in 1801, concerning the progress made by the Indians in agriculture, manufactures, and the increase of population.—Extract of message from the,	91	646	
President, to the Senate, in 1801, in relation to the execution of certain laws for establishing roads through the countries of the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to the Mississippi territory; and transmitting a treaty made with the Chickasaws on the subject.—Message from Thomas Jefferson,	92	648	
President to Congress, in 1802, in relation to the acts regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and on expediency of commuting the punishment of death by hanging criminals for shooting them, and on abolishing the introduction of ardent spirits among them.—Message from the,	93	653	

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lvii

	<i>President of the United States.</i>	No.	Pages.
President to the Senate, in 1802, nominating John Tayler to be commissioner to hold treaties with the St. Regis and Seneca Indians, to enable the former to cede land to New York, and the latter to receive a reconveyance of land from the Holland Land Company.—Extract of message from the,		94	655
President to the House of Representatives, in 1802, in compliance with a resolution of that House, with documents showing the proceedings in execution of the acts of 1799 and 1800, for obtaining cessions of certain lands, and permission to open certain roads, from the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.—Message from the,		95	656
President to the Senate, in 1802, transmitting a treaty made with the Choctaws, acknowledging the right of the United States to a tract of country that had been ceded to the British Government, and permitting a road to be made through their nation.—Message from the,		96	658
President to the Senate, in 1802, nominating John Tayler commissioner to hold treaty with the Oneida Indians to enable them to cede land to New York, and also with the Six Nations generally.—Message from the,		97	663
President to the Senate, in 1802, transmitting treaties between New York and the Oneida and Seneca Indians; another between the Senecas and the Holland Land Company; and one other between the Senecas and Oliver Phelps, and others.—Message from the,		98	663
President to the Senate, in 1802, transmitting a treaty made with the Creek Indians, to extinguish their title to lands in Tallassee county, and between the forks of the Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers, in Georgia.—Message from the,		99	668
President to the Senate, in 1803, transmitting a treaty made with the Choctaw Indians, for ascertaining and marking the lines between that nation and the territory of the United States.—Message from the,		100	681
President to Congress, with report from Secretary of War in 1803, relating to Indian trading houses, marking boundaries, extinguishing title to lands, working the salt springs on the Wabash for supply of the Indians, and the western inhabitants, &c.—Message from the,		101	683
President to Congress, in 1803, on the importance of the United States' trading establishments; their effect in disposing the Indians to sell their lands, and encouraging them to agricultural pursuits; the expediency of possessing land on the Mississippi river, to plant there the means of its defence, and of encouraging the private traders to extend their enterprises on the Missouri, and suggesting the propriety of sending an officer with men to explore the interior, and cross the continent to the Pacific ocean.—Confidential message from the,		102	684
President to the Senate, in 1803, with treaty made with the Tuscarora Indians, to enable North Carolina to extinguish their claim to land in that State.—Message from the,		103	685
President to the Senate, in 1803, transmitting a treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians; a treaty with the Delawares, Shawanese, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias; a treaty with the Eel rivers, Wyandots, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Kickapoos; also, a treaty with the Choctaws.—Message from the,		104	687
President to the Senate, in 1804, transmitting treaties with the Delawares and Piankeshaws, for extinguishing their title to a tract of country between the Ohio and Wabash rivers.—Message from the,		105	689
President to the Senate, in 1804, transmitting a treaty with the Creeks, by which they cede to the United States certain lands in the forks of the Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers, in Georgia, as also the instructions to the commissioners for making said treaty.—Message from the,		106	690
President to the Senate, in 1804, transmitting a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they cede a large tract of country on the east of the Mississippi, &c.—Message from the,		107	693
President to the Senate, in 1805, transmitting treaties with the following tribes, &c. viz. 1. The Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Munsees, Delawares, Shawanese, and Pattawatamies, 2. The United States and the Connecticut Land Company, of the one part, and the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawanese, and Pattawatamy Indians, 3. The Delawares, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel rivers, and Weas, 4. The Chickasaws, 5. The Cherokees, 6. The Creeks.—Message from the,		108	695
President to the Senate, in 1806, transmitting a treaty with the Cherokees for extinguishing their claims to certain lands north of the Tennessee, &c.—Message from the,		111	703
President to the Senate in 1806, transmitting a treaty with the Piankeshaws.—Message from the,		112	704
President to Congress, in 1806, transmitting a report of Lewis and Clarke's travels, or expedition, up the Missouri river, and towards the Pacific Ocean, with a statistical view of the Indian nations inhabiting Louisiana and country adjoining it on the north and west; also, Dr. Sibley's account of the Indians residing in and adjacent to Orleans territory; also, Mr. Dunbar's account of the Washita, a branch of Red river, in 1804.—Message from the,		113	705
President to Congress, in 1807, with letters from William Hull, Governor of Michigan, relative to state of affairs with the Northwestern Indians, and the exertions of the British to excite them against the United States.—Message from the,		115	745
President to the Senate, in 1808, transmitting a treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy tribes of Indians, with documents relating to the same.—Message from the,		116	746
President to the Senate, in 1808, transmitting a treaty with the Choctaws, and certain documents relating thereto, and stating the policy of the Government regarding the acquisition of Indians' lands, the propriety of settling the Mississippi territory as a barrier between the Indians and the Spaniards, in Florida, &c.—Message from the,		117	748
President to Congress, in 1808, transmitting said treaty with the Choctaws, as ratified, explaining cause of deferring its consideration, and asking means to carry it into execution.—Message from the,		118	751
President to Congress, in 1808, transmitting the treaty made with Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy tribes of Indians, and asking means of carrying it into execution.—Message from the,		119	752
President to the Senate, in 1808, transmitting a treaty made with the Cherokee Indians, with explanatory letter from R. J. Meigs.—Message from the,		120	752
President to the Senate, in 1808, transmitting an explanatory convention with the Cherokees for extension of their cession to include the waters of Elk river; also, articles of agreement with the Sioux.—Message from the,		121	754
President to Congress, in 1808, with letter from Wm. C. C. Claiborne, of Louisiana, recommending that a donation of land be made to a small tribe of Alabama Indians on the western side of the Mississippi, and stating that they had delivered up to justice four of their tribe, charged with murder, and that the Choctaws had refused to compromise by receiving money in satisfaction for the murder of one of their tribe by a white man.—Message from the,		123	755
President to the Senate, in 1809, transmitting a treaty made with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Wyandots, and Shawanese, with an explanatory letter from W. Hull, commissioner.—Message from the,		125	757
President to the Senate, in 1809, transmitting a treaty with the Delaware, Pattawatamy, Miami, and Eel river Miami, and a separate article with same tribes; and a treaty with the Wea tribe.—Message from James Madison,		126	760
President to the Senate, in 1810, transmitting a treaty with the Kickapoo tribe.—Message from the,		127	762
President to the Senate, in 1810, transmitting a treaty with the Great and Little Osages.—Message from the,		128	763
President to the Senate, in 1810, transmitting a letter from General W. Clarke, and instructions, &c. from Meriwether Lewis, Governor of the territory of Louisiana, to Peter Chouteau, relating to the treaty with the Great and Little Osages.—Message from the,		129	764
President United States, with report of General Harrison, of the battle with the Indians at Tippecanoe, near the Prophet's town, on the Wabash, Indiana territory, on 7th November, 1811.—Message from James Madison,		131	776

	No.	Pages.
President of the United States to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution transmitting documents "respecting the hostile and friendly movements and intentions of the Indians towards the United States," in 1812.—Message from the,	136	804
President to the Senate, in 1813, in compliance with resolutions, with documents relative to Indian murders and depredations in Tennessee, and its vicinity.—Message from the,	137	811
President United States to the Senate, transmitting a treaty made with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies, in 1814; and articles of agreement and capitulation of the Creeks, made in 1814, with documents relating to them.—Message from the,	139	826
Presque Isle, passed 8th April, 1794; proceedings of the Governor and officers of the State for carrying same into effect; suspension of proceedings at request of the President of the United States; deeds from the Indians for land, including said place; and proceedings with them on the subject.—An act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for laying out a town at,	52	503
Price, with a select battalion of Kentucky mounted volunteers, directed to move in front of the regulars to commence the battle with the British and Indians, on 20th August, 1794.—Major,	52	491
Prior, of United States' army, wounded in battle, 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain Abner,	52	491
Prior may be permitted to go and live among them.—The Indians at the council at Greenville, in 1795, request that Captain,	67	580
Prisoners to be delivered up by Indians, and hostages retained, in 1789,	1	6, 26
Prisoners and property taken by them, in 1790.—Creeks agree to deliver up,	12	81
Prisoners between the United States and Cherokees, in 1791.—Reciprocal delivery of,	19	124
Prisoners taken from Wabash Indians by General Scott, in 1791,	20	133
Prisoners taken from Indians, to be treated with kindness and humanity.—Directions from the Secretary of War in 1791, that,	23	172
Prisoners by Wyandots, Delawares, and Museses, in 1791,	23	196
Prisoners made by Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792.—Murders, horse stealing, and cruel treatment of,	29	268, 269 270, 274
Prisoners between the United States and Cherokees, in 1792.—Concerning delivery of,	29	273
Prisoners made by the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792.—An account of,	29	275, 276
Prisoners, &c. by the Indians in Southwestern territory, from 1st January, 1791, to 5th November, 1792.—List of persons killed, and taken,	34	329, 332
Prisoners to be delivered up under stipulation of treaty, in 1792, by the Wabash and Illinois Indians,	39	338
Prisoners, and admitting a stipulation for pay to their <i>individual owners</i> , in 1793.—Instructions to obtain release of,	40	341
Prisoners by James Seagrove, agent, (one of whom committed suicide) in 1793.—Seven Indians who came into the post of St. Mary's, Georgia, detained as,	41	392
Prisoners by the Georgia militia, be delivered to the custody of officers of the United States, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Governor of Georgia, requesting that eight,	41	413
Prisoners by a party of Creeks, Cherokees, and Northwards; and after being kindly treated, permitted to return, in 1793.—Captain Handy, of militia, taken,	41	434
Prisoner in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—A Cherokee boy taken,	41	467
Prisoners taken by the Creeks and people of the United States to be returned reciprocally, peace being restored, in 1793,	44	471
Prisoners by the Creeks and Cherokees in Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Children saved by the chief, John Watts, and made,	45	474
Prisoners previous to the battle of the 20th August, 1794.—Information derived by General Wayne from Indian and British,	52	489, 494
Prisoners by the Indians at their attack on Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Information obtained by Gen. Wayne from packhorsemen, who had been taken,	52	495
Prisoners with the Cherokees and negroes, as well as white people, in 1794.—Proposition and agreement for a general exchange of,	55	537
Prisoners, white and negroes, and all property taken by them.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks, in 1796, for the delivery of all,	72	587
Prisoners among the Creeks in 1802.—Statement of,	99	677
Prisoner, and her family, murdered by the Creeks in 1812.—Mrs. Crawley, of Tennessee, taken,	137	812, 814
Prisoners taken previous to that time.—The United States and Creeks, by articles of capitulation of the latter, in 1814, agree to deliver up all property and,	139	827
Proclamation of Governor of Georgia, for apprehension of persons who murdered certain Cherokee Indians, in 1792,	35	334
Proclamation of the Governor of the Southwestern territory, for the suppression of violence on the part of the inhabitants against the friendly Cherokees, in 1793,	41	435
Proctor, a commissioner to treat with Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Thomas,	23	145
Proctor, commissioner, to procure intervention of friendly tribes to effect a peace with the hostile nations, in 1791.—Narrative of Colonel,	23	149
Property taken by the Creeks from the people of Georgia, to be delivered up as a condition of peace with them, in 1793,	44	471
Property, or negroes, taken by the Indians, from the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, to 1790.—From President to Congress, in 1795, on the subject of compensating the owners of,	59	546
Property taken by them.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks, in 1796, for the delivery of all prisoners and,	72	587
Property destroyed by the militia of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1797, on petition from the widow of Hanging Maw, a friendly Cherokee chief, for compensation for,	73	621
Property taken by them from citizens of the United States.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks, in 1802, for payment for,	99	669
Property taken by the Creeks from people of Georgia, &c. up to 1802.—Statement of,	99	677
Property, or horses, taken by the Delawares.—Engagement by treaty, in 1804, for payment by the United States for,	105	689
Property taken, or deduction of the amount from their annuities.—Engagement in treaty of 1804, by the Sacs and Foxes, for restoration of,	107	694
Property taken, &c. should be restored, or compensation made, and the United States agree to pay her own citizens for property before taken by the Osages, provided the amount did not exceed \$5,000.—Agreement between United States and Osages, by treaty, in 1808, that,	128	764
Property taken previous to that time.—The United States and Creeks, by articles of capitulation of the latter, in 1814, agree to deliver up all prisoners and,	139	827
Prophet, at Tippecanoe, near Prophet's town, Indiana, 7th November, 1811.—General Harrison's report of the battle with the Indians under the Shawanese,	131	776
Prophets among the Creeks, in 1813.—Statement of Alexander Cornells, half breed, interpreter, &c. of the deceitful machinations and pernicious influence of Tecumseh, and other,	139	845
Protection of United States, in 1789.—The Six Nations, Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Patawatamies, Sacs, and Shawanese Indians, acknowledge themselves under,	1	5, 6, 7, 10, 11
Protection of United States, in 1789.—Memorial, &c. of the Cherokees, invoking the,	4	56
Protection of the Government, in 1789.—From commissioner United States to the Choctaws, assuring them of the,	9	70
Protection of United States, in 1790.—Creeks acknowledge themselves under,	12	81
Protection of United States, in 1791.—Cherokees acknowledge themselves under,	19	124
Protection in the possession of their lands.—The President, in 1790, assures the Senecas of,	23	142
Protection of the frontiers against the Indians. (See <i>Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Northwestern territory, Southwestern territory, Militia, &c.</i>)		

	No.	Pages.
Protection of the United States in their rights, should they make peace.—The Secretary of War directs assurances to be given to hostile Indians, in 1791, of, - - - - -	29	226, 227, 234, 235
Protection of United States, in 1792.—The Wabash and Illinois Indians acknowledge themselves under the	39	338
Protection or assistance from the United States in war with the Creeks, in 1793.—The Chickasaws claim, -	41	442, 456
Protection of frontiers from Indian depredation and murders, and of the Indians against the attacks of lawless white men, in 1794.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, on subject of, - - - - -	46	475
Protection of the United States, and no other power.—By the treaty of Greenville, of 1795, the Indians acknowledge themselves under the, - - - - -	67	563
Protection of the United States, and other considerations stated in treaty, the Cherokee Indians cede a large tract of land to the United States, in 1798.—For the, - - - - -	85	638
Protection of the United States, and the Government promised to assist them, to prevent encroachments on their lands, &c.—By treaty of 1801, the Chickasaws declared to be under the, - - - - -	92	649
Protection of the United States not noticed under this head. (Vide <i>Treaties</i> .) For instances in which the Indians acknowledge themselves under the, - - - - -		
Provisions to the Creeks; danger of famine among them, &c. in 1792.—Supplies of, - - - - -	29	304, 311
Provisions sent to relieve the wants of the Chickasaws and Cherokees, in 1793, - - - - -	41	453, 453
Provisions supplied to Indians at treaties, &c. (See <i>Treaties, Expenditures, &c.</i>) - - - - -		
Pruet, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—St. Clair, - - - - -	41	436
Puants.—From John Johnson, at Fort Madison, in 1812, to Governor Howard, of Missouri, relative to an expected attack on that post from the, - - - - -	136	805
Puckoncheluh. (See <i>Bukongelelus</i> .) - - - - -		
Pucksekaw, (or Jumper,) a Shawanese chief, at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of, - - - - -	67	583
Puck-shum-ubbree, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of, - - - - -	96	661
Pugh, of Georgia, by the Indians, in 1793.—Murder of the son of Colonel, - - - - -	41	369
Putnam, to negotiate and treat with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Instructions to General Rufus, - - - - -	29	234
Putnam, concerning his exertions to make peace with the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—From General Rufus, - - - - -	29	238
Putnam had made treaty of peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792.—Information that General, - - - - -	31	319
Putnam, to the Miami, and other Indians; in 1792.—Speeches of General, - - - - -	31	319
Putnam, for the United States, and the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792.—Treaty of peace by General Rufus, - - - - -	39	338
Q.		
Quartermaster for the army under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Instructions for the, - - - - -	23	193
Quartermaster for army to act also as paymaster, in 1791, - - - - -	23	14
Quartermaster General of the army, for drawing on the War Department, to meet requisition of the commanding officer, without previous orders or instructions from Quartermaster General, in 1792.—Explanation of J. Belli, Deputy, - - - - -	36	336
Quesada, Governor of East Florida, concerning affairs with the Indians, in 1792.—Letters to and from Mr., - - - - -	29	303
R.		
Raines, commanding a company of militia in Southwestern territory, directed to pursue the Indians, in 1793.—Captain, - - - - -	41	467
Ramer killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Francis, - - - - -	41	453
Ramsay, of Charleston, South Carolina, killed by the Creeks, in 1792.—Mr., - - - - -	29	278
Randolph, commissioner for treating with hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Beverley, - - - - -	40	340
Randolph, of Georgia militia, at Coleraine, relative to David Cornell, and three other Indians, killed by seven of his company, on their way to that post with despatches, through mistake, in 1793.—To J. Seagrove, from Captain John F.; - - - - -	41	397
Rangers, for protection of frontiers, in 1790.—On employment of, - - - - -	14, 16	102, 107
Rangers, to protect the frontiers, in 1793.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, in 1794, on authorizing the employment of troops of horse as, - - - - -	48	476
Rank of officers in St. Clair's army, in 1791.—From Secretary of War, on subject of settling the, - - - - -	23	192
Ransom, a trader with the Six Nations, of the hostile disposition of those tribes, in 1794.—Information by D., - - - - -	52	509
Rawlings, of Kentucky volunteers, in battle of August 20, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain, - - - - -	52	451
Reasons and wife killed by the Indians, in 1794.—Thomas, - - - - -	55	530
Recruiting service. (See <i>Army</i> .) - - - - -		
Red Bird, a chief, concerning hostile intentions of Cherokees, in 1792.—From, - - - - -	29	282
Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, concerning the lands of that tribe, in 1790.—Speech of, - - - - -	25	214
Red Jacket, in council, in 1794.—Speech of, - - - - -	49	479
Red Jacket, a chief of the Six Nations, in 1810.—Friendly speech of, - - - - -	135	804
Red Pole, a Shawanese chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of, - - - - -	67	579
Red river, and a description of a branch of it, by Mr. Dunbar, in 1804.—Relative to an examination of, - - - - -	113	706
Red river, and the country adjacent thereto, in 1805.—Dr. Sibley's, and Dunbar and Hunter's historical and topographical account of, - - - - -	113	725, 740
Regulations for trade, &c. in Indian Department, by the President, 1789, 1790, and 1792, - - - - -	1, 12, 29	7, 82, 260
Religion stated in treaty with them, in 1803.—Attachment of the Kaskaskia Indians to the Catholic, - - - - -	104	687
Reports. (See <i>Committees</i> .) - - - - -		
Resolutions. (See <i>Congress</i> .) - - - - -		
Retaliate on the Cowetas for the destruction of their town and death of their people by the Americans, who were in pursuit of a party of said Cowetas that had stolen horses, &c. in 1793.—Information that the Oakfuskees would, - - - - -	41	414
Retaliate on the Indians that had committed murder, robbery, &c. on the whites, &c. in 1793.—Statement that the friendly Creeks would, - - - - -	41	422
Retaliate upon the Indians for murders, robberies, and other injuries, in 1793, induced them to believe that the United States dare not enter into war with them, on account of the situation of the United States with foreign Powers, and particularly with Spain; by which Power they were encouraged in hostility to the United States, and furnished with the means of war.—The desire of the United States to maintain peace, and their forbearance to, - - - - -	41	439
Retaliate upon the whites for two of his tribe treacherously murdered by them, until he could ascertain whether the offenders would be brought to justice or not.—Promise of the White Bird Tail King, in 1793, that he would not, - - - - -	45	473
Retaliated upon, and they were accordingly tried and executed under the laws of the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—The Indian murderers of John Ish, an inhabitant of the Southwestern territory, delivered up by their tribe to Governor Blount, to be, - - - - -	52	502
Retaliating upon the towns where the murderers live.—Governor Blount, in 1794, recommends, in settling differences with the Cherokees, &c. that decisive measures be pursued towards them; and should they commit murder, and refuse to give satisfaction, it should be taken by, - - - - -	55	541
Retaliation is not to be resorted to, until refusal to grant satisfaction, either by the United States or Creeks.—Reciprocal agreement, in 1790, that, - - - - -	12	82
Retaliation is not to be resorted to, until refusal to grant satisfaction, either by United States or Cherokees.—Reciprocal agreement, in 1790, that, - - - - -	18	124

	No.	Pages.
Retaliation for the murder of an Indian, in 1791.—Pecuniary satisfaction offered, to prevent,	19	128
Retaliation or revenge.—Education or principles of the Indians on the subject of,	34	325
Retaliation by fifty-two of the frontier people upon the Cherokees, for the murder of young Gallaspie, in 1792.—Intended,	34	326
Retaliation is not to be resorted to, until refusal to grant satisfaction, either by the United States or the Wabash and Illinois Indians.—Stipulation that,	39	338
Retaliation, by having life for life, &c. insisted upon, and the Indians concerned in certain murders demanded by United States' agent from the Creek nation, in 1793,	41	378, 379
Retaliation, but were satisfied by a present of \$100 from the father of the murderer, in 1794.—For the murder of a friendly Indian of the Six Nations, they determined on,	52	505
Retaliation shall take place between the United States and the Six Nations for injuries by individuals on either side, but that complaint shall be made by the party injured, &c.—Stipulation in treaty of 1794, that no,	58	545
Retaliation shall be used, either by the Indians or the United States, for private injuries, but complaint to be made by the party injured to the other.—Stipulation in treaty of Greenville, in 1795, that no,	67	563
Retaliation, or private satisfaction for injuries.—Reciprocal agreement, by treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in 1804, for punishment of crimes, and abolition of,	107	694
Retaliation, or private satisfaction for injuries.—Reciprocal engagement, by treaty with the Osages, in 1808, for the punishment of crimes, and abolition of,	128	764
Revolutionary war, on their commissions as officers.—Statement, in 1791, of names of certain Indians, and relating to pay and grants of land to them for military services in,	18	123
Revolutionary war.—Treaty with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, in 1794, making compensation to them for services and losses in the,	58	546
Revolutionary war.—Stipulation in treaty with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, in 1794, relative to arrears of compensation to individuals of those nations that served as officers in the,	58	546
Rhea, in 1791, that aid had been given the hostile Indians by the British, relative to his character, &c.—Information from Thomas,	23	190, 191, 196
Ricárás, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	710
Richardson, the pre-emption being in State of New York, in 1791.—The Cayugas desire to lease land to,	23	169
Richardson's family, in 1793.—Names of Indians that killed,	41	438
Riddle, interpreter to a party of Shawanese, had killed an American in 1794.—Information from two Indians that,	52	489
Rights of the Cherokees had been violated by frontier people, in settling upon their lands, &c.—From the President, Secretary of War, &c. in 1789 and 1790, that the,	2, 4, 13	52, 54, 83
Rights of the Indians.—From the Secretary of War, in 1790, on the subject of the natural,	9	61
Rights of Cherokees to their lands, guaranteed by the United States by treaty in 1791,	19	124
Rights, in disposing them of their lands.—The Senecas complain, in 1791, '2, that certain individuals had infringed upon their,	23, 25	141, 206
Right to sell, and the right to refuse to sell, their lands.—The President declares, in 1791, that the Senecas have the,	23	142
Right to Indians' lands in the State of New York acknowledged by the Secretary of War, in 1791.—Pre-emption,	23	169
Rights have been violated by the United States by taking their lands, assert their independence, and demand restoration of those rights, by giving up to them all lands northwest of the Ohio river, in 1793.—Indians complain that their,	40	356
Road through the Cherokee lands.—Stipulation in treaty of 1791, for a free,	19	124
Road into the Indian country northwest of the Ohio, for military purposes, in 1793.—The commissioners for making peace with the Indians, state, that the army under General Wayne had made a,	40	351
Roads through the Indian country in the Northwestern territory.—Stipulation in treaty of Greenville, in 1795, for the free use of,	67	562
Roads running through the Cherokee country to the citizens of the United States, in 1798.—Provision in treaty securing the free use of certain,	85	638
Roads through the countries of the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws; refusal of the Cherokees to allow such road, and treaty with the Chickasaws for making a road, through their country to the Mississippi territory, in 1801.—A message from the President to the Senate relative to the execution of certain laws for obtaining cessions of certain lands, and for establishing,	92	648
Roads through the Chickasaw and Choctaw countries.—From General Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, in 1801, relative to employment of fourteen companies of United States' troops in making,	92	653
Roads to be made through their country.—Refusal of the Cherokees, in 1801, to cede any lands, or to permit,	195	656
Road through their country to the Mississippi territory.—Treaty with the Choctaws in 1801, by which they grant permission to make a,	96	658
Road between Vincennes and Clarksville for the establishment of houses of entertainment for travellers, the Indians reserving the right of crossing ferries toll free, &c.—Cession of certain tribes, in 1803, of lands on the,	104	688
Roads through their country by treaty of 1805.—The Cherokees grant permission to make two additional,	108	698
Road through their country from Tellico to Tombigbee, by a treaty of 1805.—The Cherokees grant permission to open a,	108	698
Road or horse-path through their country, they to keep the ferries and houses of entertainment.—Treaty with the Creeks in 1805, by which they grant the right to establish a,	108	698
Road from the Rapids of Miami to Connecticut Reserve, with one mile on each side of it for settlements; and a road from Sandusky, &c.—Treaty with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Wyandots, and Shawanese, in 1808, by which they make a voluntary donation of lands for a,	125	757
Roads and bridges passing through their lands in good order, &c. in 1812.—The Wyandots agree to keep the,	134	795
Roads through their country.—Terms of capitulation proposed to the Creeks in 1814, embracing the right of the United States to make,	139	857
Robberies committed by the Creeks in 1788.—List of,	2	30
Robberies.—Stipulation in treaty of 1789.—For punishment of,	1	6
Robberies and murders of people of Georgia by the Creeks in 1789.—Statement of,	9	77
Robberies by Creeks from citizens, or by citizens from Creeks, should be punished.—Stipulation in treaty of 1790, that,	12	82
Robberies by Indians northwest of the Ohio, in 1790.—Murders and,	14	83
Robberies and murders by the Cherokees in 1792, and their being the cause of reciprocal hostilities,	29	265
Robberies by Creeks of horses and cattle, in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, relative to,	29	301
Robberies, murders, &c. by the Creeks in Georgia, in 1793,	41	368, 425
Robberies of horses in Southwestern territory; some people having lost all they possessed, &c. in 1793.—Great extent of,	41	458
Robbery of eight negroes, in 1788, by Creeks, from Mrs. Girardeau,	2	37
Robbery and horse stealing pursued by the Creeks and Cherokees, and their instigators, in 1792.—An account of the system and extent of,	34	325
Robbery, stealing negroes, horses, &c. shall be discontinued.—Stipulation in treaty by the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792, that,	39	338
Robbery, horse stealing; &c. to be punished by fine, to be deducted from annuity of the tribe to which the offender may belong, &c.—Instructions from the Secretary of War, in 1793, that,	40	341
Robbery of the Cherokees in 1793.—Governor Blount demands from the Hanging Maw, and other chiefs of the Upper Cherokees, ten horses, of which three poor men were deprived by,	41	455
Robbery, destruction of a mill, &c. by the Indians, in 1793.—Statement of,	41	461

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxi

	No.	Pages.
Robbery from the people of the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Extent and nature of trade in horses between people residing in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and the Creek and Cherokee Indians, obtained by,	55	535
Robbery, or horse stealing, by the Cherokees, to be punished, by deducting fifty dollars for every horse taken, from their annuity,	56	543
Robbery of horses by individuals of either.—Mutual stipulation in treaty between the Cherokees and the United States, in 1793, for payment on account of,	85	638
Robbery of horses, cattle, &c. by the Indians from either tribes, by deducting the value from the annuity of the tribe to which the offender belongs, and paying the party injured.—Provision in treaty with the Delaware, Pattawamy, Miami, and Eel river tribe, in 1809, for the punishment of the,	126	761
Roberts, captain second sub-legion, and commandant at Fort Fidius, in 1793.—R. B.,	41	410
Roberts, captain United States' army, Fort Fidius, Georgia, to Governor of Georgia and Secretary of War, relative to the treacherous murder of two friendly Creek Indians by the frontier people, in 1793.—From Richard B.,	45	473
Roberts to the Secretary of War, relative to the critical situation of Fort Fidius, placed between the frontier people of Georgia and the Indians, and the insults offered to it by the militia of that State, in 1794.—From Major,	50	482
Roberts killed by the Indians in the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Miss,	55	530
Robertson, as temporary agent for the Chickasaws, in 1792.—Appointment of General,	29	253
Robertson, of Southwestern territory, to oppose hostile Indians, in 1792.—Orders from Governor Blount to General,	29	276
Robertson, with a list of murders and robberies by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, in Mero district, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—From General,	41	435, 436
Robertson, concerning the war between the Creeks and the Chickasaws and Choctaws, on the state of affairs with the Creeks, in 1793.—From General,	41	441
Robertson, to raise sundry corps of militia for the protection of the frontiers of Mero district, in Southwestern territory, and instructions for the extent of their range and government, in 1793.—Orders from Governor Blount to General,	41	451, 452
Robertson to D. Smith, acting Governor of Southwestern territory, stating the dangerous situation of Mero district, increased hostility of the Cherokees, fidelity of the Chickasaws, cessation of hostilities between the Creeks and Chickasaws, intention of the Spaniards to build forts in the Chickasaw country, in 1793.—From General,	41	465
Robertson, son of General Robertson, of exertions of the Cherokees to induce the Chickasaws to join them in war against the United States, their threats to way-lay and kill him on his return from the Chickasaws to his father, &c. in 1793.—Information by Randolph,	41	465
Robertson killed by the Indians in 1793.—Richard,	41	466
Robertson to Acting Governor of Southwestern territory, in 1793, that he had called out several corps of mounted men, as the Indians were distressing the settlements, hostility of the Creeks and Cherokees, and friendship of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and stating that the Chickasaws had warned him against being deceived and surprised by the Creeks, &c.—From General,	41	466, 467
Robertson to Governor Blount, in 1794, justifying the expedition of Major Ore into the Cherokee country, and the burning of their towns; also, a letter to John Watts, chief of the Cherokees, offering him peace.—From General James,	55	529, 531
Robertson to Governor Blount, relative to murders and robberies by the Creeks in the Southwestern territory; defence of the Mero district, and differences between the Cherokees and Chickasaws, in 1794.—From General,	55	539
Robertson to Governor Blount, in 1795, stating, that about seventy Chickasaw chiefs and warriors had come in prepared to join the United States in war against the Creeks, and had killed five who were on their way to murder and to steal horses.—From General,	62	556
Robertson, secretary to the commissioners of Georgia at treaty of Coleraine, in 1793.—Thomas,	72	616
Robertson, commissioners of the United States with the Chickasaws, in 1805.—Treaty made by Silas Dinsmore and James,	108	697
Robertson, commissioners of the United States with the Choctaws, in 1805.—Treaty made by Silas Dinsmore and James,	117	749
Robertson to General Flournoy, in 1814, relative to the movements of the British in Florida, in connexion with the hostile Creek Indians.—From William H.,	139	859
Rosebury, a white man, and several friendly Cherokees, by the militia of the Southwestern territory, in 1793. Inhuman murder of William,	41	459
Ross, the post rider, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Thomas,	41	448
Russel, Indian trader, Pensacola, in 1794.—Relative to,	52	497
Rutherford, with an army from North Carolina, had destroyed the Cherokee towns, and taken their country.—Statement, in 1793, that General,	41	431
S.		
Sacs, in 1789.—Treaty made with the,	1, 3	6, 54
Sacs and Foxes, at St. Louis, in 1804, by which they cede a large tract of country to the United States.—Treaty with the,	107	693
St. Clair, United States' commissioner for treating with the Indians.—Treaties made in 1789, by Arthur,	1	6
St. Clair, Governor of Northwestern territory, relative to affairs with the Northwestern tribes, in 1787.—Instructions from Congress to, and letter from Arthur,	1	9, 10
St. Clair, superintendent of Indian affairs in Northern Department, relative to treating with Indians for lands, &c., 1789.—From Arthur,	2	15
St. Clair, Governor of Northwestern territory, relative to hostilities between people of Kentucky, and Wabash Indians, in 1789.—From Arthur,	5, 14	58, 87, 92
St. Clair, in 1790, with instructions for operations against Northwestern Indians.—From Secretary of War, to Governor,	14	8, 100
St. Clair, relative to hostilities with Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—From Governor Arthur,	15	104
St. Clair, in 1791.—Account of march and defeat of army under General,	22	136
St. Clair, to the Wyandots and Delawares, in 1791, to keep them quiet.—Message from Governor,	23	147
St. Clair, to treat with, or chastise, the hostile Indians, in 1791.—Instructions to Major General,	23	171
St. Clair, for forming, supplying, and conducting an army against hostile Indians, in 1791.—Instructions to General,	23	171, 183
St. Clair, for paying and disbanding part of army under his command, in 1791.—Instructions to General,	23	183
St. Clair, in 1791.—Causes of the failure of army under General,	23	198
St. Clair, as superintendent of Indian affairs, for the Northern Department, in 1792.—Deputy agent to report to Governor Arthur,	29	231
St. Clair, Governor of Northwestern territory, and <i>ex officio</i> superintendent of Indian affairs, relative to delivery of stipendiary goods to the Indians, in 1799.—From Secretary of War, to Arthur,	89	645
St. Regis Indians, deputy from the Seven Nations of Canada, at treaty of New York, in 1796.—Oteatohatongwan, alias Colonel Lewis Cooke, a Chief of the,	72	616
St. Regis Indians, to cede a tract of land to New York, in 1802.—Nomination of John Tayler, commissioner, to hold a treaty with the,	94	655
St. Vincennes, as reserved by the United States, in treaty of Greenville, in 1795, defined by treaty in 1803.—The lands adjacent to post,	104	688
Salt Springs, on the Wabash, to supply the Indians, and western inhabitants; preventing monopolies and reducing the price of that article.—From the President of United States, in 1803, relative to propriety of working the,	101	683

	No.	Pages.
Salt Springs, on Saline Creek, they to be supplied with one hundred and fifty bushels of salt per annum.—		
Treaty with certain tribes, in 1803, by which they cede to United States, the Great,	104	688
Sanders killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Two sons of Colonel,	41	443
Sandusky river, in 1792.—Speech of General Putnam, to Indians on the,	31	319
Sans Crainte, interpreter to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—		
Monsieur,	67	582
Sargeant, Governor of the Mississippi territory, relative to expenses of visits from Indians to him; provisions		
for them, &c. in 1799.—From Secretary of War to Winthrop,	89	646
Satisfaction or restitution. (See <i>Presents, Murder, Robbery, Retaliation.</i>)		
Saukeys, in 1794.—Preliminary articles of peace, signed by the,	67	567
Saukees, in 1805.—Statistical view, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	711
Sauteux Indians, in 1790.—Relative to hostility of the,	14	93
Savannah's town, a party of Shawanese settled amongst the Creeks, in 1792.—Inveterate hostility of the,	29	308
Sawaghdawunk, a Wyandot Chief, on part of the Northwestern Indians, to the commissioners of United States		
in council, on river Detroit, in 1793.—Speeches of,	40	352, 354
Scalp Dance. (See <i>War Dance.</i>)		
Scalps of the Shawanese, or emissaries from the Northwestern Indians and British, among the Creeks, in 1793.		
—James Seagrove, agent of United States, offers a reward to the Indians for the,	41	375
Scalps taken by Georgia militia from Indians killed by them, at a town of the Oakfuskees, in the Creek nation,		
in 1793,	41	411
Scantee, and other friendly Cherokees, by the militia of Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Inhuman murder of,	41	459
Sciota tribe of Indians.—Concerning the,	29	243
Scott, relative to expedition from Kentucky, in 1791.—Instructions to, and report from Brigadier General		
Charles,	20	129
Scott, had arrived to support of army under his command, in 1793.—From General Wayne, that volunteers		
from Kentucky, under General,	40	361
Scott, commanding the Kentucky mounted volunteers, in the battle between the army under General Wayne,		
and the combined forces of British and Indians, on the 20th of August, 1794, directed to turn the right		
flank of the enemy.—Major General,	52	491
Scott, interpreter on part of Georgia, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.—Philip,	72	598
Scott, before the commissioners at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, relative to improper attempts to obtain land		
from the Creeks.—Examination of Philip,	72	600
Scouts, against the Indians, and for protection of the frontiers, in 1790-'1.—Relative to employment and		
dismissal of militia called,	14, 16, 23	101, 107, 109 171, 184
Seagrove, as agent or commissioner, to quiet disturbances among, and to engage military services, &c. of the		
Creeks, &c. in 1792.—Appointment and instructions to James,	29	246, 249 253, 262
Seagrove, agent for the Creeks, his suspicions of the character and dispositions of Alexander McGillivray in		
1792.—Secretary of War expresses to James,	29	257, 259
Seagrove, agent, to Secretary of War, in 1792, relative to McGillivray, Bowles, Georgia, and Creek Indians.—		
From James,	29	295, 296
Seagrove, to the President of the United States and Secretary of War, on unsettled state of affairs with the		
Creeks, hostile conduct of the Spaniards, &c. in 1792.—From James,	29	304, 310
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, on the prospect of a council with the Creeks, at the head of St. Mary's river,		
in Georgia, in 1792.—From James,	32	320
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, relative to conference with, and friendly disposition of, Creek chiefs, in 1792.		
—From James,	36	336
Seagrove, agent, enforcing the expediency and necessity of preserving peace with the Creek Indians, in 1793.		
—Secretary of War to James,	41	366
Seagrove, United States' Indian agent, for not going into the nation to settle affairs and make peace, in 1793.—		
From John Galphin, a chief of the Creeks, censuring James,	41	371
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, informing him of hostilities and murders of the people of Georgia by the		
Creeks, and that he had mustered volunteers and pursued them, in 1793.—From James,	41	373
Seagrove, brother of James Seagrove, and murders thereat, 1793.—Robbery by the Creek Indians at store of		
Robert,	41	374
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, on the state of affairs with the Creeks, intrigues of the Spaniards with the		
Indians, defence of Georgia, necessity for chastisement of the hostile Creeks, &c. in 1793.—From		
James,	41	387, 392
Seagrove declares himself independent of the authority of the State of Georgia, in the exercise of his powers		
and duty as United States' Indian agent, in 1793.—James,	41	393
Seagrove, Indian agent, that he had not been, and would not be, concerned in trade with the Indians while in		
that capacity, made to rebut charges against him in Georgia, in 1793.—Affidavit of James,	41	394
Seagrove to Secretary of War, stating that the Governor of Georgia would not recognize him as public agent,		
nor answer his letters, &c.; the conduct of McGillivray, Panton, and the Spaniards, in 1793.—From		
James,	41	399
Seagrove, to T. Barnard, deputy agent, and sundry chiefs of the Creeks, for the arrangement of affairs with		
the Creek nation, in 1793.—From James,	41	397, 405
Seagrove, to the Governor of Georgia, informing him of his intention to go into the Creek nation to settle		
differences with them, &c. in 1793.—From James,	41	406
Seagrove, to the Secretary of War, proposing to cancel the murder of two Americans at Trader's hill, by con-		
sidering the accidental murder of Indian David Cornell a satisfaction therefor, &c. in 1793.—From		
James,	41	406
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, in 1793, relative to effects of conferences with the Indians, &c. and stating		
he would not wish any agency in Indian affairs, should the Spaniards be allowed to continue to incense		
the Indians against the citizens of the United States with impunity.—From James,	41	407
Seagrove, and the Governor of Georgia, concerning affairs with the Creeks, in 1793.—To the Secretary of		
War, with account of conference between James,	41	409
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, complaining of the hostility of the authorities and people of Georgia to his		
negotiating with the Indians, their threats, spies, &c. in 1793.—From James,	41	409
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, that, on account of the violent opposition of the Georgia militia, and exasperation		
of the Indians, he had determined not to proceed to the Creek nation, in 1793.—From James,	41	411
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, that two hundred mounted militia of Georgia, under Colonel Alexander, had		
gone on an expedition against the Creek Indians, in 1793.—From James,	41	415
Seagrove, as Indian agent, in Georgia, in 1793.—From Constant Freeman, to Secretary of War, relative to		
proceedings of James,	41	427
Seagrove, to Secretary of War, stating the violent conduct of the frontier people in making incursions into		
the Creek country, contrary to the orders and policy of the General Government, and the expectation		
that such measures will bring on a general war with all the southern tribes, in 1793.—From James,	41	468
Seagrove, Indian agent, had set off, on the 5th November, 1793, to the Creek nation, for the purpose of set-		
tling affairs with them.—From Constant Freeman, paymaster, and agent of the War Department, in		
Georgia, stating that James,	42	469
Seagrove, to Governor of Georgia and Secretary of War, in 1793, stating that he had effected a peace with		
Creek Indians, providing for the restoration of prisoners and property taken, &c.—From James,	44	471
Seagrove, in the Creek nation, owing to the lawless conduct of the frontier people of Georgia in murdering		
the friendly Indians, in 1793.—Dangerous situation of James,	45	473

	No.	Pages.
Seagrove, after his return from the Creek nation, in 1794, to the Secretary of War and George Matthews, Governor of Georgia, stating that he had effected a peace with the Indians, but that the unlawful conduct of the militia of the frontiers would frustrate all his exertions, &c.—From James, Seagrove, agent of the United States, advising that compensation be made to the owners of negroes taken by the Creek Indians, up to 1790.—From James,	51	486, 487
Seagrove, United States' agent for that tribe, at the treaty of Coleraine with them in 1796.—The Creek Indians, under the care and direction of James,	59	546
Secret service money may be expended by the commanding General, without requiring particular account or names, and his reputation stands pledged for its just appropriation.—From Secretary of War, in 1792, stating that,	72	588
Sedgwick, of United States' army, commanding at Fort Matthews, that a company of Georgia militia had marched to intercept the public officers in Georgia, and prevent them from meeting the Indians to make peace, &c. in 1793.—Information from Lieutenant,	34	333
Sedgwick, of United States' army, commanding at Fort Matthews, relative to a battle between a party of militia and a party of Indians, in 1794.—From Lieutenant,	41	410
Seminoles, and other Lower Creeks, in 1789.—General statement of affairs with,	50	482
Seminoles, in 1793.—Murders and depredations by the Creeks called,	2	15
Seminole tribe of the Creek Indians, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove to Mr. Payne, chief of the,	41	362, 389
Seminoles, or Aulochawans, being at war in East Florida, in 1812.—Accounts of the,	41	380
Seminoles, and others, in 1813.—Hostile manifestations by a part of the Creeks, or,	137	813
Senate. (See <i>President</i> .)—Communications to the,	139	852
Senate. (See <i>Committees</i> .)		
Senecas. (See <i>Six Nations</i> .)		
Seneca Abeeal tribes, in 1784.—Treaty with,	1	10
Seneca chiefs, in 1791, on relations with United States previous to, and after Revolutionary war.—Speeches of Cornplanter, and other,	23, 25	140, 5, 206
Senecas, or Six Nations, to engage their mediation between United States and hostile tribes, in 1791.—To,	23	147
Senecas, of lands to heirs of Ebenezer Allen, in 1791.—Relative to assignment by the,	23	169, 171
Senecas, &c. in 1791.—Means to bring to justice the whites guilty of the murder of,	23	142, 145
		166, 174
Seneca Indians, in 1791.—Post of Venango destroyed on account of the murder of,	23	174
Senecas, in 1790, assuring them of protection and possession of their lands.—From the President to the,	23	142, 144
Senecas complain of unfair dealing by individuals to acquire their lands, in 1791. (See <i>Lands</i> .)	23, 25	141, 206
Senecas, as one of the "Five Nations," party to a deed for lands, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, in 1788.—The,	25	211
Senecas, in 1792, to retain their friendship, and assure them protection.—Message from Secretary of War to chiefs of the,	29	226, 228
Senecas in war with hostile tribes, in 1792.—Alliance and assistance of the,	29	241
Senecas of the Glaize, with other Indians, refuse to make peace, unless the Ohio river be the boundary between them and the United States, in 1793.—The,	40	357
Senecas, in 1794.—Murder committed by the,	52	510
Senecas, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania for land, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Senecas acknowledged in treaty by the United States, in 1794.—Boundary of lands belonging to the,	58	545
Seneca Indians, in 1797, to enable them to sell lands in New York to Robert Morris, (the pre-emption right to which was ceded by that State to Massachusetts in 1786.)—Treaty held by Jeremiah Wadsworth with the,	77	626
Seneca Indians to receive a reconveyance of certain land from the Holland Land Company, in 1802.—Nomination of John Taylor commissioner, to hold a treaty to enable the,	94	655
Seneca Indians to cede certain lands in New York to that State, in 1802.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner to enable the,	98	664
Seneca Indians, in 1802, to enable them to exchange certain lands in New York with the Holland Land Company.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner with the,	98	665
Seneca Indians, in 1802, to enable them to sell and convey lands in New York to Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner with the,	98	666
Settlements on the Mobile, Tombigbee, and Alabama rivers, in Mississippi territory, in 1801 and 1802.—Relative to complaints and jealousies of the Creeks and Choctaws concerning the,	96, 99	659, 670
Settlements be permitted on lands ceded by them for three years from date of treaty.—Stipulation in treaty of 1805 with the Chickasaws, that no,	108	697
Settlements in Michigan territory.—Historical account, in 1803, of titles to lands in various,	125	757
Settlers on Indians' lands to be punished by them, &c.—Unauthorized. (See <i>Lands</i> .)		
Settlers, in 1791.—Jealousy of Indians excited by encroachments of frontier,	16	113
Settlers, in 1791.—On policy and necessity of protecting the frontier,	16	113
Settlers from their lands, in 1792.—Application of Cherokees for removal of,	29	245
Settlers from lands belonging to the Creek Indians in that State, in 1794.—Proceedings of the Governor and judiciary of Georgia, for removal of lawless,	52	497, 498
Settlers upon their lands.—Stipulation in treaty of Greenville, in 1795, allowing the Indians to punish any unauthorized,	67	563
Settlers found to be on the Cherokee lands, in 1792.—Boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees run, and sundry,	79	630
Settlers be considered within the United States' line.—Instructions to commissioners, in 1801, to make agreement with the Creeks, that the locations of Colonel Wofford, and other,	92	651
Settlers from their lands.—Stipulation in treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in 1804, to remove unauthorized,	107	694
Seven Castles, in Canada, had been invited to, and attended, a council at the Miami, &c. in 1792.—Information that the Indians called the,	29	235, 38, 43
Seven Nations, of Canada, advocate peace with the United States, in council with the hostile Indians Northwest of the Ohio, in 1793.—The,	40	354
Seven Nations, of Canada, and others, refuse in 1793 to make peace, unless the Ohio river be the boundary between United States and Indians,	40	357
Seven Nations, of Canada, at New York, for sale of land to that State, &c. in 1796.—Treaty held by United States' commissioner with deputies from the,	72	616
Sevier to be employed against the Indians, in 1791.—Directions to Major General St. Clair to engage Brigadier General John,	23	172
Sevier, of Southwestern territory, relative to hostilities of Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792.—Accounts from Brigadier General,	29	276, 277
Sevier, in 1792.—Relative to threats of Indians to kill Brigadier General John,	29	293
Sevier to protect Southwestern frontier, in 1792.—Position of army under General,	34	326
Sevier, whose name carries more terror to the Cherokees than an additional regiment would have done.—Governor Blount, in 1793, states necessity for forming militia of Southwestern territory into a brigade, in order to give command to General,	41	433
Sevier employed by Governor Blount as a spy among the Cherokees, in 1793.—Joseph,	41	443
Sevier, with his command, to pursue and chastise a large body of invading Indians, in 1793.—Orders from D. Smith, Secretary, and acting Governor of Southwestern territory, to General,	41	458
Sevier to head a party of one hundred and fifty mounted infantry, to penetrate into the Lower Cherokee towns against the hostile Indians, in 1793.—The acting Governor of Southwestern territory states the desire of General,	41	464
Sevier, of his expedition with four hundred men, in pursuit of an army of one thousand Creeks and Cherokees; the battle between Captain Evans and his company, with a strong party of them at a fording place on Hightower river, in which he beat them, four for one, &c. in 1793.—Report from General,	42	469

	No.	Pages.
Sevier present at council with the Cherokees, in 1794.—Major,	55	536
Sevier, and his wife, of his house against the Indians, and murder of two of his children by the said Indians in 1794.—An account of the gallant defence made by old Colonel,	55	542
Sevier, in 1793, there being an objection to the allowance by the Executive, on account of the invasion of the Indian country by the militia.—Reports from Secretary of War, and a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1796, '97, on claims for pay for services in militia of Southwestern territory, under General,	71, 74	585, 621
Shaffer killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Richard,	41	453
Shanklin, of United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, June 30, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant,	52	488, 489
Shappa Homo, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,	96	662
Sharp, of militia of Southwestern territory, to oppose the Indians, in 1792.—Orders to Major,	29	279
Shaw appointed deputy or temporary agent to reside with the Cherokees, and instructions to him, in 1792.—Leonard,	29	245
Shaw, agent in Cherokee nation, on hostility of Creeks, in 1792.—From Leonard D.,	29	278
Shaw, brother-in-law to Half Breed chief, agent in the Cherokee nation, his opposition to the boundary line under treaties; opposition to measures of Governor Blount, &c. in 1793.—From Governor Blount, relative to the improper conduct of Leonard D.,	41	436
Shaw, agent in the Cherokee nation, &c. justifying his conduct and proceedings, &c. in 1793.—Instructions from Governor Blount to, and letters from, Leonard D.,	41	440
Shawanese.—The Wyandots, in 1789, claim lands granted by the United States to the,	1	7, 10
Shawanese, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Shawanese, in 1786.—Treaty with the,	1	11
Shawanese, or Chaouanons, to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message to the,	14	93
Shawanese, in 1791.—Hostilities of remnants, &c. of the,	23	197
Shawanese, among the hostile tribes in 1792.—The,	29	243
Shawanese settled among the Creeks, in 1792.—Inveterate hostility of a party of,	29	308
Shawanese, in 1792.—Speech of General Putnam to the hostile,	31	319
Shawanese demand, as a condition of peace, in 1792, pay for lands settled south of the Ohio, and all the lands held in Sir William Johnstone's time, or at least all north and west of the Ohio river; and refuse peace unless the same shall be complied with.—The,	38, 40	337, '54, '57
Shawanese ambassadors sent from the Northwestern tribes with a white man, to induce the Southern tribes to join them in war against the United States, in 1793.—Information relative to nine,	41	438, 446
Shawanese, in council, in 1793.—Speech of the Farmer's Brother, on behalf of the,	49	477
Shawanese had four hundred and eighty warriors, and their sachems are Black Wolf and Kakiapilathy, or Tame Hawk; their principal warriors are Blue Jacket and Captain Jonny.—Information, in 1794, that the,	52	489
Shawanese, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, August 3, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Shawanese, and other tribes, in 1803.—Treaty with the,	104	788
Shawanese, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Shawanese, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the,	125	757
Shelby, brother of Governor Shelby, killed by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Major Evan,	41	436
Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, relative to militia raising in that State to march through said territory, to make war upon the Cherokee Indians, and substance of his reply, in 1793.—From W. Blount, Governor of Southwestern territory, to Isaac,	41	448, 451
Shelby, commissioner to make a treaty with the Northwestern Indians, in 1814.—Instructions to Isaac,	139	827
Shepherd, agent from Massachusetts, present at treaty held by United States' commissioner with Senecas; in 1797, to enable them to sell to Robert Morris land in New York, the pre-emption right to which had been ceded to Massachusetts, in 1796.—William,	76	726
Shields wounded by the Indians, in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	450
Shory, commander of an Indian troop of horse, in Lower Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Relative to Will,	41	434
Sibley's historical sketches, in 1805, of the tribes in Louisiana, south of the Arkansas river, and between the Mississippi and river Grande.—Dr. John,	113	706, 721
Sibley's historical and topographical account, in 1805, of the Red river, and the country adjacent, as also of the Mississippi, and other streams connected therewith.—Dr. John,	113	725
Sibley, and other citizens of Michigan, for protection against the Indians, in 1811.—Memorial from Solomon,	132	780
Silve, of 5th British regiment, secretary to Colonel McKee, British Indian agent, in 1794.—Lieutenant,	52	495
Simcoe, Colonel commanding forces of Great Britain, in Upper Canada, concerning the terms, &c. of treaty proposed to be held with the hostile tribes at Sandusky, in 1793.—Correspondence between commissioners of the United States and Governor,	40	343
Simcoe had proceeded, with three companies of British troops, to build a fort at the foot of the "Rapids," on territory of the United States, in 1794.—Information from United States' Indian agent, that Governor,	49	480
Simms, commissioner of Georgia, at treaty of Coleraine, with the Creeks, in 1796.—James,	72	594
Sioux proper, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the,	113	712
Sioux, in 1805, by which they voluntarily cede to the United States two portions of land for establishment of a trading post, &c.—Articles of agreement with the,	121	754
Sioux, and allowing them \$2,000 for said cession.—Report of committee of Senate of the United States, on confirming the treaty with the,	121	755
Six Nations, viz. Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Senecas, and ratification of the same.—Treaty of 1789, with the,	1, 5	6, 58, 59
Six Nations.—Treaty of 1784, with the,	1, 3	10, 54
Six Nations, in 1791.—Conferences with, and authorized ratifications of lands to the,	19	124
Six Nations, relative to preservation of peace, &c. in 1791.—Message from Secretary of War to the,	23	145, 147
Six Nations, and induce them to form an alliance with the United States, against the hostile tribes, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Timothy Pickering, to treat with the,	23	165
Six Nations, viz. by the "Five Nations" and "Four Nations," (See <i>Five and Four</i>) to Phelps and Gorham, of Massachusetts, for their lands in New York, in 1788.—Deed from the,	25	210, 211
Six Nations, (See also " <i>Five Nations</i> " and " <i>Four Nations</i> ," being composed of same tribes.)		
Six Nations at Buffalo creek, &c. in 1792.—Speeches of hostile Indians to, and proceedings in council of the,	33, 38	323, 337
Six Nations, informing them that the negotiations with hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, had been broken up, in 1793.—From United States' commissioners to the,	40	357
Six Nations, and their confederates, and American and British superintendents of Indian Affairs, at the Onondaga village, on Buffalo creek, in 1793.—Councils held between the,	49	477, 481
Six Nations, thanking them for their endeavors to make peace with the hostile tribes, in 1794, relating to the boundary line, &c. and making them presents of winter clothing.—From Secretary of War to the,	49	478
Six Nations towards the United States.—From United States' Indian agent, I. Chapin, to Secretary of War, in 1794, that the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, and hostile influence of the British officers of Canada, had altered the friendly dispositions of the,	49	480
Six Nations, in council, in 1794, returning the speech from the Secretary of War, and rejecting his propositions, expressing their dissatisfaction with the United States, and declaring the entire independence of the Indians as a nation.—Speech of Captain Brandt, chief of the,	49	481
Six Nations on the United States, increased as the Western Indians were successful against the army of the United States, and this disposition fostered by the intrigues of the British, who desired them to oppose the settlement of Presque Isle, in 1794.—Statement that the demands of the,	52	504
Six Nations, generally, and that they had joined the hostile Northwestern Indians, under British influence, in 1794.—Evidence of the hostility of Cornplanter, and the,	52	509, 515
Six Nations to the State of Pennsylvania, for a large tract of land in the northern part of said State, including Presque Isle, &c. in 1789, and resistance of the said Six Nations to the settlement of said place by Pennsylvania, in 1794.—Deeds or articles of conveyance from the,	52	512, 513

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxv

	No.	Pages.
Six Nations in council, showing their opposition to the settlement of Presque Isle, in 1794.—Proceedings of the	52	521
Six Nations of Indians, in 1802.—John Tayler, of New York, nominated commissioner to hold treaty with the	97	663
Slaves be delivered up by the Indians, in 1787.—Congress requires that,	2	26
Slough, of United States' army, wounded in battle, the 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain Jacob,	52	491
Smith, commissioner to run line between United States and Cherokees, in 1792.—General,	34	326
Smith, Secretary of the Southwestern territory, relative to Indian Affairs, in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Daniel,	41	431
Smith, Secretary of Southwestern territory, acting Governor in the absence of Governor Blount, to the Secretary of War, relative to an inhuman attack upon the houses of Hanging Maw, and other friendly Cherokees, by Captain John Beard, and his company; stating his opinion that a war with the Cherokee nation would ensue, also that he had ordered General Sevier to prepare for an expedition against the hostile Indians, in 1793.—From Daniel,	41	459
Smith, acting Governor, &c. to Secretary of War, stating that the Cherokees had determined to wait to hear from the President, before they took satisfaction for said murders, &c. in 1793.—From Daniel,	41	460
Smith, acting Governor, &c. to Edward Adair, trader, Major King, John Watts, and other chiefs, among the Cherokees, to ascertain the sentiments and determination of the Cherokees, relating to the murders of the friendly Indians at the Maws, in 1793.—From Daniel,	41	461, 462
Smith, acting Governor, &c. to John Thompson, and chiefs of the Cherokees, giving them provisions, advising them to restrain their young warriors from committing depredations, promising them satisfaction for the late murders, &c. in 1793.—From Daniel,	41	463
Smith, acting Governor, &c. to Secretary of War, in 1793, relative to proceedings of parties of militia of the territory, some with authority, others without it, in hostility with the Indians; murders and depredations by the Indians; inveteracy of the people of the territory of all ranks against the Indians, on account of their hostility; his ineffectual attempt to stop a large party of volunteers from going against the Indians; their failure and repulse by the Indians; desire of General Sevier to head a party of one hundred and fifty to penetrate to the Lower Cherokee towns; the feeble force of law in the territory owing to Governor Blount's absence; his painful situation and necessity for the Governor's immediate return; part of Captain Kerr's company of United States' army to protect Cumberland settlers, &c.—From Daniel,	41	463, 464
Smith killed by the Indians in Mero district, in 1793.—A Mr.,	41	466
Smith, acting Governor, relative to an attack by a large party on Henry's station, death of Lieutenant Telford and another man, that General Sevier had been ordered to take the field, that the people were relinquishing their irregular designs of invading the Indians against the order of Government, &c. in 1793.—From Daniel,	41	466
Smith, and others, in killing friendly Cherokees on the frontiers of North Carolina, in 1793.—Inhuman conduct of a Captain,	45	474
Smith, extra aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson, wounded in battle of the 20th August, 1791.—Gallantry of Lieutenant Campbell,	52	491
Smith, Secretary of Southwestern territory, to Secretary of War, in 1795, justifying his order to General Sevier, in 1793, to pursue the Indians into their own country and chastise them.—From Daniel,	71	586
Smith, as commissioner to hold a treaty with the Seneca Indians, in 1797.—Message from the President nominating,	76	626
Smith, appointed commissioner to run boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1791.—Daniel,	79	629
Smith, United States' commissioner with the Mohawk Indians, in 1797, to enable New York to extinguish their title to land in that State.—Treaty held by Isaac,	82	636
Smith, commissioners of the United States, in 1805.—Treaty by Return J. Meigs and Daniel,	108	697
Snyder and family killed by the Indians, in Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Charles,	55	542
South Carolina between Georgia and the Creeks, in 1789.—Relative to mediation of,	2	19
South Carolina Yazoo Company.—(See <i>Yazoo Company</i> .)		
South Carolina, relative to defence of that State against the Indians, in 1792.—Secretary of War to Governor of,	29	262
South Carolina to President of the United States, relative to preparations for defence against a war with the Creeks, on power of commencing war, &c. in 1792.—From Charles Pinckney, Governor of,	29	316
South Carolina requested to aid Georgia in case of invasion by the Indians, in 1793.—The Governor of,	41	362, 366
South Carolina by the Indians, in 1793.—Information of the murder of a man in,	41	368
South Carolina, were formerly the hunting grounds of the Cherokees.—Statement, in 1793, that some of the western counties of,	41	431
South Carolina, had destroyed "Old Seneca," and other towns, belonging to the Cherokees, had erected Fort Rutledge on the ruins of "Old Seneca," and that the lands then occupied were obtained by treaty at Duet's corner, by right of conquest.—Statement, in 1793, that in 1776, General Williamson, with an army from,	41	431
South Carolina requested by the General Government to aid the State of Georgia, by military force, if necessary, to put down the military Government attempted to be raised by General Clarke, and his associates, upon Indian lands within that State, in 1794.—The Governor of,	52	502
Southern tribes. (See <i>Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws; Seagrove, Hawkins, Blount, Agents, &c.</i>)		
Southwestern territory. (See <i>William Blount, Governor, &c. Daniel Smith, Secretary, Generals Robertson and Sevier.</i>)		
Southwestern territory, authorizing the Governor to call out the militia, and the invasion of the Indian country, to chastise the hostile towns; also the establishment of military posts, and employment of troops of horse for the security of the people of that territory.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, in 1794, on protection of the,	48	476
Sovereignty of the United States.—The Six Nations, Wyandots, and others, in 1789, acknowledge themselves under protection and,	1	5, 6, 10, 11
Sovereignty over Indians under confederation, in 1786.—Ordinance relative to,	2	14
Sovereignty of Indians, recognized by Congress, in 1787.—Independence or,	2	26
Sovereignty of the Indians, acknowledged by Secretary of War, in 1789.—The independence or,	2	53
Spain.—From Secretary of War, in 1789, concerning trade of Creek Indians and British through Florida, under protection of,	2	15
Spain, in 1792.—Arms, ammunition, &c. furnished to the Indians by the agents of,	29	276, 278, 282
Spain, in 1792.—Choctaws prevented from attending council by agents of,	29	282
Spain to prevent execution of treaty with the Creeks, of 1790, &c.—Message of the President to Congress, on 21st November, 1792, on interference of,	30	319
(For documents see vol. 1, on "Foreign Relations," No. 63, page 138, and No. 66, page 247.)		
Spain in Florida, between the United States and Southern Indians, their intention to erect a fort at Alabama Fork, &c. in 1792.—Interference of the authorities of,	34	327
Spain and her allies, in 1793.—From Secretary of War to Governors of Georgia and Southwestern territory, on necessity and policy of abstaining from open war, on account of the Spanish interference with the Indians, which, at the crisis, might excite the resentment of,	41	365, 430
Spain in exciting the Indians to murder and rob citizens of the United States, supplying them with arms, &c. in 1793.—Relative to perfidious conduct of Governors and agents of,	41	378
Spain, in Florida, had been called to Madrid by that Government to answer for their conduct against the United States, &c. in 1793.—Information that Governor O'Neal and Mr. Panton, agents of,	41	387
Spain, and other European nations.—The forbearance of the United States to retaliate upon the Indians for murders and depredations, in 1793, induced them to believe that this Government was apprehensive of difficulties with,	41	439
Spain prohibited the free navigation of the Mobile river, in 1807.—Correspondence showing that the Government of,	117	751

	No.	Pages.
Spain, nor with any trader not licensed by the United States.—The Creeks, by articles of capitulation in 1814, are required to hold no intercourse with any post, garrison, or town of,	139	827
Spaniards, in Florida, and Creek Indians.—From United States' commissioners, in 1789, on the nature of connexion between,	9	79
Spaniards, and their hostile influence with the Creeks, in 1792.—Treaty to be held at Pensacola by the,	29	270, 274
Spaniards to the United States among the Creeks, in 1792.—Letters from J. Seagrove, agent, to President and Secretary of War, and evidence of the hostility of the,	29	304, 308
Spaniards to excite the Indians to war with the United States; of their inveteracy, and of the increase of their army on the Mississippi, in 1792.—Testimony of the exertions of the,	29, 34	308, 325
Spaniards in exciting the Southern Indians to murder and rob the citizens of the United States, the promotion of Governor O'Neal, and appointment of Major White, as Governor of Pensacola, also the establishment of a new fort by the Spaniards at Newhope, on the St. Mary's river, in 1793.—Conduct of the,	41	388, 402
Spaniards had evacuated the post at Newhope, and established one at the river St. John's, supposed to be caused by accounts of a war between France and Spain, in 1793.—Information that the,	41	393
Spaniards had changed their talks to the Indians favorably to the United States, in 1793.—From James Seagrove, that the,	41	410, 415
Spaniards had advised the Indians to keep peace with the United States, in 1793.—Statement of the chief, The Glass, that the,	41	451
Spaniards to the Chickasaws, for permission to build forts at the Chickasaw Bluff and Iron Banks, in their country, in 1793.—Relative to application of the,	41	465
Spaniards intended to hold a treaty at the Walnut Hills, with the Southern tribes, in 1793.—Information that the,	41	466, 475
Spaniards in attack upon Fort Recovery, by the hostile Northwestern Indians, June 30, 1794.—General Wayne mentions the co-operation of the,	52	487
Spanish influence, inducing hostilities of Creeks, in 1789.—On subject of,	2	49, 52
Spanish claims.—A military post on the Mississippi, in 1791, attended with difficulties relative to,	23	173
Spanish officers in Florida, in preventing the running of the boundary line with the Creeks, in 1792.—Supposed interference of,	29	257, 259
Spanish Governor of Louisiana, to "Half Breed," a Cherokee Indian, and his account of Spanish influence over the Indians, in 1792.—Passport from,	29	288
Spanish Governor of East Florida, relative to affairs with the Indians, in 1792.—To and from the,	29	303
Spanish Governor of Pensacola, to prevent an American from coming to the United States, and confiscation of his property, in 1792.—Orders by O'Neal,	29	307
Spanish posts on the Mississippi, in 1792.—Information that "the Americans" were preparing to attack the,	29	309
Spanish Governor of Pensacola to chiefs of the Cherokees, offering arms and ammunition, and encouraging them to war against the United States, in 1792.—Relative to letters from the,	34	328
Spanish and British agents among the Southern Indians, and hostility of the latter against United States, in 1793.—Information concerning proceedings of the,	41	439
Spanish Governor of Louisiana to the Cherokees, advising them to preserve peace with the United States, in 1793.—Relative to a letter from the,	41	454
Spanish Governors, Baron de Carondelet and Gayoso, and their sincerity questioned on account of fostering Panton, and other traders, whose nefarious policy has caused the blood of the innocent inhabitants of the frontiers to flow so copiously, in 1793.—Recommendations of peace to the Indians, and professions of friendship to the United States, on the part of the,	41	454
Spanish Governor of Pensacola, in furnishing the Indians with arms and ammunition to war against the United States, proceeded more from mercantile and pecuniary motives, than hostile political policy, in 1793.—Opinion of Governor Blount, that the conduct of O'Neal,	41	454
Spanish Government to import goods for the supply of Southern Indians, and hostile influence of those traders against the United States, under protection of the Spanish officers, in 1793.—Panton, and others, traders in Florida, obtained permission from the,	41	458
Spanish agent, Mr. Oliver, to J. Seagrove, Indian agent of the United States among the Creeks, in 1793.—Professions of friendship by the,	44	471
Spanish Governor of Pensacola to two British officers, to effect some political purpose with the Creeks, in 1794.—Relative to a passport granted by the,	52	497
Spanish Governor of Louisiana, to the Cherokees, advising them to keep peace with the United States, and the King of Spain would protect them in the possession of their lands, in 1794.—From Baron Carondelet,	55	540
Spanish province of Florida.—Provision in treaty with the Creeks, in 1796, relative to marking the boundary line between the United States and the,	72	587
Spanish Government at New Orleans, on subject of the navigation of the Mobile, and other rivers running through their territory, to the ocean.—From Secretary of War, in 1802, directing General Wilkinson to ascertain the feelings of the,	100	682
Spanish Government that had been recognized by them.—Stipulation in treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in 1804, that cessions of land to the United States were not to affect grants from the,	107	694
Spanish Government in Louisiana, feelings of the Indians towards the Spaniards, &c.—Historical account in 1805, of the posts, settlements, &c. established by the,	113	721
Spanish at Pensacola, in case they gave an asylum to the enemy; and, evidence of their having supplied the hostile Indians with arms and ammunition.—From Major General Andrew Jackson, in 1813, stating the force necessary to beat the,	139	850, 851
Spanish had invited the Creek Indians to unite against the United States, and they would be supplied at Pensacola, with arms, ammunition, &c.—Information from B. Hawkins, in 1813, that the,	139	854
Spanish in Florida, and their aid to the hostile Creeks, in 1813.—From Governor Blount, of Tennessee, relative to the hostility of the,	139	855
Spears, concerning hostility of the Indians, in 1792.—Testimony of Jesse,	29	317
Spears, interpreter at conference between Governor Blount and John Watts, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, in 1793.—Susanna,	41	447
<i>Speeches or talks to and from the Indians.</i>		
Speech of the United Indian nations at Detroit, in 1786,	1	8
Speech of superintendent of United States to Lower Creeks, in 1787,	2	22
Speech of Cherokees, at treaty of Hopewell, in 1785,	2	41
Speech of Cherokees, at Ustinaire, in 1788,	2	45
Speech of Cherokees, from Chota, in 1789, invoking protection of the United States,	4	56
Speeches of Governor St. Clair to the Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1790,	14	93
Speech from General C. Scott and Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson to the Wabash Indians, after burning their towns,	20	132, 135
Speeches of Cornplanter, and other Seneca chiefs, relative to land and affairs of that tribe, in 1790, 1791, and 1792,	23, 25	139, '40, '43, 144, '45, '62, 206
Speeches of several chiefs of the Six Nations, relative to affairs with the United States, and differences with the hostile tribes, in 1791,	23	162
Speeches of the President of United States, in 1791, to the Senecas, assuring them of protection in possession of their lands, &c.	23	142, 144
Speech of Secretary of War to the Senecas and Six Nations, in 1791, relative to education, interpreter, &c.,	23	145
Speeches of Secretary of War to Senecas, relative to their mediation between the United States and hostile tribes, in 1791,	23	147

<i>Speeches or talks to and from the Indians.</i>		No.	Pages.
Speech of Secretary of War, in 1791, to Miami and Wabash Indians, to incline them to peace,	-	23	146
Speeches of Secretary of War to, and by chiefs of, Cherokee tribe, at Philadelphia, 1792,	-	24	203
Speech of Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, concerning the lands of that tribe, in 1790,	-	25	214
Speeches or messages of Secretary of War to the chiefs of the Senecas, in 1792, to retain their friendship, and assuring them protection, &c.	-	29	226, 228
Speech of the President to the chiefs of the Five Nations, in Philadelphia, in 1792, to confirm their friendship, and secure peace with them,	-	29	229, 231
Speech of the Secretary of War to the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792, to induce them to peace,	-	29	230
Speech of Colonel Timothy Pickering to the Five Nations, in 1792, to induce them to encourage the hostile Northwestern Indians to make peace,	-	29	232
Speech or address from Governor Blount to the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in 1792, to preserve peace, &c.,	-	29	266
Speech of Governor Blount to the Cherokees, in 1792, to preserve peace, &c.,	-	29	267
Speeches of Little Turkey, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, relative to boundary line, and other affairs, in 1792,	-	29	271
Speeches of chiefs of Lower Cherokees to Governor Blount, and his answers, relative to dispersion of hostile Cherokees, in 1792,	-	29	280
Speeches of Choctaws and Chickasaws, in council, in 1792,	-	29	284
Speech or talk of The Breath and Charles, Cherokees, to deceive Governor Blount as to their hostile intentions, in 1792,	-	29	293
Speech of Kenoteta, or Rising Fawn, to Governor Blount, relative to hostile intentions of certain Creeks and Cherokees, in 1792,	-	29	293
Speech or talk of J. Seagrove, agent to the Creeks, relative to the unsettled state of their affairs, in 1792,	-	29	300, 301
Speeches or talks from the White Lieutenant of the upper towns, and of four chiefs of the lower towns of the Creeks, in 1792.—Friendly,	-	29	312
Speech or talk from J. Seagrove, agent to the chiefs of the Creeks, in 1792, inviting them to a council at the head of St. Mary's river, in Georgia,	-	29	313
Speeches from General Putnam to the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamies, Wyandots, and others of the Miami and Sandusky rivers, and the lake, in 1792,	-	31	319
Speeches of hostile Northwestern Indians to the Six Nations, and proceedings in council of the Six Nations, at Buffalo creek, in 1792,	-	33	323
Speech from Governor of Georgia to Cherokees, for settlement of differences, in 1792,	-	35	334
Speeches of Cat's Eyes, (Captain Brandt,) with deputation from hostile Northwestern Indians, to commissioners for treating with them, in 1793,	-	40	349
Speeches of commissioners to the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1793,	-	40	349, 352
Speech from Lieutenant Colonel Melton, of Georgia militia, to the head men and warriors of Donnelly's town, Creek nation, after pursuing them to, and driving them from, said town, in 1793,	-	41	372
Speeches or talks from J. Seagrove to the head men of the Cussetah and Coweta towns, to Cornell, Fine Bones, White Lieutenant, and others, in 1793,	-	41	375
Speeches from J. Seagrove, agent, and T. Barnard, deputy agent, to the Creeks, on the critical state of affairs between them and the United States, in 1793,	-	41	381, 382
Speeches from Mr. Payne, the great Seminole and Lackaway King, &c. to J. Seagrove, agent, in 1793,	-	41	392
Speech from Mad Dog, White Lieutenant, and other friendly Creeks, to J. Seagrove, agent, in 1793,	-	41	396
Speech from J. Seagrove to all friendly Creeks, warning them that vengeance would be taken of the bad men of the nation, in 1793,	-	41	396
Speech from J. Seagrove to the chiefs of the Cussetah town, in 1793,	-	41	397
Speech from Tuskena Atea, or the White Lieutenant, chief of the Oakfuskees, a town of the Upper Creeks, on the state of affairs between them and the United States, promising to bring the bad men to justice, and expressing his wishes for peace; but threatening vengeance should the people of Georgia attack the friendly Creeks, &c. &c., in 1793,	-	41	401
Speech from J. Seagrove to the White Lieutenant, in answer to above, and promising to go into the Creek nation, &c., in 1793,	-	41	402
Speeches from J. Seagrove to Alexander Cornell, the Mad Dog, the Cussetah chiefs, and Charles Weatherford, promising satisfaction for David Cornell, killed by the militia through mistake, and making arrangements to go into the nation, &c. in 1793,	-	41	403
Speech from the chiefs of the Creeks, complaining that the Americans had joined the Chickasaws against them, and desiring peace, &c. in 1793,	-	41	408, 424
Speech of the Bird King and Cussetah King, Creek chiefs, to Major Gaither, to put him on his guard against the hostile Creeks, &c. in 1793,	-	41	420
Speech from Secretary of War to Hanging Maw, promising satisfaction for the attack on his town, and the murders committed by a party of lawless whites, in 1793,	-	41	431
Speech of the chiefs of the Chickasaws to General Robertson, informing him of the war with the Creeks, and calling on the United States for assistance, in means of prosecuting the war, in 1793,	-	41	442
Speech of John McKee to the hostile Cherokees, to conciliate them, in 1793,	-	41	445
Speeches of Governor Blount, and of John Watts, and other chiefs of the Cherokees, at a conference to settle differences and put an end to hostilities, in 1793,	-	41	447
Speech of Governor Blount to the chiefs of the Cherokees, advising them to keep peace, inviting them to Philadelphia, denouncing the hostile Creeks, &c., in 1793,	-	41	457
Speech, or talk, from Hanging Maw, to the President, in 1793, complaining of the inhuman murders of friendly Cherokees at his house, by the militia, in violation of promises made him, and that the friendly chiefs could not now go to Philadelphia, according to invitation, &c.	-	41	460
Speech of Hanging Maw, to Daniel Smith, Secretary, and acting Governor of Southwestern territory, in the absence of Governor Blount, ridiculing him for want of authority to punish the militiamen that committed the murders at his house, in 1793,	-	41	460
Speech of Doublehead to Daniel Smith, acting Governor, &c. demanding satisfaction for nine friendly Cherokees killed by the militia of Southwestern territory, in 1793,	-	41	460
Speech of Little Turkey, Cherokee chief, relative to good talks received from the Chickasaws and Choctaws, the conference of the Cherokees with the deputation from the Northern Indians, and with the Creeks concerning the same, in 1793,	-	41	461
Speeches of Bold Hunter and Tickekisky, Cherokee chiefs, agreeing to leave the subject of difference to be settled by the President and the Little Turkey; complaining of being hungry, and asking for food, whiskey, &c. in 1793,	-	41	462
Speech of Piamingo, chief of the Chickasaws, to General Robertson, returning thanks for supplies of corn, &c. stating his fears for the safety of Randolph Robertson, as the paths were way-laid by the Creeks and Cherokees; advising that they be chastised, stating that the Cherokees had endeavored to excite them to war against the United States, in 1793,	-	41	466
Speeches of "Clear Sky," Onondaga chief, in council, in 1793 and 1794,	-	49	477, 481
Speech of the "Farmer's Brother," on behalf of the Shawanese, Delawares, and Twithuays, in council, in 1793,	-	49	477
Speech of Puchoncheluh, head warrior of the Delawares, in council, in 1793,	-	49	477
Speech of Red Jacket, in council, in 1794,	-	49	479
Speech of Captain Brandt, a chief of the Six Nations, in council, in 1794, rejecting a speech from the Secretary of War, proposing a settlement of differences, and stating that they were tired of submitting to injuries and injustice; that individuals had defrauded them of lands, and the United States took no notice of it; that they consider the Indians sovereigns of the soil given to them by the Great Spirit, and declare themselves independent and free as any other nation,	-	49	481

	No.	Pages.
Speech of I. Chapin, Indian agent, in 1794, in reply to above, stating that it was the influence of the British officers that caused such expressions; that, although they had held out the idea of a war between the United States and Great Britain, the United States are averse to it, if peace can, with honor, be maintained.	49	481
Speech of Major General Anthony Wayne, at the head of his victorious army, and before striking a decisive blow to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio, offering them peace, through motives of humanity, in 1794.	52	490
Speech of Governor of Georgia to the Creeks, in 1794, relative to their non-compliance with treaties, boundary line, murders and robberies by them; forbearance, friendship, and generosity of the United States towards them; advising them to keep peace with all nations, and trade where their interest would be advanced; stating that no more of their land would be wanted, &c.,	52	496
Speech of Cornplanter, or Captain O'Beel, or O'Bail, in council of the Six Nations, in 1794, upon the subject of differences between those nations and the United States, and particularly the opposition of those nations to the settlement of Presque Isle, and the occupation of the land conveyed by them to Pennsylvania, in 1789.	52	521
Speeches of Tarke, and other chiefs of Wyandots, making overtures to Major General Wayne, after his campaign against them, in 1794, and his reply, with propositions of peace upon the basis of a treaty made by the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatamy, and Sac nations, with Governor St. Clair, at the mouth of the Muskingum.	54	528
Speeches of Colonel John Watts, the Hanging Maw, and other Cherokee chiefs, in council, with Governor Blount, for settlement of differences and making peace, in 1794.	55	536
Speech of James Davidson, a chief of the Valley and Overhill towns, to John McKee, agent to the Cherokees, in 1794.—Friendly.	55	538
Speeches of General Wayne to certain Wyandots, or hostile Northwestern tribes, in 1794, relative to settlement of differences between them and the United States, and to intrigues of the British to prevent them from making peace with the United States.—Letters or,	61	549
Speeches, in council, between Major General Anthony Wayne and sundry chiefs of the confederated Indians northwest of the Ohio, containing much native eloquence, and which resulted in the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.	67	564
Speeches in council between commissioners of the United States, commissioners of Georgia, and the chiefs of the Creek Indians, which resulted in the treaty of Coleraine, in 1796.	72	596
Speeches at the treaty of New York, between a commissioner of the United States, agents of New York, and chiefs of the Coghnavaga and St. Regis Indians, on behalf of the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796.	72	616
Speech of the President of the United States to the Cherokee Indians, in 1798, stating that commissioners had been appointed to hold a treaty with them, the friendly measures of the Government towards them, and advising them to cede or sell certain lands to the United States.—A talk, or,	85	640
Speech of the Governor of New York to the Oneida Indians, accepting their proposals for the sale of lands in that State, in 1798.	87	642
Speeches of commissioners, and of Major Colbert, a chief on the part of the Chickasaws, at conference, in 1801.	92	652
Speech from Little Turtle, in 1802, requesting that ardent spirits may be prohibited from being introduced among the Indians, and that farming utensils be furnished to them.	93	655
Speech from United States' commissioners to the Cherokees, in council, in 1801, to obtain cession of land, and permission to make roads through their country; and speeches of Doublehead, or Chuilatague, refusing, in the name of the nation, to accede to either.	95	656, 657
Speeches from United States' commissioners to the Choctaws, and their speeches in reply, in council, at Fort Adams, in 1801, on the subject of a road through their nation, fixing the boundary line, improvements in agriculture, manufactures, &c.,	96	660
Speeches by the United States' commissioners and the Creek chiefs, at treaty of Fort Wilkinson, in 1802.	99	672
Speech of Hopoie Micco, Creek chief, requiring a reservation of land for a trading establishment, in 1804.	106	691
Speeches of Governor Hull, and of several chiefs of the Pattawatamy, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Wyandot tribes, at friendly conference, in 1807.	115	745
Speech of Red Jacket, a chief of the Senecas, in 1810.—Friendly.	135	804
Speech of the Ottawas, in 1811.—Friendly.	135	804
Speech of Mishcausequah, or Little Turtle, to General Harrison, in 1812.—Friendly.	136	805
Speeches of the United States' commissioners and the Indians, in council with the Wyandots, and others, in 1814.	139	828
Speeches, or talks, between Colonel Hawkins, agent, and sundry chiefs of the Creeks, in 1813, on various interesting matters concerning them.	139	840
Springtons, a Cherokee town, at attack on Buchanan's station, in 1792.—Warriors from,	34	331
Statens, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	716
State and General Governments, in making treaties with the Indians.—From Secretary of War, in 1789, relative to powers of the,	2, 9	53, 61
State authority of Georgia, in the exercise of his powers and duty as Indian agent of the United States, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, declaring himself independent of the,	41	393
State Governments to protect the citizen, and of the citizen to abstain from giving cause of aggression to the Indians.—From Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of War, to the Governor of Georgia, in 1794, directing him to remove a post established by Georgia on Indian territory, and to put an end, immediately, to the illegal settlement and anti-republican government attempted to be erected by General E. Clarke, and his associates, on said territory, and stating the relative and reciprocal duties of the General and,	52	502
State of Pennsylvania to the President of the United States, in 1794, urging the paramount duty of the Executive of a State to execute a law passed by the Legislature of such State, in preference to obeying the request, or the requisition of the Executive of the United States, founded upon general State policy, or other motive less cogent than that of obedience to an express provision of the constitution, or a law of the United States; but, at the same time, yielding to the request of the President to suspend the execution of the act of the Legislature for laying out Presque Isle into town lots, &c.; also opinion of Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, on legality of said suspension, &c.—From Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the,	52	508, 11, 17
State of Pennsylvania authorizing the Governor to raise, by enlistment, from the militia of the Commonwealth, four companies, for the defence of Philadelphia and the frontiers of that State, in 1794.—Opinions of J. Ingersoll, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and of William Bradford, Attorney General of the U. States, on the constitutionality of an act of the,	52	518, 523
States under confederation, in 1786, regarding Indians.—Authority, jurisdiction, &c. of the,	2	14
States, were not to be infringed.—Instructions from Congress, in 1787, that the right established by acts respecting Indians by the,	2	26
States to support expedition under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Provision for raising two thousand levies, or militia from the,	23	171, 184
States and General Government in commencing war with other powers.—From Charles Pinckney, Governor of South Carolina, in 1792, on relative powers of the,	29	316
Stations. (See Posts.)		
Statistical view of the Indians in the territory of Louisiana, or Missouri, and countries north and west, in 1805.—Lewis and Clarke's,	113	707
Stealing. (See Robberies.)		
Steedman, William. (See Capt. Peter Pond.)	29	227
Steele, commissioner for Georgia, in 1788.—John,	2	31
Steele, and his eldest daughter, killed by the Indians in 1793.—James,	41	466

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ixix

	No.	Pages.
Steele, as commissioner to treat with the Cherokee Indians, in 1798.—Instructions to John, - - -	85	639
Steuken's tactics prescribed for the instruction of the army, in 1791.—Baron, - - -	23	185
Stock of one hundred thousand dollars to be held by the President, in trust for the Seneca Indians, granted to them by R. Morris, for lands in New York, in 1797.—Annuity, or interest on, - - -	77	627
Stock, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent., in consideration for a large tract of land ceded to the United States.—Stipulation in treaty with the Creeks, in 1804, for paying them in, - - -	106	691
Stockbridge, or Muhheconnuck Indians, in 1791, relative to settlement of differences with hostile Indians.—Correspondence with a chief of, - - -	23	169
Stockbridge Indians included, in 1792.—Instructions to General Israel Chapin, as deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations, the, - - -	29	231
Stockbridge, and other Indians, for services to United States in Revolutionary war.—Treaty, in 1794, making compensation to the, - - -	58	546
Stringer, that the Spanish authorities encouraged the Indians to murder and rob the Americans, in 1793.—Evidence of William, - - -	41	402
Stuart, formerly British superintendent of the four Southern nations of Indians.—Relative to Colonel, Sullivan, as an interpreter to the Upper Creeks, in 1793.—The chief "White Lieutenant" recommends Stephen, - - -	41	401
Sun, a Pattawatamy chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speeches of, - - -	67	565
Superintendent of Indian affairs, in 1788.—Richard Winn, - - -	2	26
Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern Department, in 1792.—A deputy agent to report to Governor Arthur St. Clair, as, - - -	29	231
Superintendents for Northern and Southern Departments, under ordinance of Congress of 1789.—(See <i>A. St. Clair, and James White.</i>) - - -	2	14
Superintendent of Indian affairs, in 1803.—Treaties made with certain Indian tribes by William H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana territory, and, - - -	104	687
Superintendent of Indian trade; on the state of that trade, agents, &c in 1812.—From John Mason, - - -	133	783
Superstition of the Cherokees in their abandoning their settlement, believing it to be infested by <i>witches</i> , &c. in 1782.—Relative to the, - - -	41	432
Superstition of the Creeks, and the pernicious influence of their prophets, in 1813.—Evidence of the, Supplies for the Indians. (See <i>Presents—Expenditures.</i>) - - -	139	845
Surveyor, to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1791.—Andrew Ellicot appointed, - - -	79	629
Swaggles towns, and others, in 1793.—Talk held by the Creeks of, - - -	41	383
Swan, of the army, in 1802.—Station of Major, - - -	100	683
T.		
Tachies, in 1805.—Historical account, by Doctor Sibley, of the tribes of Inies, or, - - -	113	722
Tactics prescribed for the instruction of the army, in 1791.—Baron Steuben's, - - -	23	185
Talk. (See <i>Speech.</i>) - - -		
Talotiskee, in 1792.—Hostility of the Creek chief, - - -	34	329
Tamoria tribe. (See <i>Kuskaskia.</i>) - - -		
Tankaways, or Tanks, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - -	113	723
Tarke, or Crane, a Wyandot chief, in council, at Greenville, in 1795.—Eloquent speeches of, - - -	67	566
Tatam, of Richmond, reader of proceedings at treaty with the Cherokees, at Holston.—Colonel, - - -	41	432
Tate, agent of Great Britain among the Creeks to excite them against the United States in the Revolutionary war.—Concerning a Mr., - - -	41	382
Tattnall, Governor of Georgia, relative to negotiations with the Creeks, in 1802.—From United States' commissioners to Josiah, - - -	99	671
Tatum, major of militia in Southwestern territory, in 1794, - - -	55	542
Tawakenoes, or Three Canes, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - -	113	723
Tawas, among the hostile tribes, in 1792.—The, - - -	29	243
Taylor, commander of an Indian troop of horse in the Lower Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Relative to John, Taylor, killed by the Indians at Pidgeon, Jefferson county, Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Mr. - - -	41	434
Taylor, of U. S. dragoons, in defending Fort Recovery, in June 30, 1794.—Intrepidity of Captain James, Taylor, agent of New York, at treaty by United States' commissioner, in 1798, to enable that State to extinguish the title of the Oneida Indians to lands therein.—John, - - -	52	488, 489
Taylor, as commissioner to hold treaties with the St. Regis and Seneca Indians, in 1802, to enable the former to cede land to New York, and the latter to receive a re-conveyance of land from the Holland Land Company.—Nomination of John, - - -	87	641
Taylor, as commissioner to hold a treaty, or treaties, with the Six Nations of Indians, in 1802.—Nomination of John, - - -	94	655
Taylor, as commissioner of United States with the Oneida and Seneca Indians, in 1802, to enable them to sell, convey, and exchange, certain lands in New York.—Treaties held by John, - - -	97	663
Tecumseh, brother of the Shawanese prophet, in 1811.—Evidence of the hostile intentions and acts of, - - -	98	664, 666
Tecumseh to the Creeks.—Statement, in 1814, relative to the speeches and hostile intentions and mission of, - - -	135	800, 805
Tedford killed, and his body mangled in an inhuman manner by the Indians near Henry's Station, in 1793.—Lieutenant, - - -	136	
Telfair, of Georgia, concerning violent conduct of the frontier people of that State, 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent of United States to Governor, - - -	41	466
Telfair, Governor of Georgia, relative to hostilities with the Indians, &c. in 1793.—Correspondence between the Secretary of War and Edward, - - -	29	306
Tellhuanas, a town of the Lower Creeks, in 1792.—Friendly letter from John Kinnard, chief of the Tellhuanas, or, - - -	41	363
Tellhuanas, or Tellhuanas, to J. Seagrove, agent of United States, in 1793.—Speech from Creeks, headmen of the Chohaws, and, - - -	29	313
Tenan, killed by the Indians, in 1795.—Col. Hugh, - - -	41	383
Ten Broeck, an agent from New York, to hold treaty with the Mohawk Indians, in 1797.—Abraham, - - -	62	556
Tennisaws, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of, - - -	82	636
Tennessee and other companies, in 1789.—Act of Georgia disposing of certain vacant lands to the, - - -	113	725
Tennessee Land Company, at the Muscle Shoals, be prevented, in 1792.—Cherokees desire that the settlement of the, - - -	16	114
Tennessee, and also claimed by the Cherokee Indians; also address and remonstrance of Legislature of Tennessee on same subject.—Report of a committee of the Senate, in 1797, on subject of lands claimed by J. Glasgow and others, on warrants from North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature, in 1783-4, lying within the State of, - - -	29	245
Tennessee, above mentioned.—Report of a committee of House of Representatives, in 1797, on the remonstrance of the Legislature of, - - -	75	623, 625
Tennessee.—The Cherokees, by treaty in 1805, cede a section of land at Southwest Point to the United States, as a seat of Government for the State of, - - -	78	628
Tennessee, in 1812.—From Willie Blount, Governor, relative to murders and depredations by the Creeks in, - - -	108	698
Tennessee, to General Floyd, in 1813, on state of the war with the British, Indians, and Spaniards, the reliance on Tennessee to defend the Southwestern frontiers; the necessity for taking the Creek country and the Floridas, to ensure peace to the Southern frontiers, &c.—From W. Blount, Governor of, - - -	137	813
	139	855

	No.	Pages.
Tetabokshke, king of the Delawares, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	564
Texas, in 1804.—Description by Wm. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter, of the province of,	113	740
Thefts. (See <i>Robberies</i> .)		
Thomas, with talk of Mad Dog, and other chiefs of the Creeks, asking the delivery of the murderers of David Cornell, an Indian, in 1793.—From Richard,	41	406
Thomas, present at council with the Cherokees, in 1794.—Colonel Abisha,	55	536
Thomas, interpreter to the Creeks at treaty of Coleraine, in Georgia, in 1796.—Richard,	72	609
Thompson, Secretary of Congress for treating with Indians, in 1787-8.—Instructions from Charles,	1	9
Thompson, "a young lady of handsome fortune," taken prisoner near Nashville, in 1792, and considered as a slave, and after two years captivity, purchased by a trader, and restored to her friends.—Cruel treatment by the Creeks of Miss,	29, 41, 81	270, 274, 432, 634
Thompson, messenger with friendly talk from the Little Turkey to Governor Blount, in 1793.—John,	41	461, 462
Thresher and family, in Georgia, in 1793.—Cruel murder by the Indians of the wife of Richard,	41	389
Tiawancas, or Broken Twig, that the Six Nations meditated hostility against the United States, in 1794.—Information from an old friendly Indian named,	52	509
Tickeksisky, a Cherokee, to D. Smith, acting Governor of Southwestern territory, in 1793.—Talk from,	41	462
Tillum, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Thomas and James,	41	456
Tinnan, murdered by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Colonel Hugh,	41	436
Tinsley, commanding Fort Franklin, informing him that the Indians had refused to make peace, in 1793.—From commissioners to Lieutenant,	40	358
Tipton to raise men in Southwestern territory to march against the Cherokees, in 1793.—Endeavors of Col. John,	41	436
Tipton, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Joshua,	41	450
Titsworth, murdered by the Indians, in 1794.—Two families named,	55	540
Todd, with his brigade of Kentucky volunteers in battle against the British and Indians, 20th August, 1794.—Brigadier General,	52	491
Tool before the commissioners at treaty of Coleraine, relative to improper attempts to obtain lands from the Creeks.—Examination of Robert,	72	600
Tootehoomuh, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech from,	96	661
Topographical account of Louisiana and the country adjacent to the Red river and the Washita, by Dr. Sibley, Wm. Dunbar, and Dr. Hunter, in 1804-5.—Historical and,	113	721, 731
Torrey, Cornet U. S. dragoons, killed in bravely defending Fort Recovery, 30th June, 1794.—Daniel,	52	488, 489
Tóqus, one of the Upper Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Death of Noonday, a Cherokee chief, of,	41	449
Toulmin, in 1813, relative to hostilities and campaign against the Creeks, in 1813.—From B. Hawkins, agent to Judge,	139	857
Towiaches, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	723
Towles, U. S. light infantry, who fell in the battle of 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieut. Henry B.,	52	491
Townsend, an Englishman, concerning proceedings of the English and Spanish agents among the Southern Indians, and the dispositions of those Indians towards the United States, in 1793.—Information from Jacob,	41	439
Tracey, relative to expenses of holding certain treaties with the Indian tribes, to enable them to transact business concerning land with the State of New York and individuals, in 1802.—From Secretary of War to Uriah,	94	656
<i>Trade with the Indians.</i>		
Trade with Wyandots and others, in 1789.—Regulations of,	1	7
Trade with Indians, in 1786.—Ordinance of Congress regulating,	2	14
Trade with Indians, in 1789.—Superintendents or agents prohibited to,	2	14
Trade with the Creeks through Florida was under protection of Spain, and that its profits accrue to Great Britain.—Statement that,	2	15
Trade with Indians, in 1785.—Relative to efforts by Spaniards and French to engross the,	2	39
Trade with Indians, in 1789.—Relative to military posts for protection of,	2, 9	52, 60
Trade with Creeks, in 1790.—Secret articles of a proposed treaty to protect the,	10	80
Trade of the Creeks, in 1789.—Description, articles, amount, &c. of the,	9	79
Trade with the Creeks, in 1790.—Regulation of,	12	82
Trade with the Cherokees to be regulated exclusively by the United States, in 1791,	19	124
Trade with the Indians, in 1792.—Relative to exclusive rights of individuals to,	29	227
Trade with the Creeks, in 1792.—Instructions relative to granting licenses to,	29	260
Trade with Creeks, in 1792.—From J. Seagrove, agent, on forms of licenses to,	29	304
Trade, and advising them to keep peace with the United States, and a trade would be opened with them, when they would get goods for one-fourth less than they paid for them in 1794.—Speech of the Governor of Georgia to the Creeks, stating that Panton, and other evil disposed persons, had advised them to war with the United States, that they might monopolize the,	52	496
Trade with the Indians, and preservation of peace thereby.—Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1794, on the expediency of investing \$100,000, and appointment of agents for the support of,	52	524
Trade in horses stolen by the Indians from Southwestern territory, and sold at Swannano, in North Carolina, at foot of Oconee mountain, in South Carolina, and at Tugelo, in Georgia, to white people residing there, in 1794.—Nature and extent of the,	55	535
Trade with the Indians northwest of the Ohio, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Provisions for establishing,	67	563
Trade with the several Indian tribes in the United States.—From Secretary of War to the Senate, in 1795, on measures concerning,	68	583
Trade, for the supply of that nation with articles necessary for their use, had been determined upon, and the manner intended for conducting the same.—Speech of the commissioners of the United States to the Creek Indians, at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, stating that a new system of,	72	601
Trade with Indian tribes, establishment of trading houses, &c.—Report of a committee of House of Representatives, in 1800, on subject of,	88	643
Trade with the Indians, and trading houses for the Creek and Cherokee Indians in Tennessee and Georgia, in 1801.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, on continuance of the,	90	646
Trade with the Creeks, in 1801.—A sketch from the agent on state of the,	91	648
Trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, with a statement of Indian factories' accounts, &c. to 1st January, 1801.—Message from President to Congress, relative to extension of acts authorizing,	93	653
Trade of the Grand Osage Indians, in 1805.—Lewis and Clarke's account of the,	113	707
Trade, establishment of trading houses, and the expenses of the establishment, in 1809.—From John Mason, superintendent, relative to the operation of the office of Indian,	124	756
Trade, from 1st January, 1808, to 30th September, 1811; amount of annual purchases; sales, and articles received in payment; also, the number, names, and salaries of agents employed, and the state of the trade at each trading house.—From the Secretary of War, in 1812, with a statement of the capital employed in the Indian,	133	782
Trade and intercourse with the several Indian tribes, from the 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813.—Index or statement showing the laws of United States concerning the,	138	824
Trader's hill, in Georgia, in 1792.—Horses stolen by Creeks sent to Captain Fleming, at,	29	313
Traders may be established among them, in 1793.—Instructions to obtain permission from the Northwestern Indians that,	40	341

Trade with the Indians.

	No.	Pages.
Trader's hill, Georgia, in 1793.—Murders and depredations by the Indians at,	41	367, 368
Traders among the Creeks, to rob the store of Robert Seagrove, an American trader; murder of Fleming and Moffit, &c. thereat, in 1793.—Information that the Indians, set on by Panton and Burgess, foreign,	41	378
Traders among the Cherokees, &c. receive stolen horses from the Indians, and barter them off for negroes, &c. in 1793.—Information that,	41	438
Trader in Florida, in governing the Indians, by preventing them from fighting each other, and turning them against the United States, in 1793.—Statement relating to the influence and address of Panton, a Scotch refugee tory, or British subject, and,	41	454
Trader at Pensacola, in 1794.—Relative to — Russell, Indian,	52	497
Traders made prisoners by the Chickasaws, in 1794.—Statement that goods sent by Panton, Leslie, and Forbes, from Pensacola, were taken, and their,	52	497
Trader, of the hostile disposition of the Six Nations, in 1794.—Information by D. Ramsom, a,	52	509
Trader, living among the Cherokees, to be agent of the United States, to preserve peace with the Creeks and Lower Cherokees, in 1794.—Recommendation by Governor Blount of John McDonald, a Scotch,	55	532
Traders be sent to reside among them.—The Indians, in council with General Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795, request that,	67	580, 581
Traders in the Northwestern territory, in 1802.—Relative to effect caused by United States' trading houses upon the business of the British and American,	101	684
Trader not licensed by the United States; and the United States demand the right to establish military posts and trading houses on their territory.—The Creeks, by articles of capitulation, in 1814, are required to hold no intercourse with any agent or,	139	827
Trading posts established, in 1789.—Indian,	1	7
Trading posts, in 1796.—Lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks, in treaty at Coleraine, Georgia, for military and,	72	587
Trading houses among the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in 1802.—From Secretary of War, relative to establishment of,	100	682
Trading houses established among the Indian tribes, and recommending the establishment of others.—From the Secretary of War, in 1803, relative to the operations of the,	101	683
Trading establishments, and of encouraging the enterprise of private traders on the Missouri river; also, on sending an officer with a party of men for opening a communication with the interior of the continent and the Western ocean, &c.—From the President, in 1803, on the importance of the United States',	102	684
Trading establishment.—Lands set apart, by treaty with the Creeks, in 1804, for a,	106	691
Trading establishment for their convenience.—By treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in 1804, no traders are to be allowed to reside in their country, or trade with them, without a license; and the United States engage to establish a public,	107	694
Trading house on their territory.—Treaty with the Creeks, in 1805, by which they grant the right to the United States of establishing a military post and,	108	698
Trading with the Indians any where upon the lands of the United States, without a license.—Gen. W. H. Harrison recommended to Secretary of War, in 1806, that all persons be prohibited from,	112	705
Trading houses, in 1810; with statement from J. Mason, superintendent, showing the places where, and times when, they were established; the names and emoluments of the agents or factors, and interpreters, and state of the fund for Indian trade; the amount of property at Indian trading houses; amount of peltries, furs, &c. on hand; amount of goods for supply of Indians at trading houses; suggesting alterations in the laws regulating the trade.—Report of committee of the Senate relating to United States',	130	767
Tradition, the nation of Cadoques were the aborigines of the American continent; and that, from a family of this tribe, saved from the deluge, all the different tribes sprung.—Account by Dr. Sibley, in 1805, that, according to Indian,	113	729
Treachery of an Indian, in murder of Major Trueman, in 1792.—Characteristic,	29	243
Treachery of frontier people, in murdering friendly Indians, in 1793,	45	473
Treachery of frontier people, in 1794, in enticing two friendly Indians to approach, and then firing on them,	50	482

Measures, regulations, proceedings, &c. concerning treaties.

Treaties prior to 1789.—Resolutions and instructions of Congress for,	1	7, 10, 11
Treaties with the Indians preferred to measures of extirpation.—From Secretary of War in 1789, that,	2	13
Treaties between Georgia and Creek Indians from 1783 to 1789.—Relative to controversies, hostilities, and,	2, 4	15, 55
Treaties with the Indians.—From Secretary of War, in 1789, on relative power of the General Government, and that of a State to make,	2, 9	53, 61
Treaties with the Indians.—From the President, in 1789, on fixing uniform rules and principles for the formation and ratification of,	6	58
Treaties with the Indians.—Report of committee of Senate, in 1789, that it was not necessary for their completion that Senate should ratify the,	7	59
Treaties by Georgia with the Creeks.—From the President, in 1789, concerning the validity of certain,	4, 9	55, 65, 75
Treaties with the Indians.—That no faith can be placed in,	34	326
Treaties of Fort Stanwix, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Harmar, regarding the boundary line between United States and Indians northwest of the Ohio.—Reference to the,	40	353
Treaties between South Carolina and Georgia at Duet's Corner, in 1776, and between Virginia and North Carolina, at the long island of Holston, all with the Cherokees, lands were ceded to those States respectively, to satisfy their right by conquest.—Statement that at the,	41	431
Treaties for disposing of their lands, and to act with duplicity to save themselves from being deposed by the young warriors, &c.—Statement that the nature of the Indian Government, (or want of any) subjects the chiefs to necessity of denying contracts and stipulations in,	41	432
Treaties in 1794.—Report of committee of House of Representatives, on measures necessary to compel the Indians to a strict compliance with their,	46	475
Treaties of Fort Stanwix, Fort McIntosh; and on all occasions the American commissioners had conducted the business as to them seemed best, and confirmed it by force, without reference to the wishes of the Indians, &c.—Speech of Captain Brandt, a Chief of the Six Nations, complaining that at the,	49	481
Treaties in Georgia, and by that at New York, and that they had not complied with said treaties; and accusing them of treating only with a view to get presents, having no intention of complying with them.—Speech from Governor of Georgia to the Creeks, in 1794, stating that the Apalachy or Tulapaka river had been established as the boundary line between Georgia and their nation by three,	52	496
Treaties with New York.—The United States, by treaty in 1794, acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians, in their respective,	58	545
Treaties of Georgia, at Augusta, Galphinton, and Shoulderbone, and state that their nation was not properly represented at either place, and those present were intimidated by military force. The Creeks at treaty of Coleraine, in 1796, deny the validity of the,	72	603
Treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, acknowledged to be in full force by treaty near Tellico, in 1798,	85	637
Treaties with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, to obtain cession of lands; establish boundaries; obtain permission to make roads through their country, and to assure them of the friendship and protection of the United States.—Instructions to commissioners in 1802, for holding,	92	649, 651
Treaties with the St. Regis and Seneca Indians, to enable the former to cede to New York certain lands, and the latter to receive the re-conveyance of land from the Holland Land Company, which had been ceded by them to Robert Morris, in 1797. Nomination of John Taylor, commissioner, in 1802, to hold,	94	655
Treaties with the several Indian tribes from the 4th March, 1789, to 24th May, 1813, showing the cessions of land, boundaries, amount of purchases, annuities, and the sums expended in carrying treaties into effect, and the laws relating to treaties, &c. with the Indians.—An index or table of,	138	81

Measures, regulations, proceedings, &c. concerning treaties.

	No.	Pages.
Treaty with the Indians in 1787-'8.—Instructions by order of the Old Congress for making a	1	9, 26
Treaty of Hopewell, by frontier people in 1789, relative to violation of,	2, 4	52, 54
Treaty of Hopewell, in 1785.—Correspondence relative to, and proceedings at,	2	38
Treaty of Hopewell with Chickasaws, in 1786.—Negotiations, &c. relative to,	2	50
Treaty of Fort Harmar, in 1789.—Report committee of Senate on,	3	54
Treaty with Creeks to settle boundary, differences, &c. with Georgia.—Instructions, &c. in 1789, relative to, proposed,	4, 9	55, 65
Treaty proposed to the Creeks at Rock Landing, in 1789, by commissioners United States.—Draught of a,	9	73
Treaty with Creeks for protection of trade in 1790, &c.—Secret article of a, proposed,	10	80
Treaty made in 1790, at New York, with the Creeks.—Instructions and measures for carrying into effect,	19	125
Treaty of Hopewell with Cherokees.—President asks and obtains advice of Senate in 1790, relative to carrying into execution the,	13	83
Treaty of Holston with the Cherokees.—Report of committee of Senate in 1791, on ratification of,	21	135
Treaty disavowed by United States in 1791.—The acts of commissioner, ratifying leases and assignment of lands belonging to New York, at a,	23	169
Treaty with Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Thomas Proctor, to make a,	23	145
Treaty with Six Nations, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Timothy Pickering, to make,	23	165
Treaty with or chastise the hostile Indians, in 1891.—Instructions to Major General Arthur St. Clair,	23	171
Treaty with Cherokees, 2d July, 1781.—Information of the conclusion of a,	23	181
Treaty with Cherokees, in 1792.—Conference with, and additional, to,	24	203
Treaty with Choctaws and Chickasaws at Nashville, in 1792.—Proposed conference for a,	29	253
Treaty of New York.—Explanation by Alexander McGillivray, in 1792, for failure of the Creeks to carry into effect the,	29	315
Treaty of New York of 1790, with the Creeks.—Difficulties preventing the execution of the,	29	296, 310
Treaty of peace had been concluded with the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792.—Information that a,	31	319
Treaty of Holston.—Commissioners appointed to run line with Cherokees under the,	34	326
Treaty of peace with hostile Northwestern Indians, and form of treaty furnished the commissioners in 1793.—Instructions for making a,	40	340
Treaty at Sandusky for making peace with Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Journal of proceedings of commissioners appointed to hold a,	40	342
Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768.—The Ohio river agreed upon as a boundary with the Northwestern Indians at the,	40	353
Treaty held by Donelson and Martin, in 1782, and that they and the Cherokees had done the same at the treaty of Hopewell.—Statement that the Chickasaws had ceded the Cumberland lands to Virginia at a,	41	432
Treaty of Holston by lawless people of the Southwestern territory, who were conspiring to violate its provisions, and commanding the officers, civil and military, to enforce obedience to same, in 1792.—A proclamation of Governor Blount, commanding the observance of the,	41	435
Treaty of Holston, in 1793.—A court martial ordered, for the trial of Captain John Beard, for inhuman murder of friendly Cherokee Indians, for disobedience of orders and violation of the,	41	459
Treaty of Post Vincennes, of 7th September, 1792, concerning pre-emption right of the United States to Indians' lands.—From President to the Senate relative to causes that prevented an explanation of the 4th article of the,	43	470
Treaty at the Walnut Hills, in 1793, between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Shawanese, relating to proposed conference or,	45	466, 475
Treaty of New York with the Creeks, in 1790.—Statement of money expended in making the,	47	476
Treaty proposed to the hostile Northwestern Indians, by General Wayne, in 1794, in reply to their overtures, upon the basis of the treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawattamy, and Sac Indians, held by Governor St. Clair, at the mouth of Muskingum,	54	528
Treaty of peace entered into between General Wayne and the hostile Northwestern tribes, in 1795.—Preliminaries of a,	65	559
Treaty of peace at Greenville, in 1795.—Proceedings, regulations, speeches, statement of the numbers and tribes of Indians at the,	67	564, 583
Treaty of peace and limits at Coleraine in Georgia, with the Creeks, in 1796.—Proceedings, regulations, speeches, &c. at the,	72	587
Treaty of Coleraine, in Georgia, with the Creeks, in 1796, concerning the necessary arrangements, police, supplies, etiquette, &c.—Correspondence between the commissioners of the United States and those of Georgia at the,	72	590
Treaty with the Oneida Indians, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands therein.—Message of President to the Senate in 1797, nominating Joseph Hopkinson to hold a,	83	636
Treaty with the Oneida Indians in 1802, to enable them to cede land to New York, and to hold treaties with the Six Nations, generally.—Nomination of John Taylor, as commissioner, for holding a,	97	663
Treaty near Fort Wilkinson, in 1802, with the Creeks.—From the commissioners, with their journal and statement of proceedings at the,	99	670
Treaty at the agency near Flint river, in 1804, and statement of proceedings at said treaty.—Instructions to United States' commissioners for extinguishing the title of the Creek Indians to lands in Georgia, in 1802-'3 and '4, which resulted in the,	106	692
Treaty for the conveyance of their land without their knowledge or consent.—The Delawares, by petition in 1806, complain that the names of the Chiefs of their tribe were affixed to a,	114	744
Treaty with the Sioux, and proposing to amend it by inserting an allowance of \$2,000, as a consideration for lands voluntarily ceded thereby.—Report of a committee of the Senate in 1808, on confirming articles of agreement or,	122	755
Treaty held at Greenville, 22d July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies.—Journal of proceedings of the commissioners United States at the,	139	828
Treaty of capitulation of the Creek Indians, at Fort Jackson, on the 9th of August, 1814.—Proceedings of the commissioner, Major General Jackson, at the,	139	837

Treaties made with Indian Tribes.

Treaty made at Fort Harmar, on 9th January, 1789, with the Six Nations, viz. Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Senecas, the Mohawks not being present, by which they confirm the treaty of Fort Stanwix, of 22d October, 1784; establish boundaries, and cede lands; make reservation at Fort Oswego; are secured in possession of their lands; receive goods to the value of \$3,000; perpetual peace established with all except the Mohawks, who, by declaring their assent within six months, would be included.—Reciprocal agreement in separate article for apprehension of criminals, and punishment of murder and robbery,	1	5
Treaty made at Fort Harmar, on 9th January, 1789, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and Sacs, recognizing the treaty of Fort McIntosh, 21st January, 1785, renewing engagement for delivery of prisoners, and two Wyandots retained as hostages for its fulfilment; boundaries confirmed, and lands ceded; goods amounting to \$6,000 delivered to the Indians; the United States acknowledge their right to remaining lands, but restrain them from selling to any individual or other Power; the Indians to hunt on the land ceded, &c.; reciprocal agreement for apprehension of criminals, and punishment of murder and robbery; trade opened; licensed traders admitted, others punished; reciprocal understanding to give notice of meditated war by a third party, against either, and to prevent injury; unauthorized settlers upon their lands to be punished by them; reservations made for trading posts, &c. including Detroit and Michilimackinac; these Indians confirm peace, and acknowledge themselves under protection of United States, and no other Power,	1	6

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxxiii

Treaties made with Indian Tribes.

	No.	Pages.
Treaty made at Fort Stanwix, on 22d October, 1784, with the Six Nations, by which the United States give peace to the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas, and receive them under their protection, upon condition that six hostages be delivered for the safe return of prisoners; the Oneidas and Tuscaroras secured in their lands; boundaries established, claims to lands yielded, the remainder of their lands secured to them, with a reservation at Fort Oswego; and, in consideration of their circumstances, and the humane and liberal views of the United States, goods to be delivered to them, - - -	1	10
Treaty made at Fort McIntosh, on 21st January, 1785, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas; the United States give them peace on conditions; three chiefs to be delivered for return of prisoners; they acknowledge under protection of United States, and no other Power; a certain boundary line established, and lands yielded; the United States allot the lands, with certain reservations, to the Delaware and Wyandot nations, and part of the Ottawas, to live and hunt upon; unauthorized settlers to be punished by the Indians, and the Indians shall not presume to settle on lands yielded. Detroit and Michilimackinac reserved to United States; Indians guilty of murder or robbery, to be delivered up to United States; in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, goods to be distributed among them.—Certain Delaware chiefs engaged in favor of United States in the Revolutionary war, to be received by their nation, without detriment to rank or right, - - -	1	11
Treaty made at mouth of Great Miami, on 31st January, 1786, with the Shawanese; three hostages to be delivered up for return of prisoners; the Shawanese acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all territory ceded to them by the treaty of peace with Great Britain, on 14th January, 1784; reciprocal agreement for punishment of murder or robbery; the Shawanese being acquainted with the hostile intentions of others, and failing to notify, to be treated as enemies; the United States grant them peace, and receive them into friendship and under their protection; the United States allot lands within certain bounds to these Indians, and they relinquish all title or pretence of title to other lands, - - -	1	11
Treaty between the State of Georgia and the Creeks at Galphinton, on the 12th November, 1785; the Indians within the limits of Georgia acknowledge themselves <i>members of the same</i> ; settlers on their lands to be detained by them, and delivered up to the Governor for punishment; retaliation, by punishing the innocent, prohibited; reciprocal agreement for the punishment of murder and robbery; the Indians to give notice of hostile designs of others; all persons except settlers on their lands, to be at liberty, and safe among the Indians; the Indians to restore negroes, horses, and other property taken by them; trade continued; horses belonging to the Indians to be returned; the <i>temporary boundary reserved</i> to the Indians, to be agreeable to the treaty of Augusta, in 1783, and a new <i>temporary line</i> established, - - -	2	17
Treaty made at New York, on 7th August, 1790, with the Creeks; perpetual peace and friendship established; the Creeks acknowledge themselves under protection of United States, and no other Power, and agree to make no treaty with any State or individual; all prisoners and negroes to be delivered up by the Creeks, and the Governor of Georgia to send three persons to claim them; boundary lines established, and lands ceded by the Indians, in consideration of valuable goods, and an annuity of \$1,500; the United States solemnly guaranty to the Creeks all their lands not hereby ceded; settlers on their lands out of the protection of the United States, and to be punished by the Indians; no citizen of the United States shall hunt on their lands, or go into their country, without a passport; reciprocal agreement for the punishment of crimes; retaliation or reprisal not to be resorted to, until satisfaction be denied; the Creeks to notify the United States of intended hostility of other tribes; the United States agree to furnish the Indians with domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, to encourage their civilization, and establish interpreters in their nation; all animosities to cease, and this to be executed with due faith, - - -	12	31
Treaty made at Holston, on 2d July, 1791, with the Cherokees; perpetual peace established; they acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other Power, and agree to make no treaty with any foreign Power, individual State, or person; reciprocal agreement to deliver up prisoners; boundaries established, and lands ceded by the Indians, the United States to give them certain valuable goods, and an annuity of \$1,000; the United States to possess free use of a road through their country, and right to navigate the Tennessee river; the United States to have exclusive right to regulate their trade, and to guaranty their lands not ceded herein; settlers on their lands, out of protection of United States, and may be punished by them; no citizen to hunt on their lands, or go into their nation, without a passport; reciprocal arrangement for punishment of crimes; no retaliation or reprisal to be made until satisfaction be demanded and refused; the United States to be notified by them of intended hostility from other tribes; useful implements of husbandry to encourage civilization, and interpreters to be furnished them; all animosities to cease, and this treaty executed in good faith, - - -	19	124
Treaty.—Additional article to the above, made 20th January, 1792, by which the Cherokees were allowed an annuity of \$1,500, instead of \$1,000, as above, - - -	24	203
Treaty made at Buffalo creek, on 8th July, 1788, between Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, of Massachusetts, and the Five (Six) Nations, viz. Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, by which the Indians confirm to them certain lands in New York, the pre-emption right to which was ceded by that State to Massachusetts, in 1786, and are allowed for the same £2,100 New York currency, - - -	25	210
Treaty at Canandaigua, 4th August, 1789, between O. Phelps and the Four (Six) Nations, viz. Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayahogas, and Tuscaroras, confirming the above, and acknowledging payment, viz. \$2,500 cash, and \$2,500 in goods, and reserving to said Four Nations their proportion of an annuity of \$500, to be paid by said Phelps, &c. - - -	25	211
Treaty, or stipulation, made 23d March, 1792, to grant the Five (Six) Nations an annuity of \$1,500, to purchase clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and to encourage useful artificers to reside in their village, in order to promote their happiness, - - -	23, 29	225, 29, 32
Treaty held at Nashville, in 1783, by Colonels Donelson and Martin, with the Chickasaws, by which lands on the Cumberland were ceded to the United States. "This treaty, probably, never was reported to Congress."—On the subject of a, - - -	34	326
Treaty made at Post Vincennes, on 27th September, 1792, with the Wabash and Illinois; perpetual peace established; they acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States; prisoners to be delivered up; the United States guaranty all the lands to which they have a just claim, "that no part shall ever be taken from them, but by fair purchase, and to their satisfaction; that the land originally belonged to the Indians: it is theirs, and theirs only; that they have a right to sell, and a right to refuse to sell; and that the United States will protect them in their said just rights;" the United States to be notified of hostile designs of other tribes; no retaliation, unless satisfaction be refused; all animosities to cease, and this treaty executed in good faith, - - -	39	358
Treaty made at Philadelphia, on 26th June, 1794, with the Cherokees, confirming the treaty of Holston, of 2d July, 1791; the boundaries established by said treaty, to be ascertained and marked; to compensate them for cessions made in said treaty of Holston, and by treaty of Hopewell, on 28th November, 1785, the United States to give them, in lieu of all former sums, goods to the amount of \$5,000 per annum; for every horse stolen by Cherokees, and not returned in three months, \$50, to be deducted from said annuity, - - -	56	543
Treaty made at Canandaigua, on 11th November, 1794, with the Six Nations; perpetual peace established; the United States acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga nations, in their treaties with New York; boundaries of Senecas established, and their title to all lands within the same, confirmed or acknowledged by the United States; and the Six Nations engage never to claim any other lands in the United States; a road established from Fort Schlosser to Buffalo creek, on Lake Erie; the people of the United States allowed a free passage through their lands, and the use of harbors, rivers, &c.; the United States, from humanity, and to perpetuate peace, deliver them \$10,000 worth of goods, and increase their annuity to \$4,500, to be applied by the United States' agent; reciprocal agreement to prevent retaliation, and preserve peace and friendship; the annuity to be applied for benefit of such Indians only as reside in United States, - - -	58	545

Treaties made with Indian Tribes.

	No.	Pages.
Treaty made at Oneida, on 2d December, 1794, with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, by which \$5,000 is allowed to those individuals who served the United States in the Revolutionary war, a Kaughnawauga Indian to be considered in the distribution; the United States to erect one or two grist and saw mills for them, and for three years to provide persons to manage them, and instruct these Indians in arts of milling and sawing, &c.; the United States to pay \$1,000 for building them a church, in place of one burnt by the enemy in Revolutionary war; the Indians acknowledge themselves satisfied on account of losses and services in Revolutionary war, except the chiefs, for any arrears of pay due them as officers,	58	546
Treaty, or preliminary articles of peace entered into by General Wayne, with the Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Sacs, and Miamies, at Greenville, on 24th January, 1795, by which it was agreed that all hostilities should cease, until a permanent peace be adjusted, for which the Indians agree to meet at Greenville, on or about the 15th June.—Reciprocal engagement to give notice of intended hostility or injury by third parties, and to prevent injury by such,	65	559
Treaty, made at Greenville, on 3d August, 1795, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias: Hostilities shall cease, and permanent peace be established; prisoners to be delivered up; general boundary lines established, and certain lands ceded to the United States, in consideration of peace, of goods then and formerly delivered to the Indians, of the annuities herein granted, and to indemnify the U. States for the injuries and expenses of the war; the Indians also cede to the United States various tracts of land, including military posts, &c.; the people of the United States to have a free passage, in certain directions, through their country, and to use the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes; the U. States relinquish claim to all other lands not herein ceded, northward of the Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and southward of the lakes, excepting tracts granted to General Clarke, and his warriors, the Post of Vincennes, the lands in possession of the French and other white people, and the Post of Fort Massac; the United States deliver said Indians goods to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and nine thousand five hundred dollars annuities, viz. Wyandots, one thousand; Delawares, one thousand; Shawanese, one thousand; Miamies, one thousand; Ottawas, one thousand; Chippewas, one thousand; Pattawatamies, one thousand; and to the Kickapoo, Wea, Eel River, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia tribes, five hundred dollars each; to be paid in goods, domestic animals, or implements of husbandry, &c.; the Indians acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, and no other Power, and their lands to be sold only to the United States; the United States agree to protect them in quiet enjoyment of their land; settlers on their land to be out of protection of United States, and may be punished by the Indians; the Indians may hunt on lands ceded to United States; licensed traders to reside among them, and be protected, others to be delivered up; names of traders to be reported by them; reciprocal agreement to abolish retaliation and settle differences, to give notice of intended hostility, and to prevent injury by others; all other treaties with any of said tribes since 1783, within the purview of this treaty, to cease, and be void,	67	562
Treaty made at Coleraine, 29th June, 1796, with the Creeks, by which they confirm the treaty of New York, of 7th August, 1790, with certain exceptions, certain boundary lines to be marked; land ceded for a trading or military post; provision for services of the Indians in running boundary line between United States and the Spanish province of Florida; the Creeks acknowledge the treaties at Hopewell, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and at Holston, with the Cherokees; prisoners and negroes, with other property, to be delivered up, and the Governor of Georgia to send three persons to claim them; the United States agree to give them six thousand dollars' worth of goods, and provide for them two blacksmiths, with strikers and tools; all animosities to cease; persons under arrest in Georgia, for violation of treaty of New York, to abide the decision of the law,	72	586
Treaty held at New York, 31st May, 1796, under authority of the United States, between the State of N. York and the Seven Nations of Canada, the purchasers under Alex. Macomb being present; the Indians cede all their lands within New York to that State, reserving six miles square, (also excepted in a sale made to Alexander Macomb by said State,) for the St. Regis Indians; the State to pay them one thousand four hundred and forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, and an annuity of two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, provided twenty Indians attend to receive the first, and at least five principal men attend to receive said annuity,	72	616
Treaty held at Genesee, on 15th September, 1797, under authority of the United States, between Robert Morris and the Seneca Indians, an agent of the State of Massachusetts being present: In consideration of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be vested in stock, and held by the President of the U. States in trust for the said Indians, they cede all their right to said Morris to lands in New York, the pre-emption right to which was ceded by the State of New York to Massachusetts, on 16th Dec. 1786,	77	627
Treaty held at Albany, on 29th March, 1797, under authority of the United States, between the State of New York and the Mohawk Indians of Canada: the State agrees to pay the Indians sixteen hundred dollars, and they agree to cede all lands to which they have any claim, to the said State,	82	636
Treaty made at Tellico, on 2d October, 1798, with the Cherokees: peace declared perpetual; the treaties subsisting acknowledged, and continued in full force; the boundaries of said nation, before established by treaty, confirmed, with some alterations herein made by new cessions of land; the lines to be run and marked; the United States agree to pay them five thousand dollars in goods, an additional annuity of one thousand dollars, and to guaranty forever the remainder of their country; the Indians agree that a road shall be opened through their country, and they to have the privilege of hunting on lands ceded to United States; notice of time for delivering the annuities to be given to the Indians, and they to be supplied with provisions at same; mutual stipulation for payment of horses stolen, and for settlement of past offences; the United States' agent to have land allotted for his temporary use in their country: this treaty to be considered as forming part of former treaties,	85	637
Treaty held at the Oneida village, on 1st June, 1798, under the authority of the United States, between the State of New York and the Oneida Indians: the Indians cede certain lands, with reservations in favor of individuals in New York, and the State agrees to pay them five hundred dollars, and an annuity of seven hundred dollars,	87	641
Treaty of "reciprocal advantages, and mutual convenience," at the Chickasaw Bluffs, on 24th October, 1801, with the Chickasaws: the Indians grant permission to make a road through their country, and the U. States give them seven hundred dollars in goods, and agree to assist the Chickasaws to preserve their rights against encroachments: the stipulations for protection to said Indians, particularly a certificate from the President, of the 1st July, 1794, renewed,	92	648
Treaty made at Fort Adams, on 17th December, 1801, with the Choctaws: the treaty with Congress, of 3d of January, 1786, acknowledged, and friendship renewed; the Indians grant permission to make a wagon road through their country, and ceded all their right to lands formerly ceded by them to the British Government, on the east of the Mississippi, and south of the Yazoo river; the United States allow them two thousand dollars in goods, and three sets of blacksmiths' tools,	96	658
Treaty with the Oneida Indians, at their village, in New York, on 4th June, 1802, held by John Taylor, commissioner of the United States, to enable the State of New York, by her agents, Ezra L'Hommedieu and Simeon De Witt, to extinguish the title of said Indians to certain lands in that State,	98	664
Treaty with the Seneca Indians, at Albany, on 20th August, 1802, held by John Taylor, commissioner of the United States, to enable New York, by George Clinton, Governor, to extinguish the title of said Indians to lands in that State,	98	664
Treaty with the Seneca Indians, at Buffalo creek, on 30th June, 1802, held by John Taylor, commissioner of the United States, to enable them to exchange lands with the Holland Land Company, by Joseph Elliott, attorney thereof,	98	665
Treaty with the Seneca Indians, at Buffalo creek, on 30th June, 1802, held by John Taylor, commissioner of the United States, to enable them to sell and convey a tract of land to Oliver Phelps, Isaac Branson, and Horatio Jones,	98	666

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxxv

Treaties made with Indian Tribes.

	No.	Pages.
Treaty with the Creeks, near Fort Wilkinson, on 16th June, 1802, in pursuance of the convention with Georgia, extinguishing their title to land in the Tallassee county, and between the forks of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers; stipulating for satisfaction of claims of citizens for property taken by them; that military posts be established on their land, they to receive a certain sum in hand, and annuities, and to be furnished with blacksmiths and tools,	99	669
Treaty with the Choctaws, at Fort Confederation, on 17th October, 1802, for ascertaining and marking the limits of the territory ceded by them, between the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, and the Chickasawhay river, and for alteration of the old boundary line near the mouth of the Yazoo river,	100	681
Treaty with the Tuscarora Indians, at Raleigh, 4th December, 1802, held by William R. Davie, United States' commissioner, to enable North Carolina to extinguish, after a certain period, their claim to certain land in that State,	103	685
Treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians, (originally called the Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahakia, and Tamoria,) made at Vincennes, on 13th August, 1803, by William Henry Harrison, by which they cede all their lands in the Illinois country to the United States; reserving two tracts, receiving, therefor, an annuity, the protection of the United States, provision for the support of a Catholic priest, and building a church, &c.	104	687
Treaty with the Delawares, Shawanese, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Kickapoos, Eel River, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, made at Fort Wayne, on 7th June, 1803, by William H. Harrison, by which the boundaries of a tract of land, including the Post of St. Vincennes, reserved by the United States at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, are established, and certain other tracts ceded to the United States, with the Great Salt Spring on Saline creek; they to receive the protection of the United States, and one hundred and fifty bushels of salt annually, and to be permitted to cross ferries free of toll,	104	688
Treaty with the Choctaws, at Hoe-buck-in-too-pa, on 31st August, 1803, by which they designate the boundaries before ceded by them, confirm such cession, and acknowledge the receipt of certain articles in payment therefor,	104	688
Treaty with the Delawares, at Vincennes, on 18th August, 1804, by which they relinquish the tract of country between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio; and for which they are allowed an additional annuity, and provision for domestic animals, and implements and instruction in agriculture, &c.; the United States to pay individuals for horses stolen by that tribe, and not recoverable; and they recognise the title of said tribe to the country between the Ohio and White rivers; this treaty to be void, unless the Piankeshaws, who have claim to the country ceded herein, shall also relinquish their title,	105	689
Treaty with the Piankeshaws, at Vincennes, on 22d August, 1804, by which they confirm the cessions of land, made by treaty with the Kaskaskias on 13th August, 1803, and by treaty with the Delawares on the 18th August, 1804, and acknowledge the receipt of a full compensation therefor, in goods, and the allowance of an additional annuity,	105	690
Treaty with the Creeks, at the agency near Flint river, on 3d November, 1804, by which they cede to the United States certain lands in the forks of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, in Georgia, reserving land for an agency, &c.; the United States agreeing to furnish them with blacksmiths' tools, &c. and to pay them two hundred thousand dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six per cent., &c.	106	691
Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, at St. Louis, on 3d November, 1804, in which they acknowledge the protection of the United States alone; cede a large tract of country on the east of the Mississippi; and receive a payment in goods, and an annuity, in satisfaction therefor; make provision for punishment of crimes, restoration of property, and abolition of retaliation by individuals; settlers intruding to be removed; traders to be licensed or excluded; public trading houses to be established; peace restored with the Great and Little Osages; cession of land for a military post, and traders or travellers, with permits, to travel through their country without hindrance or charge,	107	693
Treaty with the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanese and Pattawatamians Indians, at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake, the 4th July, 1805; by which they acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States; establish their boundary line; the Wyandots, Shawanese, Munsees, and Delawares, cede a tract of country belonging to the United States; the United States grant an annuity to the Wyandots, Munsees, Delawares, and those of the Shawanese and Senecas who reside with the Wyandots, of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars on the part of the Connecticut Land Company, secured to the President in trust; the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, confirm the sale of certain lands to the Connecticut Land Company; the said Indians to be permitted to hunt and fish on the lands ceded to the United States,	108	695
Treaty with the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanese and Pattawatamians Indians, at Fort Industry, on 4th July, 1805, held by Charles Jouett, commissioner of the United States, to enable H. Champion and J. Mills, agents of the Connecticut Reserve, to negotiate with and obtain the cession of certain lands from them for a certain stipulated sum of money,	108	696
Treaty with the Delaware, Pottawatamie, Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on 21st August, 1805, by which the Delawares relinquish to the Miamies their claim to a tract of land ceded to the United States by fourth article of treaty of 18th August, 1804, and release the United States from the guarantee in said article; the Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes cede a tract of land to the United States, and, with the Pattawatamies, receive certain annuities; the United States engage not to purchase any part of a certain tract of country from either of the last mentioned tribes, separately; the right of the Kickapoos to land on the Vermillion river not to be affected by this treaty; the right of the Delawares to sell certain land conveyed by treaty of 18th August, 1804, acknowledged,	108	696
Treaty with the Chickasaws, in the Chickasaw country, on 23d July, 1805, by which they cede a large tract of country to the United States, and receive a stipulated sum in payment therefor; to the nation, and special payments to two chief, with an annuity to the king of the nation of one hundred dollars; boundaries to be run and established, and the commissioner of the Chickasaws to receive two dollars per day; no settlement to be made on the land ceded by this treaty, for three years,	108	697
Treaty with the Cherokees, at Tellico, 25th October, 1805, by which they cede a tract of country to the United States, for a sum in hand, a further sum to be paid in ninety days from ratification of the treaty, and an annuity of three thousand dollars: the United States to have the right to remove the garrisons at Southwest Point and Tellico, to other sites in the Cherokee country, and to establish two additional roads through their country,	108	697
Treaty with the Cherokees at Tellico, 27th August, 1805, by which they cede to the United States a section of land at Southwest Point, the same being wanted for the seat of Government of Tennessee; agree to the establishment of a road through their country leading from Tellico to Tombigbee; and in consideration of said grant, the United States agree to pay them a certain sum of money,	108	698
Treaty with the Creeks at Washington city, on 14th November, 1805, by which they cede a tract of country between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, with certain reservations, on which the United States to have a right to establish a military post and trading house; the fisheries on the Oakmulgee to be free, and a horse path to be opened through their country to the Mobile, the Indians to provide ferries and houses of entertainment; the United States to pay the Creeks \$206,000 in eighteen annual instalments, and to allow them, for eight years, two blacksmiths and two strikers,	108	698
Treaty with the Cherokees at Washington city, January 7, 1806, by which they cede or relinquish a tract of country north of the Tennessee, with certain reservations, to individuals; they cede the Long Island in the Holston. The United States agree to pay them \$2,000, and \$8,000 in yearly instalments of \$2,000; to build a grist mill for them, and furnish a machine for cleaning cotton; also to grant an annuity to the chief Black Fox, of \$100, and to endeavor to settle their boundary line with the Chickasaws,	111	704

Treaties made with Indian Tribes.

	No.	Page.
Treaty with the Piankeshaws at Vincennes, December 30, 1805, by which they cede a large tract of country on the Wabash, with certain reservations; the United States take them under special care, patronage, and protection; they to abstain from war with other tribes; the United States pay them \$1,100, allow them an additional annuity of \$300, and reserve the right of dividing it amongst the individuals of this tribe; they allowed the privilege of hunting on said lands while belonging to the United States,	112	704
Treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pattawatamy Indians, at Detroit, November 7, 1807, to confirm and perpetuate friendship, by which they cede a large tract of country in Michigan, with certain reservations; the U. States to pay \$10,000 in hand, and an annuity of \$2,400 to be divided among them; the Indians to be allowed to commute the annuity for a certain sum in instalments; the United States to furnish them two blacksmiths for ten years; the Indians to hunt and fish while the land hereby ceded belongs to the United States; and they acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other Power, &c.,	116	746
Treaty with the Choctaws at Mount Dexter, in Pooshapukanuk, November 16, 1805, by which they cede a large tract of country on the Mississippi, with certain reservations; the United States agree to pay them \$50,500, to enable them to discharge their debts, and to pay for depredations by their tribe, and also to allow them a general annuity of \$3,000; the United States also engage to pay three chiefs each \$500, and an annuity of \$150; the roads before established confirmed, and Indian commissioners to be paid for assisting to run the boundary lines,	117	749
Treaty with the Cherokees at Hiwassee, December 2, 1807, by which they sell to the United States six miles square of land for the establishment of iron works for mutual benefit, for the sum of \$5,000, with the privilege of getting iron ore from other lands, &c.,	120	753
Treaty with the Sioux at the mouth of St. Peter's river, September 23, 1805, by which they voluntarily cede to the United States tracts of land for the establishment of military posts, retaining the privilege of passing, repassing, hunting, &c. on said lands, &c.—Articles of agreement, or,	121	754
Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pattawatamy, Wyandot, and Shawanee Indians, at Brownstown, Michigan, November 25, 1808, by which they grant land for a road, and one mile on each side of it for settlements, from the Rapids of Miami to Connecticut Reserve and another road, they retaining the right to hunt on said lands, and acknowledging themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other Power; the United States agree to protect them,	125	767
Treaty with the Delaware, Pattawatamy, Miami, and Eel River Indians, at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1808, by which they cede to the United States a tract of country, east of the Wabash river, &c.; the Miamies acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares to the country watered by the White river; the United States agree to advance a certain sum, and to pay each of these tribes a certain annuity; the privileges granted by the treaty at Greenville made applicable to this treaty; the consent of the Wea tribe necessary to complete title to a tract hereby ceded, for which they are to be compensated; the amount of thefts or depredations by abandoned individuals to be paid for out of the annuity of the tribe to which they belong; the United States relinquish the reserve at the old Ouiaaton towns, except a part for a military post; the Indians cede a tract on the northwest of the Wabash, to which the consent of the Kickapoos is required, they to be compensated,	126	761
Treaty with the Miami and Eel River Indians at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, by which they confirm cession made in preceding treaty; the United States to pay them a certain sum, and maintain an armorer for their service, and allow them annuities conditionally—to the Miamies \$200, and to the Wea and Eel River tribes \$100 each.—A separate article of,	126	761
Treaty with the Wea tribe at Vincennes, October 26, 1809, by which they confirm the preceding treaty and separate article, and are allowed an annuity of \$300, a certain sum in hand, and a further annuity of \$100, provided the Kickapoos also confirm in like manner,	126	762
Treaty with the Kickapoos at Vincennes, December 9, 1809, by which they confirm the cession made by the Delaware and other tribes, September 30, 1809, and are allowed \$800 in hand, and an annuity of \$400; and they make a further cession on the Wabash and Vermillion river, for which they received \$700, and an annuity of \$100,	127	762
Treaty with the Great and Little Osages at Fort Clark, November 10, 1808, in which the United States agree to build a fort, to be garrisoned by regular troops for their protection, and establish a trading house for their supplies, in exchange for peltries and furs; to furnish a blacksmith and tools, build them a mill, furnish them with ploughs, and build them strong block houses; the United States agree to pay to their own citizens the value of property stolen or destroyed by said Indians, provided they do not exceed \$5,000; and to pay to the Great Osages \$800 in hand, and an annuity of \$1,000; and to the Little Osages \$400, and an annuity of \$500. The Indians cede a large tract of country, and two leagues square, to include Fort Clark; the boundary lines to be run at the expense and convenience of the United States; the Indians to live and hunt on the lands; no private retaliation or revenge to take place; parties offending to be tried and punished; property taken to be restored reciprocally, or value deducted from the annuity; any whites among them to be delivered up on demand from the President of the United States; they acknowledge the protection of the United States, and disclaim the right to sell their lands to any foreign Power, or to any individual, without the authority of the United States; individuals trespassing to be delivered up to proper authority; arms, ammunition, &c. to be withheld by the Osages from Indians not in amity with the United States. The foregoing confirmed by a band of Osages residing on the Arkansas, at St. Louis, August 31, 1809,	128	763
Treaty with the <i>Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Miamies</i> , at Greenville, on 22d July, 1814, by which peace is made with the <i>Miamies</i> , or the <i>Miami, Eel River</i> , and <i>Wea tribes</i> ; also, with bands of the <i>Pattawatamies</i> , parts of the <i>Ottawas, Shawanese</i> , and <i>Kickapoos</i> ; and the said tribes and bands engage to aid the United States in the war against Great Britain and the hostile Indians. The United States to confirm the boundaries with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamies, as they existed previous to the war, should the said tribes remain faithful to conditions of this treaty,	139	826
Treaty, or articles of agreement and capitulation, made at Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, by Major General Andrew Jackson, with the <i>Creeks</i> Indians, by which said Indians acknowledge their having violated good faith and treaties with the United States; the United States demand, and they cede, a tract of country as an equivalent for the expenses of the war, reserving one mile square for each friendly chief or warrior within said tract; the United States guaranty the remainder of their territory; the Creeks to hold no intercourse with the British or Spanish, nor permit any agent or trader among them, without license from the United States; the United States demand the right to establish military posts and trading houses, and to navigate the waters of their territory; prisoners, property, &c. to be restored by each party; the United States demand the surrender of all instigators of the war; the Creeks being reduced to extreme want, the United States, through motives of humanity, to furnish them necessaries of life for a time, &c.; perpetual peace established between the United States and the Creeks, and between the Creeks, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws,	139	826
<i>Supplemental paper</i> concerning the limits or boundaries of the land ceded by said treaty, and by which a donation of land was made by the Creeks to Major General Andrew Jackson, Colonel B. Hawkins, and others,	139	837

Tribes of Indians.—For treaties or proceedings with, or accounts of any particular tribe, see that tribe, under its appropriate letter.

Alabamas,	Comanches,	Massasoigas, or Messesagoes,	Piankeshaws,
Algonquins,	Concees,	Maumees,	Poncárs,
Aliatons,	Conchaectas,	Mayes,	Pottawattamies, or Pattawattamies,
Alwahaways, (or Gens des Souliers,)	Connoys,	Messesagoes, or Massasoigas,	Puants,
Ayouwais,	Creeks,	Miamies,	Ricarás,
Assinniboins,	Crow Indians,	Minetares, or Gros Ventres,	Sacs,
Adaizes,	Delawares,	Mingoes,	Saint Regis Indians,
Aliches, (or Eyeishis,)	Dotames,	Mitchigamias, or Kaskaskias,	Sauckeyes,
Accokesaws,	Eel River Indians, or	Mohawks,	Saukees,
Apalachies,	Eel River Miamies,	Mohicans,	Sauteaux,
Attakapas,	Eutchees,	Moravians,	Sciotas,
Arkansas,	Eyeishes,	Muh-he-con-nuck, or Stock-bridge Indians,	Seminoles, or part of Creeks,
Avoyelles,	Fall Indians,	Munsees,	Senecas,
Apaches,	Five Nations, or Iroquois,	Musquitoes,	Seven Castles of Canada, or
Blue Mudds, and Long Hairs,	Flat Heads,	Nabedaches,	Seven Nations of Canada,
Bcdies,	Four Nations,	Nandakoes,	Shawanese, or Chaouanous,
Bolucas,	Foxes,	Nantifikokies,	Sioux,
Blackfeet,	Gora Nation,	Natchitoches,	Six Nations,
Caddoques, or Caddadoquis,	Gros Ventres, or Minetares,	Nemonsins,	Stetans,
Cahokia, or Kaskaskia,	Hietans,	Nipsangs,	Stockbridge, or Muh-he-con-nuck Indians,
Canada.—The "Seven Castles of,	Humas,	Oneidas,	Tachies, or Inies,
Cances,	Hurons,	Onondagas,	Tamorias, or Kaskaskias,
Carankouas,	Illinois Indians, viz. Eel River, and others,	Opelousas,	Tankaways, or Tanks,
Castahanas,	Inies, or Tachies,	Osages, (Great and Little,)	Tawakenoes, or Three Canes,
Catakas,	Ioways, or Ouias,	Ottawas, or Outawais, or Tawas,	Tawas, or Ottawas,
Catanahaws,	Iroquois, or Five Nations,	Otoes,	Tenisaws,
Caynawagas, or Cognawagas, or Kaughnawaugas,	Kanenavishes,	Ouias, or Ioways,	Towichies, or Panis,
Cayugas,	Kaskaskias, or Mitchigamias,	Ouiatanous, or Weas,	Tunicas,
Chactoes,	Kaughnawaugas, or Caughtnawagas,	Pacanas,	Tuscaroras,
Chaouanous, or Shawanese,	Keys, or Keychies,	Pances, or Panias, (proper Republican Loups, or Wolves Pique,)	Twitchtweces,
Cherokees,	Kiawas,	Panis, or Towiachies,	Twithuays,
Chichashas,	Kickapoos,	Pascagoulas,	Wabash Indians,
Chickasaws,	Knistenaus, or Christenous,	Pattawattamies, or Pottawattamies,	Wahas,
Chippewas,	Lackaways,	Long Hair Nations,	Weas, or Ouiatanous,
Choctaws,	Mahas,	Mandans,	Wetepahatoes,
Christenous, Knistenaus,	Mamitoos,	Peorians,	Wolves, or Panias Loups,
Chyennes,		Pianguichias, or	Wyandots,
Coghawagas, or Caynawagas,			Yattassees.

	No.	Pages.
Tribute to Indians, in 1786.—Accountability for presents or,	2	14
Troops. (See <i>Army</i> .)		
Truce. (See <i>Flag of Truce</i> .)		
Truce between the hostile Indians Northwest of the Ohio and the United States, pending negotiations for peace, in 1793,	40	348
Trueman, to effect a peace with the hostile Indians, in 1792.—Instructions to Captain Alexander,	29	229, 234
Trueman sent to treat with the Indians, in 1792.—Relative to treacherous murder of Major,	29	237
Tshubhicking, or Post Vincennes, in 1792.—Information that a treaty had been made with the Wabash and Illinois Indians at,	31	319
Tuchaubatches, in 1793.—Talk of Mad Dog, Creek chief, of the,	41	383
Tucker, relative to the movements of the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Information given by Charles,	45	474
Tunicas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	725
Turkey, or Little Turkey, chief of the Cherokees, in 1792.—From, and concerning the,	29	263, '65, '76
Turkey, chief of the Cherokees, showing change of opinion concerning boundary line with United States, in 1792.—Speech of Little,	34	327
Turkey, and other Cherokee chiefs, to Governor Blount, relative to hostilities of the Creeks; their accepting the war hatchet from the Northern Indians; their passing through his town in large bodies to the frontiers, &c. in 1793.—From the Little,	41	449, '51, '57
Turkey, relative to good talks received from the Chickasaws and Choctaws, the conference of the Cherokees with the deputation from the Northern Indians, and with the Creeks concerning same, in 1793.—Speech of the Little,	41	461
Turkey, and other Cherokee chiefs, had gone to a treaty with the Spaniards, at the Walnut Hills, in 1793.—Information that Little,	45	475
Tuscaroras, for Revolutionary services.—Report of Secretary of War, in 1791, on compensating certain chiefs of the,	18	123
Tuscaroras. (See <i>Six Nations</i> .)		
Tuscaroras, as one of the "Four Nations," party to a deed for land to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,	25	211
Tuscaroras, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for land, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed from the,	52	513
Tuscarora, and other Indians, for services to United States in Revolutionary war.—Treaty in 1794, making compensation to the,	58	546
Tuscarora Indians to certain lands in that State.—Treaty held by Wm. R. Davie, United States' commissioner, in 1802, to enable North Carolina to extinguish the claim of the,	103	685
Tuskonahopoia, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech from,	96	661
Twiggs, into the Creek country, and its failure, in 1793.—Expedition of seven hundred and fifty volunteers from Georgia, commanded by General,	41	369, 394
Twiggs directed by Governor to remove the lawless settlers on the Indian lands in Georgia, in 1794.—Gen.	52	497
Twitchtweces, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Twithuays, in council, in 1793.—Speech by the "Farmer's Brother," in behalf of the,	49	477

U.

Uchees, and to take the head men of that town to camp, &c. in 1793.—Orders for a detachment of Georgia militia, to proceed to the Creek village,	41	370
Unacata, a Cherokee chief, wounded at Buchanan's station, in 1792.—Treacherous conduct of,	34	331
Unacata, in guarding him in his mission to the towns of the hostile Cherokees, in 1793.—Statement of John McKee, of the fidelity of,	41	446
Underwood, interpreter between the Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Mr.,	41	446
Upton, who were at the murders and robbery at Trader's hill, in 1793.—The Indians promise to deliver up Galphin and,	41	384
Usechees and Chehaws towns of the Creeks, in 1794.—Hostilities of the,	50	483

V.

	No.	Pages.
Van Allen, Lieutenant of United States' artillery, at Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1793.—P. L.,	41	410
Vann, to restore peace and order among the Cherokees, in 1793.—Message from Governor Blount, to James,	41	440
Van Rensselaer, of dragoons, wounded in battle, 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Captain Solomon,	52	491
Varick, agent of New York, at treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796.—Richard,	72	616
Venango, destroyed in consequence of the murder of several Senecas, in 1791.—Post of,	23	174
Vice President and Heads of Departments, empowered by the President to decide on Indian affairs, and instructions from them, in 1791.—The,	23	165
Vincennes, in Northwestern territory, in 1792.—Information that a treaty had been made at Tshubhicking, or Post,	31	319
Vincennes, in 1803.—Treaty, &c. relative to marking lines of the tract of land on the Wabash river, including,	101, 104	683, 688
Virginia and the Cherokees, in 1789.—Relative to affairs between,	2	19
Virginia, in 1789.—Murders and depredations by Northwestern Indians, on frontiers of,	14	84
Virginia, to President of United States, for protection to frontiers, in 1789.—Address of Legislature of,	14	85
Virginia, to oppose Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—Requisition for militia from,	14	95
Virginia, relative to expedition against Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—From Secretary of War to Governor of,	14	99
Virginia, in 1790.—Authority for scouts or militia, for protection of frontiers of,	14	101
Virginia.—On employment of scouts, for protection of frontiers of,	16	107
Virginia, relative to defence of the frontiers, in 1791.—Proceedings of,	16	109
Virginia, to supply militia to support army under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Letter Secretary of War to Governor of,	23	182
Virginia, in 1792, by the Secretary of War, and Governor.—Arrangements for pay, subsistence by the United States, and for calling out militia, for protection of frontiers of,	27	220
Virginia, relative to defence of frontiers, hostilities of, and affairs with Indians, &c. in 1792.—Secretary of War, to Governor of,	29	255, 256, 261
Virginia, forbidding hostilities against the Indians, during negotiations with them by United States' commissioners, in 1793.—Proclamation of Governor of,	40	350
Virginia, was formerly the hunting grounds of the Cherokees.—Statement that a part of the District of Washington in,	41	431
Virginia, in 1776, had destroyed Cherokee towns, and that a tract of country then occupied was obtained by treaty at the Long Island of Holston, by right of conquest.—Statement that Colonel Christian, with an army from,	41	431
Virginia, at a treaty held by Donelson and Martin, in 1782.—Statement that the Chickasaws had ceded the Cumberland lands to,	41	432
"Virginians," by the Creeks.—That the Americans are generally termed,	41	378, 439, 442
Viviatte, and others, for lands on the Oubache river, in 1775, disclaimed by the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1793.—Deed from chiefs of Piankuchia (or Piankeshaw) Indians, to Louis,	39	336
Volunteers or levies. (See militia.)		

W.

Wabash confederates and others, in 1786.—Speech of the,	1	8
Wabash Indians and the people of Kentucky, in 1789.—Hostilities between,	2	13
Wabash Indians, in 1789.—General statement relative to affairs with,	2	12
Wabash Indians, in 1789.—Reciprocal hostilities between frontier settlers and,	5, 9, 23	57, 60, 197
Wabash Indians, and measures for their punishment, in 1789.—Hostilities of,	14	83
Wabash Indians, to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message and speeches to the Miami and,	14, 23	93, 146
Wabash Indians, in 1790.—Instructions from President relative to war with,	14	96
Wabash Indians, in 1791.—On subject of a renewed expedition against,	16	112
Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Information of renewed hostility of,	17	121
Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Instructions for, measures to effect, and result of two expeditions against the,	20	129
Wabash Indians, after burning their towns.—Talks from General Scott and Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson, to,	20	132
Wabash, and other Indians, in 1791.—Defeat of army under General St. Clair, by,	22	136
Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Negotiations with the Miami and,	23	148
Wabash, and other Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Measures for peace with the,	29	225
Wabash Indians, in 1792.—Information that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the,	31	319
Wabash, and other Northwestern Indians, in 1792, to the Six Nations, relative to peace with the United States.—Speech from the,	33	323
Wabash, and other Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Message from Cornplanter to General Wayne, concerning the disposition of hostile,	38	33
Wabash and Illinois Indians, made in 1792.—Treaty of peace with,	39	338
Wabash, and other Northwestern Indians, to induce the southern Indians to join them in war with the United States, in 1793.—Nine Shawanese sent as ambassadors by the,	41	438
Wabash, and other Northwestern Indians, in war against the United States in 1793.—Statement that parties of the Creeks and Cherokees had gone to join the,	41	444, 446
Wabash Indians.—From President to the Senate, in 1794, stating the cause which had prevented any explanation of the 4th article of the treaty of Post Vincennes, in 1782, with the,	43	470
Wabash, and other Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Peace concluded by General Wayne with the,	67	562
Wadsworth, commissioner to treat with the Caughnawaga Indians, or Seven Nations of Canada, to enable New York to extinguish their title to lands in that State.—From President to the Senate, in 1796, nominating Jeremiah,	70	585
Wadsworth, during the recess of the Senate, as commissioner, who had attended a treaty to enable the Seneca Indians to sell lands in New York to Robert Morris.—Message from President to the Senate in 1797, that he had appointed Jeremiah,	77	626
Walker, of the murder of two friendly Creeks, by Captain Adams and his party, in 1793.—Evidence of Bartlett,	45	472
Wallace, of Pennsylvania, killed by the Six Nations of Indians, in 1794.—A Mr.	52	511
Walnut Hills, in 1793.—Relative to proposed treaty between the Spaniards and the Southern Indians at the,	45	466, 476
Walton, to the grand jury of Richmond county, Georgia, to bring to justice the lawless settlers and intruders on Indians' lands, in 1794.—Relative to spirited charge of Judge,	52	497
Walton, as commissioner, to treat with the Cherokee Indians, in 1796.—Instructions to George,	85	639
Wampum, (beads, &c.) token of friendship. (See Negotiations, Treaties, &c.)	24	205
Wampum, to be used by commissioners of treaty with Northwestern Indians, in 1793.—Difficulty in procuring white,	40	344
War meditated by other Indians. (See Treaties.)—The United States to be informed by Indians of,	1	7, 11
War. (See Hostilities.)		
War with the Indians, 1791.—Causes and probable extent of, necessity for, and injustice of,	23	198
War against the United States, and causes thereof, in 1792.—Information from Governor Blount, that the Lower Cherokees had declared,	29, 34	261, 275, 276, 325
War with other Powers.—On relative power of the State and General Governments in commencing a,	29	316
War with the Indians Northwest of the Ohio, in 1793.—Failure of the commissioners of the United States to negotiate a peace, and to put an end to the,	40	357

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxxix

	No.	Pages.
War carried on by Georgia against the Indians, "in opposition to the constitution and the expressed orders of the General Government, in 1793, the period being critical regarding policy towards foreign Powers," &c.	41	362
War held by the Governor and general officers of the militia of Georgia, relative to an expedition against the hostile Creek towns, in 1793.—A council of,	41	370
War between the Creeks and Chickasaws, and Choctaws, in 1793.—Existence and cause of a,	41	378, 441
War between the United States and the Creeks, in 1793.—From J. Seagrove, on the probability of a,	41	388
War with the whites, and call on the Creeks to join them, in 1793.—The Cherokees send the "Bloody club," as an emblem of,	41	410
War against the Chickasaws, in 1793.—Two thousand Creeks gone out to prosecute,	41	421
War with those Indians, supported by the Spaniards and other Southern tribes, that the militia of South Carolina and Georgia could not subdue them, &c.—From T. Barnard, deputy agent, among the Creeks, in 1793, on the dangers of a general,	41	423
War on the invading Creeks, and protecting the frontiers of that territory, in 1793.—Orders from Governor Blount to officers of the militia of the Southwestern territory, for making,	41	451, 453
War between the Creeks and Chickasaws, by telling them he would not give them arms and ammunition, and that it was the policy of the United States to keep the Indians at war with each other, in order to get their lands, &c. in 1793.—Relative to the influence and address of Panton, a refugee tory, in arresting the,	41	454
War against the United States by the Cherokees; their sending a deputation with a bow, bloody arrows, hatchet, scalping knife, and pipe, as emblems of war to the Chickasaws, to induce them to join in a general war against the United States.—From General Robertson, with evidence of strong indications of,	41	465
War against the United States, to break up the settlement at Mero district, in 1793.—Information from General Robertson that the Creeks and Cherokees had determined on,	41	467
War, by invading the Southwestern territory with about one thousand Indians, committing murders, horrid treatment of females and children, &c. in 1793.—The Cherokees commence,	41	468
War, by pursuit of said army by General Sevier, with about four hundred men—his coming up with a strong party at a fording place of Hightower river, and beating off the Indians "four to one," in 1793.—Continuation of,	42	469
War with all the Southern nations of Indians, in 1793.—Statement, by J. Seagrove, of causes leading inevitably to a general and desolating,	42	468
War against the hostile towns of the Indians, near the Southwestern frontiers, and to prevent hostilities between the lawless people of those frontiers and the Indians, in 1794.—Report of committee of the House of Representatives, on subject of authorizing the President to carry on,	46	475
War, which, notwithstanding the endeavors to avert it, may be forced upon the United States by Great Britain.—Confidential message from the President to Congress, in 1794, suggesting the propriety of making preparations for,	49	477
War against them, or act as circumstances might require.—From Secretary of War, in 1794, stating that the most liberal offers ever made to the Indians of North America, had been made to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio; and, these having failed, the army of the United States would be left free to prosecute the,	49	478
War with the Creeks was more probable than at any antecedent period.—Message from the President to Congress, in 1794, stating that a,	50	482
War with the French, who had taken a great many of their ships, &c.—The Governor of Georgia informed the Creeks, in 1794, in reply to their inquiries, that the United States were not at war with the British and Spaniards, but that those nations were at,	52	496
War against the United States, in 1794.—Arguments and intrigues by the British and Six Nations of Indians, to induce the hostile Northwestern Indians to continue the,	54	529
War against Great Britain, in 1814.—The United States encourage certain Northwestern tribes to take part in the,	139	827
War dance, or scalp dance, by the Cherokees, in 1792.—An account of a,	29	264
War dances held by the Cherokees, with scalps taken from murdered citizens of the United States, in 1793,	41	438
War hatchet to the Cherokees and Creeks, and that parties of them had accepted it and gone to join in war against the United States, in 1793.—Information that the Northwestern Indians sent nine Shawanese and a white man with a,	41	439, 444, 446, 457
<i>Secretary of War.</i>		
War, concerning treaties made prior to 1789, &c.—From Secretary of,	1	7
War, on relations with all tribes in United States, &c. in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	12
War, on affairs with Northwestern Indians, in 1789.—General report of Secretary of,	2	12
War, on affairs with Southern Indians, particularly the Creeks, in 1789.—General report of Secretary of,	2	15
War, on force, means, &c. necessary for protection of frontier of Georgia, in 1788.—From Secretary of,	2	25
War, recommending that three commissioners be appointed, conformably to the constitution, to settle affairs with Southern Indians, in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	33
War, relative to treaty of Hopewell, in 1785, and to strength of, and affairs with, Cherokees, in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	38
War, relative to strength of, and affairs with, Chickasaws, in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	48
War, relative to strength of, and affairs with, Choctaws, in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	48
War, relative to hostilities between Georgia and the Creeks, in 1789; their causes, and means of remedy.—From Secretary of,	2	52
War, on the course of, and policy on, Indian affairs, in 1789.—From Secretary of,	2	52
War, in 1789, on intervention of the power of the United States to enforce observance by frontier settlers of treaties with the Indians.—From Secretary of,	2	53
War, with general statement of Indian affairs, and Southwestern frontiers, and particularly affairs with the Creeks, in 1790.—From Secretary of,	9	59
War, in 1790, on depredations by Indians northwest of the Ohio, and expedition for their punishment.—From Secretary of,	14	84
War to Governor St. Clair and Gen. Harmar, in 1790, relative to expedition against Northwestern Indians.—From Secretary of,	14	97
War to Governor of Virginia, in 1790, on expedition against Northwestern Indians.—From Secretary of,	14	99
War to Elliot and Williams, contractors for supplying army under General Harmar, in 1790.—From Secretary of,	14	99
War, relative to battle between army under General Harmar and the Northwestern Indians, in 1790.—From Secretary of,	15	104
War, relative to situation of frontiers, in 1791, and measures for their protection.—From Secretary of,	16	107, 112
War, relative to affairs with, and policy regarding, the several tribes of Indians, in 1791.—General statement of Secretary of,	16	112
War, relative to carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks of 1790.—Instructions and communications from Secretary of,	19	125
War to Gen. Scott, for expedition from Kentucky against Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Instructions from Secretary of,	20	129
War, relative to march and defeat of army under his command, in 1791.—General St. Clair to Secretary of,	22	136
War, on negotiations with, overtures to, and expeditions against, Northwestern Indians, up to 1791.—General statement of Secretary of,	23	139 to 197

	<i>Secretary of War.</i>	No.	Pages.
War to Senecas, on instruction in agriculture, interpreter, satisfaction for murders, &c. in 1791.—Speeches from Secretary of,		23	145
War to Colonel Thomas Proctor, to obtain mediation of friendly Indians, and to treat with Miami and Wabash Indians, in 1791.—Instructions from Secretary of,		23	145
War to Miami and Wabash Indians, to incline them to peace, in 1791.—From Secretary of,		23	146
War to Senecas, as mediators between United States and hostile tribes, in 1791.—From Secretary of,		22	147
War to Colonel T. Pickering, to induce the Six Nations to join United States against hostile tribes, in 1791.—Instructions from Secretary of,		23	165
War to General A. St. Clair, for treaty with, or expedition against, Northwestern hostile Indians, in 1791.—Instructions by Secretary of,		23	171, 183
War to General St. Clair, for paying and disbanding part of army under his command, in 1791.—Instructions from Secretary of,		23	183
War to Quartermaster for army under General St. Clair, in 1791.—Instructions from Secretary of,		23	184
War, in 1791, showing the policy of Government on Indian affairs, solicitude for peace, necessity and justice of war, and measures for its energetic prosecution.—General statement of Secretary of,		23	197
War with the Cherokees, in 1792, concerning treaty of Holston, &c.—Conference of Secretary of,		24	203
War, on measures for the defence of the frontiers of Pennsylvania after St. Clair's defeat, in 1791.—From Secretary of,		26	216
War, on measures for the defence of the frontiers of Virginia, after St. Clair's defeat, in 1791.—From the Secretary of,		27	220
War, on measures of peace with Northern tribes; of conciliation with Southern tribes; on causes of their hostility; troops in service of United States, &c. in 1792.—General statement from Secretary of,		29	225
War to the hostile Northwestern Indians, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech of the Secretary of,		29	230
War, on policy towards, measures for settling affairs with, and for conciliating and engaging military services of, the Southern Indians, in 1792.—Message, statements, instructions, &c. of Secretary of,		29	245, 248, 249, 253
War to General Pickens, to command Southern Indians against hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio, in 1792.—Appointment and instructions from Secretary of,		29	251
War to Governor of Georgia, on relations between that State and the General Government, under the constitution, concerning affairs with Creek Indians, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		29	258
War to Governor of Virginia, relative to defence of frontiers, affairs with Indians, &c. in 1792.—From Secretary of,		29	255, 266
War expresses his suspicions of the character and intentions of Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, &c. &c. in 1792.—Secretary of,		29	257, 259
War to the Senate, with information that a treaty of peace had been concluded by Gen. Putnam with the Wabash and Illinois Indians, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		31	319
War to the Senate, relative to affairs with the Creeks, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		32	320
War, with documents relative to proceedings with hostile Northwestern Indians; interference of the British agents, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		33	322
War, for contingencies of the army and Indian Department, in 1793.—Explanatory statement of an estimate by the Secretary of,		34	332
War to the Senate, with letter from Governor of Georgia, on means taken to bring to justice frontier people of that State, who murdered friendly Cherokee Indians, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		35	333
War to the Senate, relative to battle between militia under Major Adair and hostile Northwestern Indians, and friendly conference with the Creeks, in 1792.—From the Secretary of,		36	335
War to the Senate, with letter from Governor of Georgia, relative to murders by the Cherokee Indians, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		36	336
War to the Senate, with message from Cornplanter and New Arrow to General Wayne, concerning disposition of the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, in 1792.—From Secretary of,		38	337
War to the Senate, with instructions to, and proceedings of, Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, commissioners to make peace with hostile Northwestern Indians; intelligence from General Wayne, &c. in 1793.—From Secretary of,		40	340
War to the Senate, concerning hostilities between the people of Georgia and the Creeks, and between the people of the Southwestern territory and Cherokees, in 1793; also of the unconstitutional doctrine advanced by the Governor of Georgia, relative to treaties, peace, &c.; and in continuing the war in opposition to measures and orders of the General Government, founded upon considerations of policy at that critical period, relative to foreign Powers.—From Secretary of,		41	361
War to Governor Blount, concerning the power of the President, in relation to authorizing offensive operations against the hostile Cherokees, in the recess of Congress, and to defensive measures for protection of Southwestern frontiers, in 1793.—From Secretary of,		41	429
War to the Senate, with documents relating to embarrassments thrown in the way of settling affairs with the Creeks, by the continued hostilities of the people of Georgia, and their ineffectual campaigns against them; and a report from Governor Blount of the campaign of General Sevier into the Cherokee country, his battles with the Creeks and Cherokees, &c. in 1793.—From Secretary of,		42	468
War, in 1794, stating the causes that prevented any explanation of the fourth article of the treaty of Post Vincennes, in relation to pre-emption right of the United States in Indian lands.—From the Secretary of,		43	470
War to the Senate, in 1794, with letter from J. Seagrove, agent of Indian Affairs in Southern department of United States, stating that peace and reconciliation with the Creeks had been effected by him in November, 1793.—From Secretary of,		44	471
War to House of Representatives, with statement showing the amount expended in making treaty with the Creeks at New York, in 1790, and in presents to the Creeks and Cherokees, to 1794.—From Secretary of,		47	476
War to the Six Nations, in 1794, thanking them for their endeavors to make peace between United States and hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio; stating that the most liberal offers ever made to Indians in North America had been made to them; these being rejected, the United States are relieved from any imputation of want of humanity, &c.; and that the army of the United States would be left free to act as circumstances may require; a treaty still offered to them.—From the Secretary of,		49	478
War to Congress, in 1794, with documents showing that the exertions of the United States' officers in Georgia, and the desire of the Creeks to restore peace, were frustrated by the violence of the frontier militia and people of that State, who set the authority of that State and the General Government at defiance.—From Secretary of,		51	485
War to the Governor of Georgia, in 1794, with instructions from the President, for the removal, by military force, of intruders upon the Indians' lands, who have constructed forts, &c. with a design to erect an independent Government within that State.—From the Secretary of,		52	501
War to the Governor of Georgia, in 1794, directing him to remove a post established by Georgia on Indian territory, and to put an end, immediately, to the illegal settlement and anti-republican Government attempted to be erected by General Clarke and his associates, on said territory; and stating the relative and reciprocal duties of the General and State Governments to protect the citizen from, and of the citizen to abstain from giving cause of aggression to, the Indians.—From Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and acting Secretary of,		52	502
War to the Governor of Pennsylvania, expressive of the wishes of the President of the United States, founded upon the critical situation of the country, and motives of general State policy, that he would suspend the execution of the act of the Legislature for the settlement of Presque Isle, on account of the probability of its causing a rupture with the Six Nations of Indians; and discussing the relative powers and duties of the General and State Governments in raising troops, &c.—From the Secretary of,		52	518

Secretary of War.

	No.	Pages
War to Congress, with letters from General Wayne on the subject of discharging the mounted volunteers from Kentucky, the expiration of the terms of the regulars, the death of the contractor and scarcity of supplies, and condition of the army under his command, in October and November, 1794; information of the intrigues of the British officers and agents to prevent the Indians from making peace with the United States; and comparative estimates of the expenses of two thousand mounted volunteers, and two thousand regular troops.—From Secretary of,	54	525
War to Congress, with documents from Governor Blount, showing the continued hostility of the Creeks and Cherokees in the Southwestern territory, and the causes for the campaign of Major Ore against, and destruction of, two of the Lower towns of the Cherokees, in 1794.—From the Secretary of,	55	529
War, accompanying a message from the President to Congress, in 1794, taking a retrospective view of the measures pursued by the Government towards the Indians since the adoption of the constitution; stating the causes of war with them; that the modes of white population are destructive to the Indians; and recommending establishment of military posts and trading houses, with the appointment of agents; the punishment of intruders upon their lands; and such measures as he deemed necessary for the benefit of the Indians, and tranquillity of the frontiers.—From the Secretary of,	57	543
War, in 1795, relative to the justice of compensating the owners of negroes taken by the Creeks, from the conclusion of the Revolutionary war to 1790.—From the Secretary of,	59	546
War, to House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution requiring a statement of the troops necessary to maintain military posts for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, in 1795.—From Timothy Pickering, Secretary of,	60	547
War to the Senate, in 1795, with letter from Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, concerning the intrigues at proceedings in council between the British officers and agents and the hostile Indians, northwest of the Ohio; and the means used by the British to induce the Indians to deceive the United States, and to prevent them from making peace.—Confidential letter from the Secretary of,	61	547
War to Congress, in 1795, with documents relating to affairs between Georgia and the Creeks, concerning lands, and the prospects of peace between the United States and the hostile tribes northwest of Ohio.—From the Secretary of,	65	559
War to the Senate, in 1795, on measures concerning trade with the several Indian tribes in the United States.—From Secretary of,	68	583
War to the House of Representatives, in 1796, relating to the claim of Hugh Lawson White for compensation for services in the militia of the Southwestern territory, under General Sevier, in 1793.—Report from James McHenry, Secretary of,	71	586
War to the House of Representatives, in 1798, with documents concerning the running of the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and difficulties attending the same.—Report from the Secretary of,	79	628
War, on the petition of Stephen Cantrill, for pay for services in the militia of Southwestern territory, under Major Ore, in 1794.—Adverse report from the Secretary of,	81	632
War, in 1794, deprecating the continued hostilities on the frontiers, and stating the humane disposition of the Executive towards the Indian tribes.—From the Secretary of,	81	634
War to Governor Blount, in 1794, relative to measures for invading and chastising the Creek Indians; establishment of military posts for protection of the frontiers; punishment for murders and depredations by the Indians or white people, &c.—From Secretary of,	81	635
War to Senate, in 1799, with instructions to commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians, and talk from the President of United States to them, in 1798.—Report from the Secretary of,	86	638
War to chairman of Committee of Ways and Means of House of Representatives, in 1800, relative to estimates for the Indian Department; presents; expenses of visiting the seat of Government; provisions issued at military posts, at distribution of annuities, goods, &c.—From the Secretary of,	89	645
War to the commissioners for treating with the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, in 1801, to obtain cession of land, fix boundaries, obtain permission to make roads, and assure them of the friendship and protection of the United States.—Instructions from Henry Dearborn, Secretary of,	92	649, 651
War to the President, in 1801, relating to establishment of trading houses with the Indians, the amount of capital appropriated, and sums invested in trade, and the influence of said trade in favor of the Indians.—Statement from the Secretary of,	93	654
War to the President, in 1802, that New York desired a commissioner to be appointed to enable that State to obtain cession of land from the Oneida Indians, and stating that the Six Nations desired to dispose of land in that State.—From Secretary of,	97	663
War to General Wilkinson, in 1802, relative to negotiations with the Creeks and Choctaws, and establishing trading houses; to ascertaining the feelings of the Spanish Government at New Orleans on subject of navigation of the Mobile river, and concerning disposition or station of sundry officers of the army.—From the Secretary of,	100	682
War to sundry commissioners, in 1802, 1803, and 1804, for treating with the Creeks to obtain cession of lands in the forks of the Oconee and Ockmulgee rivers, in Georgia.—Instructions from the Secretary of,	106	692, 693
War to General Wm. H. Harrison, in 1804, with instructions for making treaties to obtain cessions of land, &c. from the Piankeshaws, and other tribes northwest of the Ohio.—From the Secretary of,	107	695
War, as commissioner with the Creeks, in 1805.—Treaty concluded by H. Dearborn, Secretary of,	108	698
War to honorable A. Baldwin, Senator of United States, &c. communicated to the Senate in 1805, with copies of instructions from that department to commissioners for treating with the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and the several tribes of Northern Indians.—From the Secretary of,	109	699
War to honorable A. Baldwin, Senator of United States, and communicated to the Senate in 1806, with communications, instructions, &c. concerning treaty held with the Wyandots, and others, to enable the United States and the Connecticut land companies to obtain the cession of certain lands from them, in 1804, and 1805.—From Secretary of,	110	702
War to General Wm. H. Harrison, in 1805, for treating with the Piankeshaws.—Instructions from the Secretary of,	112	705
War to Hon. John Boyle, chairman committee of House of Representatives, in 1807, on the petition of the Delaware Indians to be reinstated in the possession of land erroneously conveyed by treaty to United States.—From Secretary of,	114	744
War to Wm. Hull, Governor of Michigan, in 1807, with instructions for making a treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Patawatamy Indians, in 1807.—From Secretary of,	116	748
War to General James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore, commissioners, with instructions for treating with the Choctaws, in 1805.—From Secretary of,	117	750
War to John Forbes, in 1806, relative to his claims against the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.—From Secretary of,	117	751
War to Wm. H. Harrison, Governor of Indiana territory, &c. with instructions for making treaties with certain Indian tribes, to obtain lands, &c. in 1809.—From Secretary of,	126	761
War, to the President, relative to the authority of Peter Chouteau for making a treaty with the Great and Little Osages, and transmitting a letter from General Clark, and instructions from Meriwether Lewis, Governor of territory of Louisiana, to the said Chouteau; and stating that it did not appear what moneys had been paid on account of said treaty.—From W. Eustis, Secretary of,	129	764
War, in 1812, with statement of the capital employed in the Indian trade, from 1st January, 1808, to 30th September, 1811; amount of annual purchases, sales, and articles received in payment; also, the number, names, and salaries of agents employed, and the state of the trade at each trading house.—From the Secretary of,	133	782
War, to chairman of a committee of House of Representatives, in 1811, transmitting evidence of the hostile intentions and acts of sundry tribes of the Northwestern Indians, and of the influence of the British officers and traders in exciting such hostility.—From the Secretary of,	135	797

Secretary of War.

	No.	Pages.
War, with documents, respecting the hostile and friendly movements and intentions of the Indians towards the United States, in 1812.—From William Eustis, Secretary of,	136	804
War, in 1812, in compliance with resolution of Senate, showing the murders and depredations committed by the Indians in the State of Tennessee and its vicinity, in 1812.—From the Secretary of War,	137	811
War, with statements referring to all treaties held with the Indians, since 4th March, 1789, relative to the purchase of lands; the amount of purchases and annuities, and amount expended for carrying such treaties into effect; and an index to the laws relating to treaties, trade, and intercourse with said Indians.—From the Secretary of,	138	814
War, to sundry commissioners for framing articles of capitulation and making treaties with the Northwestern Indians, the Creeks, &c.—Instructions, in 1814, from John Armstrong, Secretary of,	139	827, 836
War, stating the complaints of the friendly Creeks, that they had not received their annuities for 1812, 1813, and 1814, and their destitute situation; and that Major McIntosh had marched with several hundred of them, to join the army under General Jackson.—From B. Hawkins to James Monroe, acting Secretary of,	139	861
Ward, public interpreter, in 1813.—Authentication of a speech by John,	139	849
Warriors in 1789.—Estimate number of Indian,	2, 9	13, 60, 61, 78
Warriors in 1791.—Estimated number of Northwestern and Southern Indian,	23	198
Warriors of Northwestern Indians had collected in 1792.—Information that three thousand six hundred,	29	245
Washas, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,	113	725
Washington. (See <i>President United States</i> .)—From George,		
Washington, and others, commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and the Cherokees, in 1798.—Message from President nominating Bushrod,	80	631
Washita, in 1804.—Mr. Dunbar's historical and topographical account of a branch of the Red river called the,	113	706, 731
Waters, of an intended invasion by the Creeks and Cherokees of the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Information from Doctor R. J.	55	530
Watkins, by the Creek Indians, in Southwestern territory, in 1794, "who had nine balls in him, and a tomahawk sticking in his skull."—Murder of Evan,	55	539
Watson, agent of New York, at treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1796.—James,	72	616
Watts, as chief of the Cherokees, in 1792.—Relative to John,	29	263
Watts, his disaffection to United States, &c. in 1792.—Hostile Creeks and Cherokees commanded by John,	29, 34	276, 779, 788 291, 327
Watts, at Buchanan's station, in 1792.—Repulse of the combined Indian force, under John,	29, 34	294, 331
Watts, his standing as a chief of the Cherokees, &c. in 1793.—Gov. Blount's opinion of the character of John,	41	443
Watts, and his fidelity as a personal friend while in his power, in 1793.—John McKee's statement of the character of John,	41	444, 446
Watts, at a conference with Governor Blount, to settle differences and put an end to hostilities, in 1793.—Speeches of,	41	447
Watts, and Little Turkey, to Governor Blount, informing him that the hostile Creeks had accepted the war hatchet from the Northern Indians, and were proceeding in large bodies to the frontiers, &c. in 1793.—From John,	41	449, 457
Watts; their division and retreat, and defeat of a strong party at a fording place of the Hightower river, by Captain Evans's company, under General Sevier, in 1793.—Invasion of Southwestern territory by an army of about one thousand Creeks and Cherokees, commanded by John,	42	468
Watts, and other Cherokee chiefs, had gone to treaty at Walnut Hills, with the Spaniards, in 1793.—Information that John,	45	475
Watts, and other Cherokee chiefs, in council with Governor Blount, in 1794.—Speeches of Colonel John,	55	536
Wayne, as commander of the army against Northwestern Indians, in 1792.—Relative to movements of General,	29	235
Wayne, relative to affairs with hostile Indians, northwest of Ohio, in 1792.—Message from Cornplanter and New Arrow, to Major General,	38	337
Wayne, directed to issue proclamation, in 1793, prohibiting hostilities against Northwestern Indians, until reception of proceedings on proposed treaty for peace with them.—General,	40	342
Wayne, commanding United States' army, on the Ohio, informing him that the negotiations with the hostile Indians had been broken up, &c.—From United States' commissioners, in 1793, to General,	40	357
Wayne, to Secretary of War, concerning the movements, proceedings, &c. of the army under his command, in 1793.—From Major General Anthony,	40	360
Wayne, of success of part of the army under his command, in defending Fort Recovery against a large force of the hostile Northwestern Indians and Englishmen disguised, &c.; with returns of the officers engaged, killed, wounded, missing—and information of the tribes engaged, and the alliance of the British with them, in 1794.—Report from Major General Anthony,	52	487
Wayne, on the 14th of August, 1794, relative to advance of the army under his command; the taking of the Grand au Glaze villages, and building of Forts Adams and Defiance; that he had offered peace to the hostile Indians; that he would pursue them to Roche de Bout, where the British had erected a strong fortification, &c.—From General,	52	490
Wayne, and the British and Indians, near British Fort Miami, and splendid victory of the American arms, on the 20th of August, 1794, with a return of the officers who distinguished themselves, and the killed and wounded in that action; also, the correspondence between General Wayne and the British officer commanding that fort.—Official report of the general engagement between the army under command of Major General,	52	491, 492
Wayne, to Secretary of War, in 1794, on subject of discharging the mounted volunteers from Kentucky; the expiration of the terms of the regulars; comparative statement of the expenses of each description of troops; death of the contractor; scarcity of supplies; condition of the army under his command; information of the intrigues of the British officers and agents to prevent the Indians from making peace with the United States.—From General A.,	54	524
Wayne, to the Secretary of War, in December, 1794, relative to conferences between the British officers and the hostile Northwestern Indians, and the insidious means used by said officers to prevent the Indians from making peace with the United States.—From General,	61	547
Wayne, to Secretary of War, in January, 1795, stating that preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon with the Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Sacs, and Miamies; and that all the hostile tribes northwest of the Ohio, were inclined for peace.—From General,	65	559
Wayne, in 1792.—General Pickens to command Southern Indians, and report to Major General,	29	252
Wea, or Ouatanon Indians, in 1791.—Orders for an assault upon the,	20	130
Wea Indians, in 1792.—Peace concluded by Major Hamtramck with the,	29	235
Wea, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	362
Wea, and other tribes, in 1803.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Wea, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaty made with the,	108	696
Wea tribe, in 1809.—Treaty made with the,	126	762
Wear, of Southwestern territory, having raised a party of sixty volunteers, without authority; of their being joined by a party of seven mounted infantry who were out under orders; and of their pursuing the Indians, and killing a number of them, in 1793.—Statement of a Mr. Samuel,	41	463
Weatherford, brother-in-law of General McGillivray, concerning affairs between the Spaniards and Indians, in 1792.—Statement of Charles,	29	305
Weatherford, relative to death of McGillivray, and affairs of Creeks; war with Chickasaws, &c. in 1793.—From Charles,	41	385
Webb, United States' army, in battle of the 20th August, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant,	52	491

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

lxxxiii

	No.	Pages.
Wellehawkeeland, a Delaware chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,	67	581
Wells wounded by the Indians in 1793.—Robert,	41	436
Wells killed by the Indians, in 1793.—The wife and two children of Robert,	41	467
Wells's station, in 1793.—Murders by the Indians, near,	45	474
Wells, near foot of the Rapids, 11th August 1794.—Examination of a Shawanese prisoner, taken by Captain,	52	494
Wells, interpreter to the Miamies, Eel Rivers, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—William,	67	582
Wetepahatoes, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the tribe of,	113	715
White, superintendent of affairs with Indians, Southern department, with Creeks, in 1787.—Proceedings of James,	2	15, 20
White Lieutenant, a chief of the Creeks, to visit the seat of Government, in 1793.—An invitation to be given to the,	41	366
White, as Spanish Governor of Pensacola; and that he had not excited the Indians against the United States, in 1793.—Relative to the appointment of a Major,	41	388, 463
White Lieutenant, chief of the Oakfuskees, a Creek town, and a <i>strong speech</i> from the same, in 1793.—Statement of the character, influence, &c. of the,	41	400, 401
White to Governor Blount, relative to dispersing the people collecting in Southwestern territory to destroy the towns of friendly Cherokees, in 1793.—From Lieutenant Colonel,	41	435
White, of militia of Southwestern territory, directed to call a court martial for the trial of Capt. John Beard, for disobedience of orders, and inhuman murder of friendly Cherokee Indians, in 1793.—Colonel,	41	459
White Lieutenant, a chief of the Creeks, stating that "he possesses nothing of an Indian but the name. He is a virtuous good man, and his friendship to our country is not equalled by any in this land."—From J. Seagrove, agent, on the character of the,	44	472
White, for compensation for services in the militia of the Southwestern territory, in 1793.—From Secretary of War to House of Representatives, in 1796, relative to claim of Hugh Lawson,	71	585
White, for compensation for services, &c. as above, there being an objection to the allowance of the claim by the Executive, on account of the invasion of the Indian country by the said militia.—Favorable report by committee of House of Representatives, in 1797, on petition of Hugh L.	74	621
White, of Mero district, delegate in Congress from the Southwestern territory, in 1794.—Doctor James,	81	634
Whitley, with a party of Kentucky militia, were out after certain Indians, in 1793.—Information that Major,	41	448
Whitley, with about one hundred Kentucky rangers, joined the expedition under Major Ore, from Southwestern territory, against the Lower Cherokee towns, in 1794.—Colonel,	55	530
Whitney, C. M. S. at United States' garrison, Fort Fidius, Georgia, in 1794.—John,	50	484
Wild beasts in the country west of the Mississippi, in 1805.—Doctor Sibley's account of the,	113	730
Wilkins, Jun., a Judge of Pennsylvania, relative to measures for taking possession of Presque Isle, in 1794.—From General John,	52	504
Wilkinson, in expedition against the Indians, in 1791.—Proceedings and good conduct of, and report from, General James,	20	132, 133
Wilkinson against the Indians, and thanks to him from the President, in 1791.—Success of General James,	23	182
Wilkinson to Secretary of War, relative to battle between militia under Major Adair and Indians, near Fort St. Clair, in 1792.—From Brigadier General James,	36	335
Wilkinson, at Fort Jefferson, in 1793.—From General Wayne to Secretary of War, stating the illness of General,	40	361
Wilkinson, who commanded the right wing of the army under General Wayne in the battle with the British and Indians, of the 20th August, 1794.—Official report of the bravery and good conduct of Brigadier General James,	52	491
Wilkinson, and others, as commissioners to treat with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, in 1801.—Instructions to Brigadier General James,	92	649, 651
Wilkinson, and other commissioners of United States, at treaty with the Creek Indians, in 1802 and 1803.—Speeches of General James,	99, 106	672, 692
Willbanks, connected with Bowles, an Englishman, amongst the Creeks, in 1792.—Pernicious influence of one,	29	297
Willbanks, successor of Bowles, English agent among the Southern Indians, in 1793.—Information of the character, proceedings, &c. of,	41	439
Willbanks would go to Detroit with the Shawanese ambassadors, he being apprehensive of being delivered up to the United States by the Indians, a reward of three hundred dollars having been offered for him, in 1793.—Information that Mr.,	41	454
Will Elder, in guarding him in his mission to the hostile Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Statement of John McKee of the fidelity of,	41	446
Williams, a prisoner among the Creeks, in 1792.—Cruel treatment of Mrs.,	29	274
Williams, agent and commissioner for the chief and warriors of Sandusky, in 1795.—J.,	67	575
Williams, interpreter to the Wyandots, at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Abraham,	67	582
Williamson, with an army from South Carolina, had burnt Cherokee towns, and taken a part of their country.—Statement that, in 1776, General,	41	431
Wilson, and two others, in defending Greenfield station against two hundred Indians, in 1793.—Signal bravery of William,	41	453
Wilson, with the Indians on the frontier of North Carolina, in 1793.—Proceedings of Major William,	45	474
Wilson, interpreter to the Delawares at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Robert,	67	582
Wilson, taken by the Creeks from Zeigler's station, in 1792.—Relative to captivity of Miss,	81	634
Winchester, from inhabitants of Mero district, for protection against the Indians, in 1793.—Relative to memorial presented by Colonel,	41	429
Winchester, commanding fort in Southwestern territory, relative to depredations and murders in Mero district by the Indians, and the complaints of the citizens on account of their deplorable condition, to Congress and the President of the United States, in 1794.—From Colonel,	55	539
Winn, superintendent of affairs with Indians, in 1788.—Richard,	2	26, 45
Witches.—Statement that, in 1782, the Cherokees had abandoned their settlement at Chickamauga creek, believing that it was infested with,	41	432
Wofford be considered within the United States' line.—Instructions to commissioners, in 1801, to make agreement with the Creeks, that the settlements of Colonel,	92	651
Wolcott, commissioner for treating with Indians, in 1784.—Oliver,	1	10
Wolves. (See <i>Panias Loups</i>).—Tribes called the,		
Woodward, and other citizens of Michigan, for protection against the Indians, in 1811.—Memorial from Augustus B.,	132	780
Wright, Indian factor at Fort Wilkinson, Georgia, in 1801.—Account from Mr.,	93	653
Wyandots, of 1789, and on ratification of the same.—Treaty with,	1, 3, 6	6, 54, 58
Wyandots, in 1789, claim lands granted by United States to the Shawanese.—The,	1	7, 10
Wyandots, of 1785.—Treaty with the,	1	11
Wyandots, between United States and hostile tribes, in 1791.—Relative to mediation and neutrality of the,	23	147
Wyandots, and others, in 1792, to induce them to peace.—Speech of Secretary of War to the,	29	230
Wyandots among the hostile tribes, in 1792.—The,	29	243
Wyandots, in 1792.—Speech of General Putnam to the hostile,	31	319
Wyandots, one of the tribes northwest of the Ohio, assembled at Miami to consult upon a peace with United States, in 1793.—Continued hostility of the,	40	354, 357
Wyandots, in council at Onondaga village, on Buffalo creek, in 1793.—Speech of the,	49	477
Wyandots could bring into action about one hundred and fifty warriors, in 1794.—Information that the,	52	489
Wyandots settled near Sandusky, for peace, in 1794.—Overtures and speeches to General Wayne, from the,	54	526
Wyandots of Sandusky, within the power of the United States, profess to be friendly, and in dread of the hostile Indians, in 1794.—The,	61	548

	No.	Pages.
Wyandots, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, 3d August, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the,	67	562
Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1803.—Treaty made with the,	104	688
Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the,	108	695, 696
Wyandots, and other tribes, to Governor Hull, in 1807.—Speeches of chiefs of the,	115	745
Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1807.—Treaty made with the,	116	747
Wyandots, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the,	125	757
Wyandots, in 1812, praying to be allowed to occupy a certain tract of land belonging to them, that had been ceded to the United States by a general treaty.—Petition and speech of the,	134	795
Y.		
Yarborough and son, of Georgia, in 1792.—On subject of the murder of Mr.,	29	297
Yattassees, in 1805.—Historical account by Dr. Sibley of the tribe of,	113	721
Yazoo and other companies, in 1789.—Act of Georgia disposing of certain vacant lands to the,	16	114
Yazoo Company, and their military battalion, to settle lands acquired from Georgia, in 1790.—Engagement between the South Carolina,	16	115
Yazoo companies to settle lands, denounced by the United States, in 1791.—Proceedings of the,	19	126
Young killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Abraham,	41	466
Z.		
Zane, interpreter to the Wyandots at treaty of Greenville, in 1795.—Isaac,	67	582
Zeigler's station, in 1792, where nearly thirty persons were killed or taken prisoners; and, among the latter, Miss Wilson, who remained in slavery with the Creeks, in 1794.—Relative to attack upon,	81	634