

A. D.  
1760.

Motives  
for break-  
ing the  
treaty by  
the In-  
dians.

ing in, and delivering up, another of their people, for whom one of the hostages was released. But the chiefs, or head men, who ventured their credit with their own people, by exercising a coercive power, to which they had no national right, in the execution of this treaty, finding that they were not able to obtain any mitigation, as expected, in this almost impracticable article, and that they were not to hope for the redress of any grievances they had to complain of against the British subjects, till it was fully performed; and disgusted at the appointment of the very person they disliked most, on a belief that he had been a principal cause of their troubles, to the chief command in the fort; and with the confinement of their chiefs, who had been promised liberty to return home, and safety to their persons, by the governor in his first conference with them in Charles Town; they joined in the determination of their nation to begin open war in defiance of a treaty, which, they said, they had been obliged to sign under restraint; and what was not, in the nature of the conditions, in their power to perform. So that the governor had but just dismissed his army, and returned to Charles Town, before the Cherokees appeared in arms.

Their first  
attempt.

Their first attempt was to seize upon Fort Prince George by stratagem. A party of Indians advanced to the fort under the pretext of delivering up some more murderers. But this was not conducted with that cunning, as to prevent a discovery of some suspicious circumstances in the behaviour

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