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but had neglected their hunting season, which is the Indian harvest, quitted their homes, and endured a fatiguing march of 1200 miles out and in. This disgust was aggravated by the ill usage they had met with in trade, and in the unwarrantable behaviour of the traders and their servants, who resided in their towns, and debauched their wives and daughters. Which sort of conduct conveyed to the sensible Indians, a very mean opinion of all Europeans; and disposed them the more to seek revenge: and this quarrel with the Virginians opened such a field to their resentment, that they were soon at war with other neighbouring colonies. For, their war-parties, unacquainted with the provincial boundaries, frequently mistook North Carolina for Virginia, and once scalped a woman and child within the borders of South Carolina. At last, advice being received, that these Indians threatened Fort Loudon, and that they had actually killed a pack-horseman, to which they were particularly spirited on by French emissaries, who promised to march to their aid and assistance; it was resolved to punish them.

The government of South Carolina were justly offended at these insults, and resolved to resent, and to endeavour to put a stop to them, by a proper and early exertion of the provincial strength, and to reduce the Indians to reason. For this purpose the legislature enabled Governor Lyttleton to raise and maintain a body of men; and

A. D.  
1769.

Hostilities.

Defeated  
and re-  
pelled.

\* They both got to Charles-Town, and recovered.