

and guided the Cherokees. The Delawares determined, accordingly, by a union of their whole force, to destroy the Mengwe at a single effort. This, says tradition, they were abundantly able to do, being still as numerous as the grasshoppers are at particular seasons, and as destructive to their enemies as these insects are to the fruits of the earth. The Mengwe, on the other hand, (who bordered upon the great lakes) they described as a number of croaking frogs in a pond, which make a great noise when all else is quiet, but at the first approach of danger—nay, at the very rustling of a leaf—plunge into the water, and are silent. Their attention was diverted from this quarrel by the sudden arrival of the whites in Pennsylvania, and especially by the interposition of their elder brother, MIQUON.*

One of the first occasions on which we find the Cherokees mentioned distinctly in connexion with the whites, is in 1712, when 218 of their warriors, with some of the Creeks, Catawbas and Yamassees, joined an expedition sent by the South-Carolinians to the relief of the Northern Province against a great Indian conspiracy, headed by the Tuskaroras.† A treaty was made by the English with the

* The title which they gave to William Penn.

† Alluding to an ancient groundless insult upon the Delawares.