

ander Brossart, of Chippodi. They professed to have more positive instructions than the last deputation, and full power to treat. They urged a continuation of the old terms of neutrality, to hold their lands on taking the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, without being compelled to take up arms. This was refused them; but all their other demands appear to have been readily conceded by the Government. Captain Howe having returned from Annapolis on the 14th August, the Indian Deputies received an audience; they consisted of Francis de Salle, Chief from Octsragli; the Chief Noellobig, from Medochig; the Chief Neptune Albodonallilla from the Chignecto Tribe, for himself and tribe. The negotiation was carried on through Martin, the Indian, and André, the interpreter from Minas. They stated to the Council that they had come to confirm the treaty of 1726, and that several of them had been present at that treaty. Terms were drawn up by Mr. Secretary Davidson, and signed by the Chiefs on the 15th August, 1749. This document is still in existence; also a copy of that of 1726, sent to Governor Cornwallis by the Governor of Massachusetts Bay. This treaty appears to have been little regarded, for in the beginning of October following, news arrived from Annapolis and Canso of further incursions on the part of the Indians, and Government was compelled to raise two new independent companies of Volunteers for that service, which were placed under the command of Major Gilman and Captain Clapham on the same footing with the Rangers under Gorham.