

Wetherford, a famous Creek chief and warrior, who commanded at the massacre of fort Mims, in that country, in 1813.* He was a half breed, and as great a captain, perhaps, as *Annawon*. After the power of his countrymen was broken down, in 1814, he surrendered to general *Jackson*, at which time he delivered the following speech :—

“I fought at fort Mims: I fought the Georgia army: I did you all the injury I could: had I been supported, as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed—I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on my nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please; I am a soldier.” General *Jackson* gave him his liberty.

Wittuwamet, a chief among the Massachusetts, whose residence was somewhere to the north of *Plimouth*. His history is a most melancholy record of proceedings on the part of the pilgrims of *Plimouth*. The conspiracy spoken of in the lives of *Aspinet*, *Corbitant* and *Massasoit*, was the origin of much misfortune, and finally terminated in the murder of *Wittuwamet* and several others. To effect which, captain *Standich* was sent among them, and ordered to exterminate them, by “taking them at unawares.” Accordingly, under a pretence of trading with them, and while they were in a house eating together, in apparent friendship, *Wittuwamet*, and *Peksuot* were seized upon, and after a long and desperate struggle, were “upon a watchword given, and with their own knives, (hanging about their necks,) by the *Plimouth* planters stabbed and slain.” “It is incredible how many wounds these 2 panieses received before they died; not making any fearful noise, but catching at their weapons,

* *Brannan*, Official Documents, 294.