

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Noon-day, a Cherokee Indian killed by the Rangers of Southwestern territory, in 1793,
 North Carolina and Cherokees, in 1787.—Relative to hostility between,
 North Carolina willing to assist Georgia and South Carolina to settle differences with Indians, in 1788,
 North Carolina, in 1788.—Murders of Cherokees by people from,
 North Carolina, against treaty of Hopewell, in 1783.—Protest of William Blount, agent of,
 North Carolina, against treaty of Hopewell, in 1785.—Answer of United States' commissioner, in 1785, to
 protest of,
 North Carolina and Cherokees, in 1789.—Statement by the President, relative to differences between,
 North Carolina, in 1789.—Violation of treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees, by the people of,
 North Carolina, concerning lands, bounds, &c.—Conference with Cherokees, in 1792, relative to differences
 with,
 North Carolina, to keep peace with Cherokees, in 1792.—Address of Governor Blount to frontier people of,
 North Carolina were formerly the hunting grounds of the Cherokees.—Statement that several of the western
 counties of,
 North Carolina, in 1776, had destroyed several Cherokee towns, and that a large tract of country then
 occupied by them, was obtained by right of conquest, and at treaty at the long island of Holston.—
 Statement that General Rutherford, with an army from,
 North Carolina, in murdering two friendly Cherokee Indian traders, in 1793.—Lawless and treacherous con-
 duct of certain frontier people of,
 North Carolina, in violation of treaties of the United States.—From the President to Congress, in 1796, rela-
 tive to settlers upon the Cherokee lands under acts of Legislature of,
 North Carolina, under acts of its Legislature in 1783-4, and lying within the State of Tennessee, also claimed
 by the Cherokee Indians.—Report of a committee of the Senate in 1797, on subject of lands claimed
 by J. Glasgow & Co., on warrants from,
 North Carolina, on subject of claims to lands, entered
 its Legislature, in 1783-4, which were by the
 Cherokee Indians, by the United States, in same year were ceded to the United States by North
 Carolina, reserving the rights of individual
 by the United States to Cherokee Indians, by treaty of Holston, in 1791.—Report of committee and
 resolutions of Legislature of,
 North Carolina and the Cherokees, in 1803.—Relative to completion of the boundary line between,
 North Carolina to extinguish, after a certain period, the claim of the Tuscarora Indians to certain lands in that
 State.—Treaty held by William R. Davis, United States' commissioner, in 1802, to enable,
 North Carolina, in 1802, to carry said treaty into effect, and to assist the Tuscarora Indians to lease said lands
 for the period agreed upon.—An act of the Legislature of,
 "Northwestern Indians" include the Indians inhabiting the borders of the Miami and Wabash rivers, &c. viz.
 Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawnees, Miami, Pottawatomies, Senecas of the lakes,
 Gaiatz, Comors, Minnesas, Nanticoques, Mohicans, Messaugers, and others, southward of the lakes,
 east of the Mississippi, and northward of the Ohio river.—See *Wabash and other tribes, Hostile tribes.*

14.

Oak Chumpe, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of,
 Oakfuskie, a town of the Upper Creeks, in 1792.—Letter from the White Lieutenant, of the,
 Oakages, in 1781, and 1792.—Murders by Creeks called Oakjors, or,
 Oaks, killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Rogey,
 O'Beel, alias *Complanter*, Captain.
 O'Fallon, in raising troops in Kentucky to take possession of Indian lands in Georgia, in 1792.—Illegal pro-
 ceeding of Doctor,
 officers. (See *Commissions*).—Military commissions held by Indians as,
 Officers. (See *Army, Militia*).
 Ogden, grantee of Massachusetts for Seneca lands.—Messrs. Morris and,
 Ogden, United States' commissioner with the Seven Nations of Canada, in 1766, to enable New York to ex-
 tinguish the title of those Indians to land in that State.—Treaty held by Abraham,
 Okia, a Pottawamy chief, in council at Greenville, in 1795.—Speech of,
 O'Koy, a Chickasaw chief, by treaty of 1805.—An allowance of \$1,000 made to,
 Oliver, a Spanish agent in Creek nation for distribution of goods, &c. in 1792.—Conduct of Captain Don Pedro,
 Oliver, a Spanish agent to J. Seagrove, agent United States among the Creeks, in 1793.—Friendly expres-
 sions of Mr.,
 O'Neal, of Pensacola, in 1792.—Orders for preventing an American citizen from coming to the United States,
 by the Spanish Governor.
 O'Neal, to the chiefs of the Cherokees, offering arms and ammunition, and encouraging them to war against
 the United States, in 1792.—Relative to letters from the Spanish Governor,
 O'Neal, from Florida to Campbelly, in 1793.—Relative to the promotion of the Spanish Governor,
 O'Neal, Spanish Governor at Pensacola, in furnishing the Indians with arms and ammunition to war against
 United States, proceeded more from mercantile and pecuniary motives, than hostile political policy, in
 1793.—Opinion of Governor Blount, that the conduct of,
 O'Neal, Spanish Governor of Pensacola, had urged the Indians to make war upon the United States, in 1792.—
 Evidence that,
 Oneidas. (See *Six Nations*).
 Oneidas, for services in revolutionary war, in 1791.—Report of committee on compensating a chief of the,
 Oneidas, as one of the "Five Nations," party to deed for land to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,
 Oneidas, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for lands, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed
 from the,
 Oneida Indians, in their treaty with New York.—The United States, in 1794, acknowledge the lands reserved
 to the,
 Oneida, and other Indians, for services to United States in the Revolutionary war.—Treaty, in 1794 making,
 compensation to the,
 Oneida Indians to lands therein.—Joseph Hopkinson nominated in 1798, commissioner to hold treaty to ena-
 ble New York to extinguish the title of the,
 Oneida Indians, in 1798, to enable New York to obtain cession of certain lands from them.—Treaty held by
 United States' commissioner with the,
 Oneida Indians, in 1798, to enable them to cede land to New York.—Nomination of a commissioner to hold
 a treaty with the,
 Oneida Indians, in 1802, to enable the State of New York to extinguish their title to certain lands therein.—
 Treaty held with the,
 Oneidas. (See *Six Nations*).
 Onondagogos as one of the "Five Nations," party to deed to Phelps and Gorham, in 1788,
 Onondagogos as one of the "Six Nations," to Pennsylvania, for lands, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed
 from the,
 Onondagogos, and others, (the Six Nations,) to Pennsylvania, for lands, including Presque Isle, in 1789.—Deed
 Onondago Indians, in their treaty with New York.—The United States, in 1794, acknowledge the lands re-
 served to the,
 Opelousas, in 1805.—Historical account, by Dr. Sibley, of the tribe of,
 Opota Mingo, a Chickasaw chief, on his way to see the President, in 1794.—Goods delivered to,
 Ordinance. (See *Congress*).
 Ore, a trader with the Creeks and Cherokees, sending in a deserter, and giving information of the movements
 of the Indians, in 1793.—From James,

Pacana
Pances,
Panias,
Panias I
Panias I
Panias I
Panias I
Panion,
in

Panton,
ag
Panton,
an
Panton, a
Panton, i
rol
Panton, a
ing
reel
Panton ha
gun
Panton, th
179
trib
Panton, L
• Panton, Le
saw,
From
Paris, late G
Brit.
Paris, Briti
Parrish, im
miss
Parrish, at
Parsons, co
Pasagoulas
Passports o
Passports n
Passport fro
Passports to
Pastour, at l
Thom

Patawatami
Paunch Indit
Pay. (Sec.)
Paymaster, i
Payne, chief
grove
Peace with th

	No.	Pages.
Sevier present at council with the Cherokees, in 1794.—Major, Sevier, and his wife, of his house against the Indians, in 1794.—An account of the gallant defence made by old Colonel Sevier, in 1793, there being an objection to the allowance by the Executive, on account of the invasion of the Indian country by the militia.—Reports from Secretary of War, and a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1796, '97, on claims for pay for services in militia of Southwestern territory, under General, Shaffer killed by the Indians, in 1793.—Richard, Shantlin, of United States' army, in defence of Fort Recovery, June 30, 1794.—Gallantry of Lieutenant, Shappa Homu, a Choctaw chief, in council, in 1801.—Speech of, Sharp, of militia of Southwestern territory, to oppose the Indians, in 1792.—Orders to Major, Shaw appointed deputy or temporary agent to reside with the Cherokees, and instructions to him, in 1792.—Leonard, Shaw, agent in Cherokee nation, on hostility of Creeks, in 1792.—From Leonard D., Shaw, brother-in-law to Half breed chief, agent in the Cherokee nation, his opposition to the boundary line under treaties, opposition to measures of Governor Blount, &c. in 1793.—From Governor Blount, Shaw, agent in the Cherokee nation, &c. justifying his conduct and proceedings, &c. in 1793.—Instructions from Governor Blount to, and letters from, Leonard D., Shawanese, and others, in 1786.—Speech of the, Shawanese, or Chasouanous, to dispose them to peace, in 1790.—Message to the, Shawanese, in 1791.—Hostilities of remnants, &c. of the, Shawanese among the hostile tribes in 1792.—The, Shawanese settled among the Creeks, in 1790.—Inveterate hostility of a party of, Shawanese, in 1792.—Speech of General, Shawanese demand, as a condition of, Shawanese, in 1792, pay for lands settled south of the Ohio, and all the lands held in Sir William Johnson's time, or at least all north and west of the Ohio river; and refuse peace unless the same shall be complied with.—The, Shawanese ambassadors sent from the Northwestern tribes with a white man, to induce the Southern tribes to join them in war against the United States, in 1793.—Information relative to mine, Shawanese, in council, in 1793.—Speech of the Farmer's Brother, on behalf of the, Shawanese had four hundred and eighty warriors, and their sachems are Black Wolf and Kakapihlay, or Tame Hawk; their principal warriors are Blue Jacket and Captain Jonny.—Information, in 1794, that the, Shawanese, and other Northwestern Indians, at Greenville, August 3, 1795.—Treaty of peace with the, Shawanese, and other tribes, in 1805.—Treaties made with the, Shawanese, and other tribes, in 1808.—Treaty concluded with the, Shelby, brother of Governor Shelby, killed by the Lower Creeks and Cherokees, in 1793.—Major Evans, Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, relative to militia raising in that State to march through said territory, to make war upon the Cherokee Indians, and substance of his reply, in 1793.—From W. Blount Governor of Southwestern territory, to Isaac, Shelby, commissioner to make a treaty with the Northwestern Indians, in 1814.—Instructions to Isaac, Shepard, agent from Massachusetts, present at treaty held by United States' commissioner with Senecas, in 1797, to enable them to sell to Robert Morris land in New York, the pre-emption right to which had been ceded to Massachusetts, in 1796.—William, Shields wounded by the Indians, in 1793.—A Mr., Shory, commander of an Indian troop of horse, in Lower Cherokee towns, in 1793.—Relative to Will, Sibley's historical sketches, in 1835, of the tribes in Louisiana, south of the Arkansas river, and between the Mississippi and river Grande.—Dr. John, Sibley's historical and topographical account, in 1805, of the Red river, and the country adjacent, as also of the Mississippi, and other streams connected therewith.—Dr. John, Sibley, and other citizens of Michigan, for protection against the Indians, in 1811.—Memorial from Solomon, Shive, of 5th British regiment, secretary to Colonel McKee, British Indian agent, in 1794.—Lieutenant, Simcoe, Colonel commanding forces of Great Britain, in Upper Canada, concerning the terms, &c. of treaty proposed to be held with the hostile tribes at Sandusky, in 1793.—Correspondence between commissioners of the United States and Governor, Simcoe had proceeded, with three companies of British troops, to build a fort at the foot of the "Rapids," on territory of the United States, in 1794.—Information from United States' Indian agent, that Governor, Simms, commissioner of Georgia, at treaty of Coleraine, with the Creeks, in 1796.—James, Sioux proper, in 1805.—Statistical account, by Lewis and Clarke, of the, Sioux, in 1805, by which they voluntarily cede to the United States two portions of land for establishment of a trading post, &c.—Articles of agreement with the, Sioux, and allowing them \$2,000 for said cession.—Report of committee of Senate of the United States, on confirming the treaty with the, Sioux, same.—Treaty of 1789, with the, Six Nations.—Treaty of 1784, with the, Six Nations, in 1791.—Conferences with, Six Nations relative to preservation of peace, &c. in 1791.—Message from Secretary of War to the, Six Nations, and induce them to form an alliance with the United States, against the hostile tribes, in 1791.—Instructions to Colonel Timothy Pickens, to treat with the, Six Nations, viz. by the "Five Nations" and "Four Nations." (See <i>Five</i> and <i>Four</i>) to Phelps and Gorham, of Massachusetts, for their lands in New York, in 1788.—Died from the, Six Nations. (See also " <i>Five Nations</i> " and " <i>Four Nations</i> ," being composed of same tribes.) Six Nations at Buffalo creek, &c. in 1792.—Speeches of hostile Indians to, and proceedings in council of the, Six Nations, informing them that the negotiations with hostile tribes northwest of Ohio, had been broken up, in 1793.—From United States' commissioners to the, Six Nations, and their confederates, and American and British superintendents of Indian Affairs, at the Onondaga village, on Buffalo creek, in 1793.—Councils held between the, Six Nations, thinking them for their endeavors to make peace with the hostile tribes, in 1794, relating to the boundary line, &c. and making them presents of winter clothing.—From Secretary of War to the, Six Nations towards the United States.—From United States' Indian agent, I. Chappin, to Secretary of War, in 1794, that the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, and hostile influence of the British officers of Canada, had altered the friendly dispositions of the, Six Nations, in council, in 1794, returning the speech from the Secretary of War, and rejecting his propositions, expressing their dissatisfaction with the United States, and declaring the entire independence of the Indians as a nation.—Speech of Captain Brandt, chief of the, Six Nations on the United States, increased as the Western Indians were successful against the army of the United States, and this disposition fostered by the intrigues of the British, who desired them to oppose the settlement of Presque Isle, in 1794.—Statement that the demands of the, Six Nations, generally, and that they had joined the hostile Northwestern Indians, under British influence, in 1794.—Evidence of the hostility of Complimentary, and the, Six Nations to the State of Pennsylvania, for a large tract of land in the northern part of said State, including Presque Isle, &c. in 1789, and resistance of the said Six Nations to the settlement of said place by Pennsylvania, in 1794.—Deeds or articles of conveyance from the,	71, 74 41 52 96 29 29 29 29 31 38, 40 41 49 52 67 62 104 108 125 41 41 139 76 41 41 113 113 40 49 72 113 121 121 121 1, 5 1, 3 19 23 23 23 33, 38 40 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 52 52 52	585, 621 453 488, 489 662 279 345 278 436 440 7, 10 8 11 93 197 243 308 319 337, 354, 357 438, 446 477 489 662 788 695, 696 757 436 448, 451 827 726 450 434 706, 721 725 780 495 343 755 6, 58, 59 10, 54 124 145, 147 165 210, 211 323, 337 357 477, 481 478 480 481 504 509, 515 512, 513

INDEX TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No.	Pages.
688	468
443	486, 487
319	51
582	59
646	546
567	588
711	333
93	34
308	1
354	10
375	23, 25
411	140, 206
459	147
243	169, 171
129	142, 145
561	166, 174
598	174
491	142, 144
262	141, 206
249	211
296	226, 228
310	241
320	357
375	510
373	52
374	52
393	52
394	25
399	96, 99
405	635, 670
406	52
407	497, 498
409	52
411	67
415	563
427	79
468	630
469	92
471	631
473	107
	694
	29
	235, 38, 43
	40
	354
	40
	357
	72
	616
	23
	172
	29
	276, 277
	293
	34
	29
	326
	41
	433
	443
	41
	458
	41
	464
	41
	469
	41
	469