

and one who accompanied the two messengers who came here with the war axe to the Hurons, stood up, and with great oratory and resolution, endeavored to clear himself of the imputations laid to his charge, when one of the Hurons named Adariaghta, the chief warrior of the nation, confronted him and the White Mingo, and discovered everything which had passed. Upon which, the White Mingo told them that they had come several times to him at Ohio, and pressed him and others living there to fall upon the English, which he as often refused. After a great deal of altercation I got up, and desired that they would not go to too great lengths, being now joined in stricter friendship and alliance than ever. Left them liquor and broke up the meeting, telling them I intended next day delivering them some goods, &c., which I had brought for their use, and desired they would be punctual as soon as the cannon was fired. They thanked me, and promised they would be ready to attend — parted. Supped with Cole and went to bed early.

Friday 11th. Fine morning. At 6 o'clock, Mr. Croghan set about cutting up the present, and making proper divisions

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was an arch-plotter with Pontiac, and that uprising is occasionally spoken of as "Guyashusta's War." After Bouquet's punitive expedition, this chief signed the treaty of 1764, and appears to have faithfully kept it. In 1766 Johnson rewarded him with a medal, and frequently employed him in embassies to Western Indians. In the Dunmore troubles of 1774, Guyashusta's influence was efficacious as a peacemaker, and it was exerted in the same direction at the Pittsburgh treaty of 1773 (see *Rev. on the Upper Ohio*, pp. 108-126). In 1777 he attended the English conference at Oswego, and although adverse to taking up the hatchet against the Americans was finally overruled, and joined in the Oriskany campaign, although in no other battles of that time. When Brodhead raided the upper Allegheny (1779), Guyashusta removed to the neighborhood of Niagara, returning later to the site of Meadville. He was one of the chief instigators of the attack on Hannastown (1782), but after the peace of 1783 returned to his old home near Pittsburgh, and was on friendly terms with its early settlers. He finally died at Cornplanter's village in the summer of 1795. Much of the foregoing information was secured by Dr. Draper in interviews with Guyashusta's son and nephew. See Draper MSS., 4S.—ED.