

before, viz: That the chiefs would not enter into an agreement that did not guarantee equal rights to their allies as to the Indians. Official documents show that General Jessup agreed that "the Seminoles and their allies who come in and emigrate west, shall be secure in their lives and property; that their negroes, their bona fide property, shall accompany them west, and that their cattle and ponies shall be paid for by the United States." The Indians, under these terms, now prepared to emigrate. History records that even Osceola avowed his intention to accompany them. Every preparation was made to emigrate, and a tract of land near Tampa was selected on which to gather their people. Hundreds of Indians and negroes encamped there. Vessels were anchored to transport them to their new homes. Peace was apparent everywhere, and the war declared at an end. At this point a new difficulty arose. Slaveholders became indignant at the stipulations of the treaty, and once more commenced to seize negroes. The Seminoles, thinking themselves betrayed, with a clear conception of justice, fled to their former fastnesses in the interior, and once more determined to defend their liberty.

In the violation of the treaty, to use General Jessup's words, ALL WAS LOST! !

All the vengeance of the Indian was again aroused, and the wild Seminole war-cry "Yohochee! Yohochee," again broke through the woods.

OSCEOLA.

The fame of Osceola now reached the farthest corner of the land. His name, signifying Rising Sun, seemed prophetic, and he was at once the warrior of the Ocklawaha—the hero of the Seminoles. The youngest of the chiefs, he possessed a magnetism that Cyrus might have envied, and in a manner truly majestic led his warriors where he chose.

Osceola's father was an English trader named Powell, and his mother the daughter of a chief, known as Sallie