

about 7 o'clock in the evening, having first acquainted all the Indians with the news, and the reason of firing; which they seemed greatly pleased at. The Ottawas and several other nations sent me word they would wait on me next morning to pay their respects. This afternoon, Captain Campbell went with me to Major Gladwin's quarters, and there we settled about garrisoning the several posts in the best manner we possibly could, considering the bad situation of affairs, viz; the lateness of the season, the badness of the boats, and above all the scarcity of provisions and ammunition, which Captain Campbell and Major Gladwin reported to me to be the case, the latter having lost all of his ammunition and a great part of his provisions in coming here. These circumstances, well weighed and considered, we unanimously agreed to send back [blank] men of Gage's [light infantry]¹¹ to Niagara, for pro-
and captured by a landing similar in character to that at the Plains of Abraham.

The Cherokee, a large and powerful tribe of Southwestern Indians, had long been in the English interest; but a detachment returning from Forbes's campaign (1758) had been annoyed by the German settlers of the Shenandoah, and there was thereafter a constant feud between the southwestern borderers and these tribesmen. The Cherokee chiefs thereupon sought the governor of Louisiana, while on a visit to Mobile, and made an alliance with the French. For two years the horrors of Indian warfare desolated the frontier, Fort Loudoun (near the site of Knoxville, Tenn.) was captured in 1760, and the following year a large body of regulars under command of Col James Grant penetrated the hostile territory. On June 7, 1761, a pitched battle was fought, in which the Indians were signally defeated. The British army then proceeded to the native towns and destroyed nearly all of those belonging to the Middle Cherokee, whereupon the baffled tribesmen sought peace, which was signed July 7, 1761.—Ed.

¹¹ Gage's light infantry, officially known as the 80th foot, was enrolled in America during the summer of 1758, being intended by its proposer, Lord Howe, to serve for scouting and skirmishing. The uniform was a simple brown coat without skirts, and the men were trained in woodcraft. Their place in the line of advance at Ticonderoga (July, 1758) was directly behind that of Roger's rangers.