

Wawiaghtanook.²⁵ Yesterday Captain Balfour with one hundred and twenty of Gage's [light infantry], set off with the Royal Americans for Missillimackinac, &c. I wrote the general [Amherst] this day by Captain McCloud. In the afternoon, the Indians all assembled, and gave their answer to my speech made the day before, which was very satisfactory. After all was over, the White Mingo²⁶ came to my quarters where all the gentlemen were with me, and desired I would return to the meeting, as he and the Six Nations from Ohio had something to say in answer to what the Hurons had charged them with. We all returned to the council, where we found every nation by themselves. Then Kaiaghshota,²⁷ a Seneca chief,

²⁵ Apparently there had been no garrison at Ouiatanon (Wawiaghtanook) during 1760 and 1761. Rogers planned to send thither Ensign Wait of the rangers in 1760, but a letter of Campbell's (*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xix, p. 162) would indicate that the British did not take possession until November, 1761. Upon Johnson's request, Major Walters sent from Niagara Lieut. Edward Jenkins, who had entered the Royal Americans as ensign in 1756. He set off from Detroit for Ouiatanon, Nov. 6, 1761, and remained there in garrison until captured, June 1, 1763. In 1764 he succeeded in escaping, and ultimately reached Mobile, whence he returned to New York. His regiment being reduced, he was not again in military employment until May, 1771, when he was commissioned in the 65th foot, a position held until 1775.—Ed.

²⁶ White Mingo was a Seneca, whose home was on the Allegheny not far above Pittsburgh. He took part in the attacks on the forts in 1763, and signed Bouquet's treaty of 1764. Thence he maintained peaceful relations with his white neighbors. For his part in the Treaty of 1775, see Thwaites and Kellogg, *Rev. on the Upper Ohio*, index. He died before 1777.—Ed.

²⁷ Kaiaghshota (Guyashusta, Kiasola) was one of the most prominent Seneca chiefs of this period. He was sachem for the Western Seneca, who lived upon the Allegheny, and his home was a few miles above Pittsburgh. He seems to have been favorable to the English, since he accompanied Washington's embassy in 1753, and was rewarded by Johnson for an embassy undertaken in 1759. However, during the period of French ascendancy (1754-58) on the upper Ohio, he acted in their favor, and his relation to the plot of 1761, as here narrated by Johnson, shows his secret antipathy to British rule. In 1763 he