

securing succor at Detroit, where he arrived June 18. Finding this impossible he returned to his post. By the influence of this priest and of Charles Langlade,⁴⁴ the officers and traders were sent to Montreal to be ransomed. Ethrington left the command of the post in the hands of Langlade.

The siege of Detroit extended throughout the summer. On July 31 occurred the battle of Bloody Bridge, between Captain James Dalyell⁴⁵ of the relieving force and the Indians under Pontiac, in which the former was defeated and killed. August 5, Bouquet inflicted defeat on the Eastern conspirators at the battle of Bushy Run, and relieved the besieged garrison at Fort Pitt. In the autumn the attacks upon Detroit ceased, and the commandant was able to reduce the garrison and treat with the tribesmen for peace. The cessation of hostilities appears to have been due to the efforts of the French commandant at the Illinois.]⁴⁶

⁴⁴Langlade had been on the point of removal to Green Bay; see Ethrington's permit of April 13, in *Id.*, viii, p. 217. Why he did not go is not known. Henry disparages Langlade's conduct, but the letters of Ethrington show the full confidence of the latter in his integrity and desire to save the English captives.—Ed.

⁴⁵Capt. James Dalyell (Parkman spells the name Dalzel, but the army lists give it with a y) was commissioned lieutenant of the Royal Americans in 1756, being transferred and promoted to a captaincy in the 80th light infantry in 1757. On the news of Pontiac's outbreak, Amherst sent him to Niagara, whence he was dispatched with a strong reinforcement for Detroit. He succeeded in gaining the latter fort, but sallying forth to give battle to the besiegers was defeated and slain (July 31, 1763).—Ed.

⁴⁶See letters and messages from Neyon de Villiers in "Gladwin MSS.," *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxvii, pp. 653-655; see also Gladwin's letter of Nov. 1, 1763, pp. 675-677.—Ed.