

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday January 15, to Saturday January 19, 1765.

St. James's, January 16, 1765.

By a Letter from the Honourable Major General Gage, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, to the Earl of Halifax, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at New York the 13th of December, 1764, the following Advices have been received.

THE Perfidy of the Shawnefe and Delawares, and their having broken the Ties, which even the Savage Nations hold sacred amongst each other, required vigorous Measures to reduce them. We had experienced their Treachery so often, that I determined to make no Peace with them, but in the Heart of their Country, and upon such Terms as should make it as secure as it was possible. This Conduct has produced all the good Effects which could be wished or expected from it. Those Indians have been humbled, and reduced to accept of Peace upon the Terms prescribed to them, in such a Manner as will give Reputation to His Majesty's Arms amongst the several Nations. The Regular and Provincial Troops under Colonel Bouquet, having been joined by a good Body of Volunteers from Virginia, and others from Maryland and Pennsylvania, marched from Fort Pitt the Beginning of October, and got to Tuscarowas about the 15th. The March of the Troops into their Country, threw the Savages into the greatest Consternation, as they had hoped their Woods would protect them, and had boasted of the Security of their Situation from our Attacks. The Indians hovered round the Troops during their March, but despairing of Success in an Action, had recourse to Negotiations. They were told that they might have Peace, but every Prisoner in their Possession must first be delivered up. They brought in near Twenty, and promised to deliver the rest; but as their Promises were not regarded, they engaged to deliver the Whole on the 1st of November, at the Forks of the Muskingham, about 150 Miles from Fort Pitt, the Center of the Delaware Towns, and near

to the most considerable Settlement of the Shawnefe. Colonel Bouquet kept them in Sight, and moved his Camp to that Place. He soon obliged the Delawares, and some broken Tribes of Mohikons, Wiandots, and Mingoes, to bring in all their Prisoners, even to Children born of White Women, and to tie those who were grown as Savage as themselves, and unwilling to leave them, and bring them bound to the Camp. They were then told that they must appoint Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson, to receive such Terms as should be imposed upon them, which the Nations should agree to ratify: And for the Security of their Performance of this, and that no further Hostilities should be committed, a Number of their Chiefs must remain in our Hands. The above Nations subscribed to these Terms; but the Shawnefe were more obstinate. They did not approve of the Conditions, and were particularly averse to the giving of Hostages: But finding their Obstinacy had no Effect, and would only tend to their Destruction, the Troops having penetrated into the Heart of their Country, they at length became sensible, that there was no Safety but in Submission, and were obliged to stoop to the same Conditions as the other Nations. They immediately gave up Forty Prisoners, and promised the Rest should be sent to Fort Pitt in the Spring. This last not being admitted, the immediate Restitution of all the Prisoners being the sine qua non of Peace, it was agreed, that Parties should be sent from the Army into their Towns, to collect the Prisoners, and conduct them to Fort Pitt. They delivered Six of their principal Chiefs as Hostages into our Hands, and appointed their Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson in the same Manner as the Rest. The Number of Prisoners already delivered exceeds Two Hundred, and it was expected that our Parties would bring in near One Hundred more from the Shawnefe Towns. These Conditions seem sufficient Proofs of the Sincerity and Humiliation of those Nations: And in Justice to Colonel Bouquet, I must testify the Obligations I have to him; and that nothing but the firm and steady Conduct, which

he