

pelled to do so by threats of destruction from Pontiac and the other Indians.

"I, the subscriber, being a chief of the Miami, and being sent to be present at what should pass between the English, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, and also being directed by a nation I represent, if a peace should be concluded, to implore that the Miami might be comprehended therein in every respect as fully as the said Ottawas and Chippewas, which being granted to me, I do, in the name of the nation I represent, bind myself and them in the most solemn manner to the true performance of each article in every respect as the Ottawas and Chippewas have done.

"In witness thereof I do affix the arms of the nation I represent, this 7th day of September, 1764, and in the fourth year, &c."

The signature—a turtle.

"We, the subscribers, chiefs of the Potawatomies and Sacs, having come too late to be present at the submission made by the Ottawas and Chippewas, and the peace granted them, which having been fully explained to us, and we approving every part thereof, having the same just sense of this good work as the Hurons, and whereas peace is granted to us on the same conditions, we do most gratefully accept it, and hereby bind ourselves and the whole of each nation we represent, to the true performance of each article in every respect, by hereunto affixing the arms of our respective nations at Detroit, this 7th day of Sept., 1764, and in the fourth year, &c."

The signatures—a fox, an eel, a bear.

On the 9th of September, Wapacomagat, principal chief of the Messassaguas, and ninety warriors, came to Detroit, requested an interview with Colonel Bradstreet, and desired the treaty of peace to be explained to him. This being done, he accepted on behalf of his people the same terms, signed a similar document to those already noted, with the totem of an eagle with a medal round its neck.

Having despatched a large force under command of Captain Howard to re-occupy the post of Michilimackinac, that officer effected it without opposition, also placing garrisons at Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. On the 14th September Bradstreet left Detroit, garrisoned with seven companies of the seventeenth regiment, and a detachment of artillery under Lieut. Col. Campbell, and on the 18th arrived at Sandusky. The day following an Indian arrived from the Delawares, one from the Shawnees, and one from the Five Nations, on the Scioto plains, accompanied by a Tuscarora who had been with those deputies to Fort Pitt, their object being to inform Col. Bradstreet that they were using the utmost diligence in collecting their prisoners; that they should be delivered up at Sandusky as soon as possible; but that as many of them were hunting, and others at a great distance, the chiefs requested an additional seven days from that time. This being considered reasonable, the request was granted. Two days after he received letters from General Gage condemning his conduct, disavowing all he had done, and ordering him instantly to attack those

Indians with whom he had concluded peace, pointing out to him the way to reach the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers by the Cayuga Creek and Sandusky River. Bradstreet could not comply with the orders—first, because the Cayuga Creek was dry; secondly, because the carrying place which Gage had described as "small," was over thirty miles in length; provisions were failing, and there was no means of transport nor no depots to fall back on. Under these circumstances Bradstreet took post at Sandusky, where he remained till 18th October, materially aiding by his presence there the operations of Bouquet on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers.

Meantime Capt. Morris, who had been despatched to the Illinois, was obliged to return from the Miami River, the tribes there not having heard of the peace; indeed, he owed his life to Pontiac's sense of the hopelessness of the struggle.

On the 18th October Bradstreet broke up his camp at Sandusky, and sailed for Fort Schlosser. In the evening he was overtaken by a violent storm. Before he could land his men several of the boats were lost. This storm continued several days, and, as provisions were short, he was compelled to detach a portion of his force to march by land. They suffered dreadful privations on the way, but finally reached Niagara on the 4th November. On the 10th he sailed for Oswego, but lost the *Johnson* sloop going into port, although the men were saved. Thus terminated this remarkable expedition.

INSPECTION OF 49TH BATTALION.

This Battalion was inspected at its headquarters, Stirling or Saturday last, after six day's drill, by Lieut. Col. Jarvis, D. A. A. G., who made a minute inspection, first in line, then by Companies, examining rifles and accoutrements closely. After which the Battalion was marched past in quick time, put through the manual and platoon exercise and through various field movements, until Lt. Col. Jarvis requested them to be formed in close column, when he addressed them at some length, complimenting the men on their clean and tidy appearance, and the good order in which he found the rifles. He stated that the Battalion was one of the cleanest he had inspected, and considering the short time they had been drilling, and never having met in Battalion before, he could but express his astonishment at the manner in which they had performed the field movements. He then took occasion to compliment the Captains, specially, for the efficient manner in which they had drilled their Companies at their respective head quarters, for had that not been done, it would have been impossible for them to go through the movements so correctly. He had been two years in the district, but had never seen the Battalion before, and would have visited them at their respective headquarters, but was told he had better wait until they were together, and he was glad to find them so efficient. He then advised them strongly to continue their drill when they returned home, as it was only by doing so could they expect to become efficient. Some general remarks followed, and the Battalion was marched off.

On Monday before the parade was dismissed. Lt. Col. Brown, addressed the men, complimenting them upon their general good conduct, and thanking them for the readiness with which they obeyed orders, and for the attention which they had given to drill. He was followed by Major Bowell and Capt. Boulter, who made a few remarks, recommending the different companies to continue their drill at home, and thanking them for their general good conduct.

G. H. Boulter, Esq., M. P. P., Reeve of the Village, on behalf of the corporation, presented the following address:

STIRLING, Sept. 21st, 1868.

Lieut. Col. James Brown, commanding 49th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

SIR,—At this time, when yourself and staff, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 49th Battalion, are about to be separated from us and return to your homes, after an eight days residence here, the members of the corporation of the village of Stirling, on behalf of the people, tender you their sincere congratulations, for the good order, peaceful conduct, and continued sobriety of the men under your command, whilst billeted amongst the inhabitants of this village. Permit us to hope that your short stay here has been as agreeable to yourselves as it has been pleasant to us.

Sir, the continued efforts of yourself and staff, during the past week, to instruct the volunteers under your command, and the earnest desire of the men to profit by your instructions, contributed largely to that fine military display, witnessed at the review on Saturday last.

We feel also that the encomiums given to yourself and the 49th Battalion under your command, after the review, by the inspecting officer Lieut. Col. Jarvis, for the efficient state of the arms, cleanliness of the uniforms, soldierly appearance of the officers and men, and the precision of your Battalion movements were well deserved.

Permit us to hope and trust that your life and health may be long spared to retain your present command, and that we shall frequently see you and your Battalion here at your Head Quarters, whilst performing your annual Drill. And that if ever called upon for active service, the 49th will prove as efficient for the defence of the Queen and country as its appearance now indicates in time of peace.

We trust the billets have been satisfactory to the men, and that any short-comings of a minor importance may be overlooked, as this is the first time the people of this village have been called upon to perform such duties for their volunteers.

We have the honor to be sir,  
Your obedient servants,

J. H. BOULTER, Reeve.  
JOHN S. BLACK.  
B. STEDMAN.  
WILLIAM MARTIN.  
PETER CHARD.

Councillors.

Lt. Col. Brown thanked the Reeve and Corporation for the expression of their kindness, and to the people generally for the readiness with which they had opened their houses to receive the volunteers, and for their exertions in rendering all comfortable while billeted with them, and hoped that should they ever be called into action, they would do no discredit to the number by which they were known, for they would remember that it was the 49th that drove the invaders over the heights at Queenston.

The men were then paid and left for their respective homes, pleased with their weeks' drill.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*