

years, and that their garden grounds contained immense quantities of vegetables of every kind.

So strong was the relentment of the Americans for the outrages committed by the Indians, and so powerful their determination to take the speediest, as well as the severest vengeance, that not to be obliged to postpone it, the soldiers and officers of their army cheerfully agreed to remain at short allowance, in order to make their provisions last till they had completed the destruction to the full extent it had been proposed.

It was executed accordingly in spite of the many difficulties attending a march through a country, where the roads and paths had been so contrived, as to be almost undiscoverable but to the inhabitants, where the enemy watched all their motions from positions where they lay concealed, ready to fall upon those who straggled from their main body, and to take every other advantage; and where the very labour of destruction was fatiguing to the highest degree.

Their perseverance in accomplishing the design they came upon, was a striking proof how strongly the passion of revenge is able to actuate human nature, especially when added to the motives of safety and interest. Both these, indeed, were no less consulted upon this occasion than the former. The countries from which these Indian nations were now expelled, were possessed of as fertile and inviting a soil as any in North America; and opened a well grounded prospect of proving as rich and useful settlements as any throughout the continent.

Notwithstanding the success with which the Colonies had maintained their independence, they laboured under many inconveniencies in the internal arrangement of their affairs. The prices of all kinds of merchandize, and even of many necessary articles in domestic life, had risen to a degree that proved