

1656. his party during a whole year, as well as seed to sow the lands of which he should take possession.¹

Hostility of the Mohawks. The news of this enterprise having spread around, gave the Mohawks much serious thought, and reawakened all their jealousy of the Onondagas. A general assembly of the whole canton was held to deliberate on this affair, which seemed of the highest importance. The conclusion was, to resort to every means in order to thwart the new settlement. In consequence of this deliberation, a party of four hundred men was raised and sent out, with orders to scatter Dupuys' troop or cut it in pieces. They missed it, however, and then, in revenge, plundered some isolated canoes, and even wounded some of the occupants. After that, these traitors, pretending to be mistaken, said: "We did not know that you were Frenchmen. We took you for Hurons or Algonquins."²

They carry off a part of the Hurons from Isle Orleans. It was not deemed by the French at the moment politic to follow up this insult, in hopes of being soon in a position to render their vengeance more certain and decisive, if the Mohawks did not spontaneously make reparation; but they soon after showed that nothing was further from their thoughts. They approached Isle Orleans, and one morning,³ before sunrise, they fell on a band of ninety Hurons, of all ages and sexes, who were at work in a field, killed six, bound all the rest,⁴ and putting them in their

at Quebec, January 26, 1673. James Fremin was apparently recently arrived. He was in Onondaga from 1656 to 1658; then at Miscou, Three Rivers, and Cape de la Madeleine. Selected for the Cayuga mission in 1666, he was missionary on the Mohawk from 1667 to 1671. He died at Quebec, July 2, 1691. Two lay-brothers, Brother Ambrose Broar and Brother Joseph Boursier, also went: Relation, 1656, p. 38; Relation, 1657, p. 9; Creux-ius, *Historia Canadensis*, p. 794.

¹ I do not find this in the Rela-

tion, 1657, and from p. 11 it seems that they did not take provisions enough to last till they got to Onondaga.

² Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1657, p. 9. A lay-brother is the only one mentioned as wounded.

³ May 20, 1656: Rel., 1657, p. 5; Chaumonot, *Autobiographie*, p. 73.

⁴ The Relation for 1657 does not give the total number or that of the killed. It says indefinitely (p. 6), "Our loss was seventy-one persons, with a great number of young women."