

1687.

The resistance they encountered forced them, indeed, to decamp the next day ; but it was not till after they had burned some isolated houses and carried off some prisoners. The failure of this expedition, and a notification to Governor Dongan that his complicity in it was known, made him fear reprisals. The alarm at Orange was even so great that the country-people sent in all their valuables, and a body of twelve hundred Indians spent the whole winter around that town to protect it.<sup>1</sup>

Simultaneously almost with the investment of Fort Chambly, forty Onondagas approached Catarocouy and carried off, near that fort, three soldiers and Mademoiselle d'Alonne.<sup>2</sup> Mr. d'Orvilliers, to whom that lady found means of making known the misfortune that had befallen her, sent to the enemy to propose a conference on the very spot where they had halted. It was accepted, and Father de Lamberville, who was fortunately then at Catarocouy, consented to undertake to go and negotiate with them. The missionary began by asking them why they had committed this hostility while we were at war with the Senecas only. They replied that Ononthio, having arrested their chiefs, had violated the peace.

"Your chiefs," replied the Father, "are at Quebec; they were arrested only because you gave us reason to distrust you." "And how," replied the Iroquois, "are they treated at Quebec?" "Except," he replied, "that they have had fetters put on their feet to prevent their escape, they have no reason to complain of the treatment given them." On concluding these words he presented them two belts; one

of the league. Colden, p. 111, in stating that Dongan was compelled by the king to agree to a cessation of arms and deliver up prisoners without conditions, is evidently wrong. The treaty of neutrality preceded these matters, and though Dongan was removed, the instructions to Andros show that James II. yielded nothing of Dongan's claims.

<sup>1</sup> There seems no authority for this.

<sup>2</sup> Relation of the Events of the War, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 389. According to Belmont, Histoire du Canada, pp. 26-7, Catarocouy was besieged in August and September. Niagara was besieged by forty canoes. Four hundred Iroquois descended the St. Lawrence. The Mohawks burned Verchères.