

to their common Father, and to conceal nothing, however secret, that had occurred of late years. Then addressing the Ottawas directly, he told them that he was aware of all their negotiations with the Cantons, and was not ignorant that they had given it all up; but there still remained a shade of distrust: and hence he begged them to declare distinctly what had induced them to treat with the enemy without the knowledge of their Father, and what was their actual disposition toward the French.¹

"It is true," replied the Ottawa orator,² "that we restored to the Iroquois some slaves, and promised to return others; but consider the way in which we were treated, and say whether we were wrong. After involving us in war, the French forced us to stop all hostilities; then

(Ib., p. 195.) Their conduct was deemed unsatisfactory by Winthrop; the Commissioners, at Albany, sent word that they could obtain no provisions; small-pox broke out at the Fork; and the Indians found it impossible to make canoes. (Winthrop's Journal, *ib.*, pp. 195-6, confirming the French accounts; N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 513-4; De la Potherie, iii., pp. 126-7; Letter of Mgr. de Laval, Nov. 20, 1690.) Allyn to Leisler, Doc. Hist., ii., p. 160, says the Indians refused to accompany them, or furnish canoes, though Leisler denies it. (Col. Doc., iii., p. 753.) Winthrop, then, on the 13th, called a council of war, which concluded to fall back. (Journal, N. Y. Col. Doc., iv., p. 196; Doc. Hist., ii., pp. 162, 169; Hist. Mag., i., p. 229.) The next day he sent out Captain John Schuyler with forty Christians and one hundred Indians (Doc. Hist., ii., pp. 160-2); and, returning to the Fork, broke up his camp, and marched back to the Half-Moon, near Albany, where he turned over the command to Captain Fitch, and went to Albany.

(Journal, N. Y. Col. Doc., iv., p. 196.) He does not mention that Leisler there arrested him, and put him in prison. (Allyn to Leisler, September, 1690, N. Y. Col. Doc., ii., p. 162), accusing him of cowardice (Hist. Mag., i., p. 229) and treachery (Letter to Bradstreet, Sept. 15, 1690; Hutchinson, i., p. 134), as well as of adultery and other crimes. The Indians interfered; and, at their request, Leisler released him, and allowed him to go to New York to make his defense. (Leisler to Shrewsbury, N. Y. Col. Doc., iii., p. 753.)

Winthrop was a son of Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut. He was born, March 14, 1639; was sent to England, in 1694, as agent of the colony; and was Governor from 1698 to his death, Nov. 27, 1707.

For the French statements of the losses of the English and their Indian allies, see post and notes.

¹ De Monseignat, Relation, &c., 1689-90, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 480; De la Potherie, Histoire de l'Amérique Sept., iii., p. 99.

² De la Potherie calls him Manitouchagan.