

erable anxiety.¹ Two days after, an Iroquois party fell on a neighborhood, called La Souche,² only three-quarters of a mile from the spot where the army had encamped. They found the settlers and some soldiers scattered in the fields reaping, although orders had been given to be constantly on the alert and near enough to help each other. Most of them were indeed unarmed, and the commandant of that quarter had even neglected to post sentinels, as had been expressly directed.

1690.
Some French allow themselves to be surprised.

Still, some made a resolute defense, and the Iroquois lost six men. On the French side there were ten soldiers, eleven settlers, and four women, taken or killed; many cattle slaughtered, and houses and hay-stacks burned.³ The enemy flattered themselves that they would not stop here in this work; but, perceiving a considerable force advancing from Montreal, they regained the woods. This party was only a detachment from the army discovered by La Plaque, the fate of which we shall see in due season. The Count de Frontenac was quite nettled at having so easily credited his scouts, and experienced such a reverse before the eyes of his allies. He felt all the danger that he would have incurred, had the whole force of the enemy then fallen on him.

On the 4th of September, the very day of this adventure, the General assembled the Indians for the last time, as they

¹ De Monseignat, Relation, &c., N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 481; De la Potherie, Histoire de l'Amérique Sept., iii., p. 101. The scouts actually passed an Iroquois force. *Ib.*

² La Fourche. De la Potherie, *ib.*, p. 101; N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 481.

³ De Monseignat, Relation, &c., N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 481; De la Potherie, Histoire de l'Amérique Sept., iii., pp. 101-2. Captain John Schuyler's Journal makes his force forty-two whites, and one hundred and twenty-five Indians. They saw

the French leave their camp, and attacked the men in the fields. (Aug. 23, O. S., Sept. 4, N. S.) They took nineteen prisoners and six scalps, "among which were four women folk." They killed one hundred and fifty head of cattle. He mentions only one Indian killed on his side. They killed two French prisoners on the homeward march. (See, also, Leisler's Letter, Sept. 30, 1690, Doc. Hist., ii., p. 169.) Milet, Relation, p. 47, makes this a detachment from the force which was to march from Lake George.