

but the Christians fell upon them with such fury, axe in hand, as to force the intrenchment. Sixteen Mohawks were left dead on the field, fifteen taken, and the prisoners delivered.

1692.

At the commencement of February, 1692, de Callières, received orders from de Frontenac to raise a party, and send it to the peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. The Iroquois often went there to hunt in winter, and the Governor-General was informed that great numbers were actually there. De Callières soon gathered three hundred French and Indians, whom he placed under the orders of d'Orvilliers, but that officer having scalded his leg after some days' march, was obliged to return to Montreal, leaving his party under the command of de Beau-court,<sup>1</sup> a reduced captain who is now Governor of Montreal.

That officer, on arriving at Tonihata island, a short day's march this side of Catarocouy, there met fifty Senecas, who had advanced that far, hunting, intending to follow our settlements and prevent the farmers planting their crops. He attacked them in their cabins on a very stormy day, killed twenty-four, captured sixteen, and delivered an officer named La Plante, taken three years before, and who, not at first recognized in his Indian guise, came very near being killed as an Iroquois.<sup>2</sup>

Here this expedition terminated. From the prisoners they learned that another party of a hundred Iroquois, also of the Seneca canton, were hunting near the Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa, that it was their design to encamp there as soon as the snow melted; that two hundred Onondagas, commanded by Black Kettle, one of their

<sup>1</sup> The Chevalier Dubois Bertelot de Beaucourt, a valuable officer, born in 1669; lieutenant in 1691; reduced captain and naval ensign in 1693; fortified Quebec in 1693 and 1712; governor of Three Rivers in 1732: of Montreal in 1739: active during war down to 1748. Daniel, ii., pp. 282, 290, 295. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 519, 871, 1065, x., p. 149.

<sup>2</sup> N. Y. Col. ix., Doc., p. 534. De la

Pótherie, Histoire de l'Amérique Septent., iii., p. 156, 166-8. La Hontan, i., p. 233, describes the burning of two of the 12 Iroquois prisoners. Belmont, Histoire du Canada, p. 34, says the Seneca chief, Tategue-nondahi, had 60 men, of whom 24 were killed, and 20 taken. Six Chippeways killed, and three chiefs of the Mountain.