

treil early in August, and he took up three hundred militia, whom he distributed in the most exposed settlements to protect the harvesters.

1692.

In the city he found two hundred Ottawas, who had successfully run all the passages; but they had not ventured to bring down their furs, de St. Pierre having warned them of Black Kettle's presence on the Ottawa. That officer even exhorted them, conformably to Frontenac's order to him, not to start till they had certain intelligence of the departure of the Iroquois; but their utter want of munitions and provisions had prevented their longer delay.¹

Frontenac received them cordially, and proposed an expedition against the common enemy which the domiciliated Iroquois and Hurons and Abénaquis had for some time desired; but the Ottawas refused to join, either from lack of good will, or more probably because they thought it wrong to make any engagements without the consent of their sachems.² The General was consoled, when, a few days later, he received a letter announcing that the ships had arrived from France, but without any recruits; for he needed all his forces to maintain his posts, most of which would have been left unmanned, had he, depending on reinforcements from France, detached part of his troops with the Indians, as he had proposed. As soon as the Ottawas started, he returned to Quebec, where the Chevalier d'Eau arrived almost at the same time as he.³

Frontenac proposes an expedition. The Ottawas decline.

¹ Narrative, &c., 1691-2. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 537. De la Potherie iii., p. 162.

² De la Potherie, Hist. de l'Am. Sept., iii., p. 162. Great fears were felt at Albany, however, and many deserted their farms. Proclamation Mch. 19, 1692, Albany MS., xxxviii., p. 85, p. 124.

³ N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 543. De la Potherie, iii., p. 163 The narra-

tive of d'Aux was apparently used by De la Potherie. After seeing his attendants butchered, and being tied to the stake himself, he was taken to New York, and there harshly treated. He escaped, but was retaken at New London, and sent to Boston, whence he escaped, see N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 533. His Indian name is given as Dionakarondé Ib., iv., p. 121.