

As stated already, the Governor of Montreal, had, above all, urged them to give quarter only to the women and children, and this the Indians promised, but did not keep their word. They were the more inexcusable, as they had been warned that they would be pursued on their return. To this first fault, they added another, which was compelling the French to intrench, after two days' march, to await the enemy who had immediately pursued them.

1693.

Our men  
attacked on  
their  
homeward  
march.

The Iroquois of Sault St. Louis especially were responsible for this strange proceeding; but they had almost all come from the Mohawk canton; a lingering love of country, the hopes some gave out of their settling among them and the impossibility of their subsisting in their own canton just ravaged, were motives capable of inspiring them with some compassion for persons who were so closely connected with them. It would, one would think, have been prudent to foresee this, and dispense with them in an expedition against their own brethren. Be that as it may, they were soon punished for their indocility.

The army, although it had scarcely provisions enough to reach Montreal, waited two days for the enemy: he appeared at last, and also intrenched. It was the same party that had assembled at Oneida and had not had patience to wait for the English. Our men charged them three times with great resolution. They made a vigorous defence, and their intrenchment was forced only at the third attack. We had eight French and eight Indians killed, and twelve wounded, including de la Noue. The loss of the Oneidas was scarcely greater; the rest escaped; but they soon rallied, and for three days continued to follow the army, though without venturing to approach, as long as they marched together.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Narrative of Military Occurrences, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 552. Relation, &c., 1692-3. Ib., p. 559-560, says seven French killed, and 15 wounded. De la Potherie, iii., p. 173, says, eight killed, 15 wounded. The party pursuing was commanded by Maj. Peter Schuyler, and consisted of 273 whites, and 290 Indians. They came up to the French, Feb. 17, 1693, O. S. Major Peter Schuyler's Report to Fletcher. N. Y. Col. Doc., iv., p. 17-18. Beyard and Lodowick, Journal of the late Ac-