

Mountains, to make sure of the enemy's retreat, in order to be able to give some rest to the troops, who had been for more than two months under arms night and day. These two officers met twenty-two Iroquois in two canoes, who with great haughtiness advanced to attack them. They received their first fire without a shot, then closed with them and killed eighteen. Of the four survivors, one escaped by swimming, the three others were taken and given up to the fires of our Indians.¹

1689.

It was in such sad circumstances that Messieurs de Frontenac and de Callieres reached Montreal on the 22d of November. One of our Indians captured at the rout at La Chine, who escaped after having his nails plucked out and fingers gnawed or burnt, came to see the generals.

Project of
these
Indians.

reurs de Bois, under the protection of that governor. He seems to have been the earliest explorer of Minnesota, and the first to build a post beyond Lake Superior. He rescued Hennepin from the Sioux. He fortified Detroit, was on Dénonville's expedition after capturing McGregory, was then commandant of Fort Frontenac. He died in the winter of 1709-10.

De Manteht is called in Ferland (*Cours d'Histoire*, ii., p. 186), *Le Gardeur de Mantet*; but it was apparently Nicholas Dailleboust, *Sieur de Mantet*, fifth son of Charles d'Ailleboust, *Sieur des Musseaux*. He was born in 1663 (*Daniel, Une Page de Notre Histoire*, p. 207), and was killed at Hudson's Bay in 1709 (*Charlevoix, Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, ii., p. 340), after serving in de la Barre's expedition against Schenectady, and in the West. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 235, 435, 466, &c.

¹ Frontenac and Champigny, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 435. Canada Doc., II., v., p. 48. Belmont (*Histoire du Canada*, p. 31) says only two were

taken. He gives as the date October 16, and eulogizes Du Luth greatly.

There is little doubt as to the complicity of the New Yorkers in the Lachine massacre. War was declared by them May 7, 1689. A conference was held with the Iroquois, June 27, 1689. Colden's *Five Nations* (1747), p. 99. After it, in another conference in September, they were congratulated for their success, and urged to continue (*ib.*, p. 102; *Milet. Relation*, p. 45). Phillips and Van Cortland (*Letter*, August 5, 1689) say: "The Cantons Indians Nations above Albany, hearing of a warr between England and France, are gone to fight the inhabitants of Canada." N. Y. Col. Doc., iii., p. 608. Van Cortland (*ib.*, p. 609) says, August 5, "the Indians are gone about a month agoe to fight the inhabitants of Canida." It was apparently instigated (see p. 645) so as to make peace between them and the French impossible, and thus save New York from "uttermost ruynne." See too *Doc. Hist.*, ii., p. 49.