

Indian villages, and "the harvest does not correspond to our labors." This is due to the bad example of the French, the influence of brandy, and the lawless disposition of the savages.

CCXXI. This is a report (dated October 17, 1750), by Jean de Bonnécamps, professor of hydrography in the Jesuit college at Quebec, upon his voyage with Céloron down the Beautiful (Ohio) River. It is in the form of a journal recording the progress and events of each day's journey.

The expedition leaves Lachine, near Montreal, on June 15, 1749, and with much toil and danger ascends the great river. On the third day, a canoe is wrecked, one of its crew perishing before his comrades' eyes.

On the 25th of June, the travelers arrive at La Présentation, the mission recently founded by Abbé Picquet; and, two days later, at Cataracoui (now Kingston). The fort at Niagara, which they reach on July 6, is being undermined by the strong current of the river; and Bonnécamps recommends that the fort be removed to a site above the falls. The great cataract of Niagara he measures as 133 (French) feet in height. Proceeding through Lake Ontario, and entering Lake Erie, the French make their way, via Chautauqua portage, to the Alleghany River, which they enter on July 30. The natives are alarmed at the news of their march, and betake themselves to flight; but Céloron sends an officer with presents and messages of peace, and partly reassures them. As the French proceed down the river, they encounter scattered villages of Mohican savages,—groups of wretched cabins here and there in the mountains which border the river, forming "the somber and