

In 1684, by order of Gov. De la Barre, he went to Niagra with Indian allies, but returned to the Lake Superior region the same autumn. In the fall of 1686 he withdrew from the Upper Lakes, and constructed a fort, near the entrance of Lake Huron, about thirty miles above the site of the city of Detroit, to intercept the English traders who were beginning to carry goods to the Upper Lakes, and undersell the French.¹

During the summer of 1687, he proceeded with the Indians of the Upper Lakes to aid the French against the Seneca Iroquois. The Governor of Canada in his report to the French government mentions the good service rendered by Du Luth, and wrote, that on the 13th of July "M. de Callieres, who was at the head of three companies commanded by Tonty, De la Durantaye, and Du Lhu, and of all our Indians, fell about three o'clock in the afternoon into an ambuscade of Senecas, posted in the vicinity of that defile." After a short conflict, the French, at night, maintained a bivouac, and the next day pursued the flying Senecas.

The Governor writes: "We witnessed the painful sight of the usual cruelties of the savages, who cut the dead in

¹ The following table in N. Y. Col. Docs. ix. 408, shows the cheapness of English goods in 1689:—

The Indian pays for	At Orange (Albany).	Montreal.
8 pounds of powder	One beaver.	Four.
A gun	Two "	Five.
40 lbs. of lead	One "	Three.
Red blanket	One "	Two.
White "	One "	Two.
6 pr' stockings	One "	Two.
4 shirts	One "	Two.

The English give 6 q'ts of eau de vie West India rum for one beaver. The French have no fixed rate in trading brandy, but never give a quart for one beaver.

The English do not discriminate in the quality of beaver but take all, at the same rate, 50 per cent. higher than the French.