

but during the erection of the building, a detachment of a Captain, two Lieutenants, and sixty soldiers was sent to protect the building from any disturbance that the French or Indians might offer to it. There were also about two hundred English traders there, all armed as militia, and ready to join in the defence. On the 1st of August, 1727, Maj. Begon appeared there, and demanded the evacuation of the place, in behalf of the Government of Canada, as it was charged to be an infraction of the treaty of Utrecht. Gov. Burnet, of New York, declined evacuating the Choueguen or Oswego settlement and fort, until he could hear from his King, justifying the settlement on the ground that the English had a perfect right to trade with their own Indians, and this fort was built with their consent; besides, the French had just been erecting a fort at Niagara, which, according to their own interpretation, was an infraction of the treaty of Utrecht. By intimidation, the French threatened to send a force of 400 French and 800 Indians to attack the place; but, as we see from M. Beauharnois' Memoire, the order for the expedition was revoked, and nothing further was done. But in August, 1756, Gen. Montcalm, with nearly 3,000 French and Indians, invested the fort, and after four days investiture, obtained its surrender, and destroyed the fortress. See Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. 1, p. 441-506. L. C. D.

No. 6

EAGLE RIVER, December 23d, 1855.

EDITORS OTONAGON MINER:—Among some valuable French manuscripts, brought from Paris by Gen. Cass, and loaned me by him, I find one that relates more particularly to this region. It is without date, but refers to a council about to be held at Green Bay, which I presume is the one of 1726, of which, in other papers, a full account is given. Monsieur De Lincot was Commandant at La Pointe at this time, from which I conclude that this document was written in the winter or spring of 1726, at Quebec. Not having any historical works to refer to, this surmise may not be correct within five or six months. Mons. De Longueuil had charge of the Department of Indian Affairs. C. W.

COPY OF THE REPLY OF MONSIEUR DE LONGUEIL TO THE NEWS
BROUGHT BY CABINA, CHIEF OF THE SAUTEURS

[Probable date, spring of 1726. The Chippeways were called Sauteurs by the French.]

I am rejoiced, my children of the Sauteurs, at the peace which Monsieur De Lincot has procured for you with the Sioux, your neighbors, and also on account of the prisoners you have restored. I desire him in the letter which I now