

dians of the North are very quiet, because Sieur Marin, who commands at *The Bay*, and leads the Indians at will, has procured a repose for them by the peace he has caused to be concluded with the Christinaux.*"

In July, 1756, Sieur Coulon de Villiers, at the head of 400 Frenchmen and some Indians, "and Mr. Marin, commandant at *The Bay*, with sixty Indians of his post," attacked and routed several hundred batteaux, returning from conveying supplies to Fort Oswego, killing a large number of the English, and making forty prisoners. And shortly after the capture of Oswego, in the same year, and in which he must have taken part, Lieut. Marin utterly defeated, at the head of a hundred Indians, a party of fifty-two English near Lake George, whom he had drawn out of their fort. And in 1757, he took part in the capture of Fort William Henry, commanding at the time a party of twenty Foxes, and it is to be presumed, thirty-three Sauks, forty-eight Winnebagoes of Green Bay, ten Iowas and one hundred and twenty-nine Monomonees, who were then connected with the army, and all from that region of country. He shortly after accomplished a most daring expedition against Fort Edward, in which the great Montcalm declared, that "he exhibited a rare audacity," for with a detachment reduced to about two hundred men, "he carried off a patrol of ten men, and swept away an ordinary guard of fifty, like a wafer;" took post in the woods near the Fort, when some 4,000 English troops then sallied out, as the French represented, and fought for an hour, when Marin, having killed a number of his foes, retreated in safety, bringing in thirty-two scalps and one prisoner. And, the following year, 1758, he was actively engaged at Ticonderoga; and after the repulse of Abercrombie's English and Colonial army, Marin had a severe fight with the partisan Major Robert Rogers, and from his inferior force he was compelled to retire, which he did in good order, and brought in several prisoners.

*The Christinaux, or Knistinaux, a powerful tribe residing north the Sioux, and the most northerly nation of the Algonkin-Lenape family.