

to destroy the post of Choüeguen³⁵ standing on their lands, it would be obtaining from them a service most useful in every respect.

As to the Anniez, they have never ventured on an incursion against the French since the attack made on them in 1747³⁶ by the Sieur Chevalier de Lacorne.³⁷ Their brothers had craved for their pardon; and it seems that Monsieur de La Galissonnière granted it. In any case, you will be guided by circumstances both with regard to those savages and to all others. His Majesty can but rely on your prudence as to this essential part of your administration, but he wishes you to avoid,

³⁵ Choueguen was the French name of the post at Oswego, in the present state of New York. As early as 1724 the Iroquois had permitted English traders from Albany to build a trading-house at this site. The importance of the post induced Governor Burnet, in the winter of 1726-27, to build a military work for its protection. The French vainly protested against its occupation. After Sir William Johnson in 1743 had erected his trading-house beneath its walls, it seriously damaged the French fur-trade. The post was finally captured in 1756 by the French under Montcalm. Two years later, however, they were obliged to evacuate it. After the French and Indian War, Oswego was re-garrisoned and repaired, and during the American Revolution was the headquarters for Loyalists and their Indian allies. This post was not surrendered to the United States until after Jay's Treaty (1794). It was then demolished, and the present city grew upon its site. Relics of the old fort were visible as late as 1839.—Ed.

³⁶ For a documentary account of the affair, see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, x, pp. 81-83. The Mohawk were led in this campaign by King Hendrick. They raided near to Montreal, but were overtaken and defeated by La Corne.—Ed.

³⁷ Chevalier de la Corne was a famous French officer, son of Jean Louis, and younger brother of Louis, the commandant at Mackinac. La Corne de St. Luc was also a member of the same family. Pierre Chevalier de la Corne was connected with the Niagara post in 1720 and again in 1727. It was there that he learned the Iroquois language, which made him so capable a commander in the prolonged disturbances on the border. During King George's War (1744-48) he won distinction. Early in February, 1747, he led a detachment that achieved a brilliant victory near Mines in Nova Scotia. In June of the same year, he repulsed the Iroquois from Montreal, and the following year acted