amulet, by some traveling Jew, or had been procured by the Indians as a charm, at a period not prior to the French era of our history. This section of the state, at the earliest period of authentic history, was occupied by the Oneidas and Onondagas, as a hunting ground; and one or two trails were perceptible when surveyed in 1796. Occasionally the St. Regis Indians would find their way into our territory, but oftener the Massasaugas from the north shore of the lake. The Oneidas considered them as intruders and the latter seldom allowed themselves to fall in their way, from which reason the visits of the natives were stealthy and unfrequent, and nothing would fill the foreign Indians with apprehensions sooner than being told that the Oneidas were in the neighborhood. After the war nothing was seen or heard from them. Of our aboriginal names of places in our country but few are preserved. Mr. L. H. Morgan has given on a map, accompanying his work, entitled, The League of the Iroquois, the following, as they are known in the Seneca dialect:

Lake Ontario, Neahga. Tecarneodi.
Sandy Creek, Tekadaogae.
Black River, Kahuahgo.
Sackets Harbor, Gahuagojetwarelote.
Wolf bland, Deawokedacanauda.
St. Lawrence, Ganowogeh. Gahunda.
Indian River, Ojequack.

On an ancient French map in Yale College library, Carlton Island is designated Cahihououage. A town at the mouth of Black River, Otthanague. The St. Regis Indians name Black River Nikahionhakown or big river. In Mr. Squier's work, on the antiquities of the state, it is called Kamargo; French Creek is by the St. Regis called Atenharakwehtare, the place where the fence or wall fell down. The Ox Bow of Oswegatchie river they name Onontohen, a hill with the same river both sides.

Although our territory was not actually inhabited at the time it first became known to Europeans, it is not without incident connected with the wars between the French in Canada, and the Iroquois of New York, who from an early period had been under the influence of the English. Within a very few years from the time of first occupation, the French had penetrated far into the interior, explored the great lakes, discovered the Mississippi near its source, and established small ports for the double purpose of securing the fur trade, and converting to their religion the natives. The Dutch had conciliated the Iroquois, and their influence had been transferred to the English, who succeeded them, which led to a hostile incursion by De Courcelles and De Tracy against the Mohawks in 1665-6, resulting in nothing but the murder of a few aged warriors, who preferred death to the aban-