De la Barre Returns to Quebec.

Hear, Yonnondio! take care, for the future, that so great a number of soldiers as appear there, do not choke the tree of peace, planted in so small a fort. It will be a great loss, if, after it had so easily taken root, you should stop its growth, and prevent its covering your country and ours with its branches. I assure you, in the name of the Five Nations, that our warriors shall dance to the calumet of peace under its leaves, and shall remain quiet on their mats, and shall never dig up the hatchet till their brother Yonnondio, or Corlear shall either jointly or separately, endeavor to attack the country which the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors. This belt preserves my words, and this other the authority which the Five Nations have given me." Then addressing himself to the interpreter he said: "Take courage, you have spirit, speak, explain my words, forget nothing, tell all that your brethren and friends say to Yonnondio, your Governor, by the mouth of Garangula, who loves you and desires you to accept this present of beaver, and take part with me in my feast, to which I invite you.—This present of beaver is sent to Yonnondio on the part of the Five Nations."

De la Barre, stung with the sarcasm of this speech, of which he could not but admit the truth, hastily returned on the 6th, having had all the sick embarked the day before (so as not to be seen by the Indians), to the number 150 canoes and 12 flat bateaux, and on the evening of the same day arrived at Fort Frontenac, where he found that 110 of the number left there had departed, sick, for Montreal, whither the Governor followed the next day. At La Chine he found 45,000 lbs. of flour which he had so much needed at La Famine.

The marquis De Nonville succeeded De la Barre the next year; and brought from France forces thought sufficient for the reduction of the Senecas, which was undertaken two years after, with a great force,* but without success, further than ravaging their country with fire, and destroying a few aged and defenseless men and women. On the 26th of July, 1688, the Iroquois, to the number of 1200, invaded the island of Montreal, without notice, and destroyed more than a thousand French, besides carrying away great numbers of prisoners for torture. In these and other expeditions, our territory must have been the scene of many events of tragic interest, but the history of the details has not come down to us.

During the French and English war, which in 1760 resulted in the complete subjection of the former, our frontier again became alive with military operations, and the principal route between Canada, and the Mohawk settlements, passed through this county. On a peninsula, called Six Town Point, a few miles from Sackets Harbor, is the trace of a slight work, in a square form with bastions at each angle and apparently a small stockade, erected during this period. Between the bastions the sides were but 48 feet, and the whole affair was of a slight and transient character. The only trace left is a slight ditch along the sides,