

The presence of these relics is accounted for as follows:—

Not a long time after the close of the Revolutionary War in that country, a settlement was formed by white people, while the Indian tribes, who were pushed out, were contesting the right of the white people to settle in it. One day it was ascertained that large parties of Indians were gathered on the mountains, armed and prepared to attack the white inhabitants. Accordingly, the white men in the valley immediately armed, to the number of five or six hundred, and leaving their wives and children and old men in a rude fort on the bank of the river, advanced towards the head of the valley in search of their enemies.

The Indians, watching the movements of the white men from the mountain tops, lay in ambush on both sides of the road, and, at the sound of the war-whoop, sprang upon the whites with tomahawks and scalping-knives in hand, and destroyed them all, with the exception of a very few, who saved their lives by swimming the river. Amongst the latter was my grandfather on my mother's side, from whom I have often had the most thrilling descriptions. This onslaught is called in history the "*Wyoming Massacre*."

After this victory, the Indians marched down the valley, and took possession of the fort containing the women and children, who were kept as