

DISCOVERY OF BURLINGTON BAY.

mer to prosecute his discoveries in the west, and the missionaries to baptise the Nephites they should secure among the tribes found in the valley of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the lakes. When everything was ready for a speedy departure, the unfortunate assassination of an Iroquois chief by three French soldiers at Montreal, detained them fifteen days, and threatened a renewal of the war between the Iroquois and French, which had just then happily terminated. The execution of the guilty soldiers propitiated the offended Iroquois. All fear of reprisals being allayed, the party started on the 6th day of July—La Salle with fifteen men in four canoes, and Du Casson and Galinee with seven men in three canoes. They ascended the St. Lawrence, threading the intricate channels of the Thousand Islands, carrying their canoes and effects around the numerous and difficult portages they met by the way, and at length after twenty-seven days of incessant toil, in which they suffered severely from sickness and exposure, they reached the broad expanse of Lake Ontario. Coasting along its southern shore they landed on the 10th of August at the mouth of Ironquoit bay, four miles east of the Genessee river, their intention being to procure a guide from the Indian town of Gannagaro, on what is now known as Broughton Hill, just south of Victor station, on the New York Central railway, and midway between Rochester and Canandaigua.

In the translation of the journal of Galinee, which follows the original, has been adhered to as closely, as the obscure and antiquated French in which it is written would admit.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF GALINEE.

"After 35 days of very difficult navigation we arrived at a small river called by the Indians Karontagonat (the Iroquois name for Ironquoit Bay), which is the nearest point on the lake to Sonantouan, and about one hundred leagues southwest of Montreal. I took the latitude of this place on the 26th of August, 1669, with my jacobstaff. As I had a very fine horizon on the north, no land, but the open lake, being visible in that direction, I took the altitude on that side as being the least liable to error.

We had no sooner arrived at this place than we were visited by a number of Indians, who came to make us small presents of Indian corn, pumpkins, blackberries and whortleberries, fruits of which they had abundance. We made presents in return of knives, awls, needles, glass beads, and other articles which they prize, and with which we were well provided.

Our guides urged us to remain in this place till the next day, as the chiefs would not fail to come in the evening with provisions to escort us to the village. In fact, night had no sooner come than a large troop of Indians, with a number of women loaded with provisions, arrived and encamped near by, and made for us bread of Indian corn and fruit. They did not desire to speak to us in regular council, but told us we were expected in the village, to every cabin of which word had been sent, to gather all the old men at the council, which would be held for the purpose of ascertaining the object of our visit.

M. Dollier, M. de La Salle and myself consulted together in order to determine in what manner we should act, what we should offer for presents, and how we should give them. It was agreed that I should go to the village with M. de La Salle for the purpose of obtaining a captive taken from the nation which we desired to visit who could conduct us thither, and that we should take with us eight of our Frenchmen, the rest to remain with M. Dollier in charge of the canoes. This plan was carried out, and the next day, August 12, had no sooner dawned, than we were notified by the Indians that it was time to set out. We started with ten Frenchmen and forty or fifty Indians, who compelled us to rest every league, fearing we should be too much fatigued. About half way we found another company of Indians who had come to meet us. They made us presents of provisions and accompanied us to the village. When we were within about a league of the latter the halts were more frequent, and our company increased more and more, until we finally came in sight of the great village, which is in a large plain, about two leagues in circumference. In order to reach it we had to ascend a small hill (now Broughton Hill) on the edge of which the village is situated.

As soon as we had mounted the hill we saw a large company of old men seated on the grass, waiting for us. They had left a convenient place in front, in which they invited us to sit down.

This we did, and at the same time an old man, nearly blind, and so infirm that he could hardly support himself, arose, and in a very animated tone, delivered a speech, in which he declared his joy at our arrival; that we must consider them as our brothers; that they would regard us as theirs; and in that relation they invited us to enter their village, where they had prepared a cabin for us until we were ready to disclose our purpose.

We thanked them for their civilities, and told them through our interpreter that we would on the next day declare to them the