

the *Praying Indians* of the Five Nations, and a few *Utawawas*, he marched with this formidable army from that Island on the 4th of July. After twelve days march the French army arrived at *Cata-ragway*. On approaching *Onondaga*, the Indians hearing of the formidable power of the French, by a *Seneka* deserter, thought it prudent to retire, after setting fire to their poor fort and bark cottages. All the French did here was to destroy a very extensive field of corn. The Chev. de Vaudreul was dispatched with 6, or 700 men to destroy another field of corn, belonging to the *Oneidas*, at no great distance, which was accomplished; and these feats, with the capture of 35 *Oneidas* who staid to welcome the French, in one of their little forts, were all the achievements of this grand enterprize. The fact was, the French experienced the insurmountable difficulty of supporting so large an army in a wilderness, and they were obliged to return to *Montreal* on the 10th of August, without doing anything more.

1698 Count Frontenac died, aged 78 years. CHARLEVOIX speaks thus highly of him. "He retained all the firmness, and all the vivacity of his best years; and died, as he had lived, beloved by most, esteemed by all, and with the glory of having, without scarcely any succours from France, sustained and augmented a colony, open and attacked on all sides, and which he had found on the point of ruin."

1699 M de Calliers, succeeding the Count Frontenac as Governor of Canada, terminated the disputes between the French, and the *Five Nations*, by agreeing to have an exchange of prisoners at *Onondaga*. COLDEN says this peace was esteemed by the Canadians as the greatest blessing heaven could grant them, "*for nothing could be more terrible than this last war with the Five Nations*" When the French Commissioners came to *Onondaga*, *Decanesora* met them without the gate, and complimented them with three strings of wampum, "*By the first he wiped away their tears for the French, who had been slain in the war; by the second he opened their mouths, that they might speak freely; by the third he cleaned the mat on which they were to sit, from the blood that had been spilt on both sides.*"

1705 A recent misfortune of the Canadians, in the loss of a large and richly laden ship, proved eventually a signal benefit; for it compelled the colonists to raise hemp and flax which, by permission of the French Court, they manufactured into linens and stuffs, to the great advantage of the colony. This ship was called the *Seine* and was captured by the English. She was bound to *Quebec*, and had on board the Bishop of that City, a great number of ecclesiastics and laymen of large fortunes, with a general cargo of the estimated value of 1,000,000 *livres*.

1709 A plan was formed by Lord SUNDERLAND, Secretary of State, for the subversion of the French power in Ca-