

dacks and the Five Nations to overcome each other, then proceeds, "The Five Nations are so much delighted with stratagems in war that no superiority of their forces ever makes them neglect them. They amused the Adirondacks, and their allies, the Quatoghies (called by the French, Hurons) by sending to the French and desiring peace. The French desired them to receive some priests among them, in hopes that those prudent fathers would, by some act, reconcile them to their interest and engage their affections. The Five Nations readily accepted the offer, and some Jesuits went along with them. But after they had the Jesuits in their power they used them only as hostages, and thereby obliged the French to stand neuter, while they prepared to attack the Adirondacks and Quatoghies (Hurons), and they defeated the Quatoghies in a dreadful battle fought within two leagues of Quebec. This defeat, in sight of the French settlements, struck terror into all their allies, who were at that time numerous, because of the trade with the French, which furnished them with many of their most useful convenencies."

Mr. Surveyor-General Colden's relation proves two things. 1st. That the war as between the Iroquois and Hurons at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, originated with the Iroquois in revenge for the treacherous conduct of the Adirondacks in murdering young men of the Five Nations. 2nd. That the war once commenced extended to the Hurons, the fast allies of the Adirondacks in peace or war.

The Rev. E. F. Slater, in his article contributed to the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, says, when Champlain arrived in Canada he was met at Tadousac by 1,000 Indians, among others, Algonquins, coming from the vast region watered by the Ottawa. They had just returned, he says, from a conflict with the Iroquois, near the mouth of the Richelieu.

This was no doubt the same conflict to which Mr. Colden refers in his narrative.

Champlain had not been long in Canada when he thought it to his interest to form an alliance with the Hurons. This he did, and in 1609, with his Huron and Algonquin allies, came across the path of 200 Mohawks, which were met in the neutral territory near Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain. In this engagement, Champlain inflicted a severe blow upon the Mohawks, and returned to Montreal amidst great rejoicings. In 1615, Champlain made another expedition against the Iroquois of the Mohawk Valley. To effect his purpose he pursued what would now be called a very large and circuitous route. The course he followed was up the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing; crossing this lake he entered the channel of the French River, entered Lake Huron and coasted along Georgian Bay till