

much more expert in hunting and able to endure fatigues than the Adirondacks expected or desired; in short they became jealous of them, and one night murdered all the young men they had with them. The Five Nations complained to the chiefs of the Adirondacks of the inhumanity of this action; but they contented themselves with blaming the murderers, and ordered them to make some small presents to the relatives of the murdered persons without being apprehensive of the resentment of the Five Nations; for they looked upon them as men not capable of taking any great revenge. This, however, provoked the Five Nations to that degree that they soon resolved by some means to be revenged, and the Adirondacks being informed of their designs thought to prevent them by reducing them to their obedience. The Five Nations then lived near where Montreal now stands; they defended themselves at first but faintly against the vigorous attacks of the Adirondacks, and were forced to leave their own country and fly to the banks of the lakes where they live now. As they were hitherto losers by the war, it obliged them to apply themselves to the exercise of arms, in which they became daily more and more expert. Their sachems, in order to raise their people's spirits, turned them against the *Satanas*, called by the French "the *Ouonons*," a less warlike nation, who then lived on the banks of the lakes; for they found it was difficult to remove the dread their people had of the valour of the Adirondacks. The Five Nations soon subdued the *Satanas*, and drove them out of the country; and their people's courage being thus elevated, they from this time not only defended themselves bravely against the whole force of the Adirondacks, but often carried the war into the heart of the Adirondacks' country, and at last forced them to leave it and to fly into that part of the country where Quebec is now built.

"Soon after this change of the people of these nations, the French arrived in Canada, and settled in Quebec; and they thinking it advisable to gain the esteem and friendship of these Adirondacks in whose country they settled, Monsieur Champlain, the first Governor of Canada, joined the Adirondacks in an expedition against the Five Nations. They met a party of two hundred men of the Five Nations in Corlars Lake, which the French on this occasion called by Monsieur "Champlain's" name, and both sides went ashore to prepare for battle, which proved to the disadvantage of the Five Nations. \* \* \* The trade with the French, soon after this, drew most of the neighbouring natives to Quebec, and they all joined in the war against the Five Nations. The Adirondacks having their numbers thus increased, proposed nothing less to themselves than the entire destruction of the Five Nations."

Mr. Colden, after relating various stratagems resorted to by the Adiron-