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he had inspired them when he formerly governed them; they were totally changed by the evil counsels of the English, and these very English were the first punished for the troubles they had created in a country which the common Father had maintained in repose for the space of ten years.

You will see, Madam, in the progress of this Narrative, how those whom the Count employed had acquitted themselves of their duty. The same zeal excited the French, the Canadians and our Indians, and it seemed that, when fighting under such happy auspices, they could not but conquer.

We did not expect to receive any further news from our Upper Indian Allies. They had left here after the sacking of La Chine, their minds full of terror and distrust. They no longer recognized in us those same Frenchmen who were in former times their protectors and who, they thought, were able to defend them against the whole world. They saw nothing on our part but universal supineness; our houses burnt; our people carried off; the finest portion of our country utterly ruined, and all done without scarcely any one being moved, or at least if any attempts were made, the trifling effort recoiled to our shame, and resulted only in the destruction of those who voluntarily sacrificed themselves. They knew it would be very easy for us to oppose this irruption, had we not allowed ourselves to be lulled to sleep by a false hope of peace. They had told their mind, and were very glad that we had deceived ourselves, so as to have a more plausible pretext to execute the resolutions they had long before adopted—to arrange matters with our enemies without our participation, under the supposition that it was beyond our power to defend them.

These bad dispositions were known to Sieur de la Durantaye, commander of Missilimakinac, and to Fathers Nouvel and Carheil, missionaries to the Hurons and Outawas. The interest they feel in the preservation of the Colony obliged them to dispatch Sieur Zachary Jolliet, a trader in that country, to inform the Governor General who was to relieve the Marquis de Denonville, and whose name they did not know, of the state they were in, and of all the designs of the Indians.

He arrived at Quebec at the close of the month of December, and the Count was not less surprised at seeing a man undertake a voyage of this magnitude, which he was obliged to make with only one companion, partly in canoe, partly on the ice, than at the news he brought.

You have learned, Madam, from the Reverend Father Carheil's letter, copy whereof has been sent you by the vessel that sailed last spring, what resolutions the Outawas and Hurons entertained on their arrival. That letter laid bare all their sentiments and showed us that it is difficult to deceive them; the acuteness of their perceptions, and the just measures they adopt in the most difficult affairs, are very perfectly set forth therein. You will find in it a short epitome of their mode of speaking, and of holding their Councils. They are more eloquent than is supposed, and though their harangues are a little long and they often repeat the same thing, they always go to their object and seldom say any thing superfluous.

The Count determined, at the moment, to send this same Jolliet with five or six men back to Missilimakinak with his orders to Sieur de la Durantaye and his message to the Indians to dissuade them from their designs, and to give them notice of the different parties he was sending against the English for the purpose of renewing active hostilities, and making them repent of all the evil they had wrought on us and our allies; but the messenger, learning