

not to listen to the Dutch who have turned their heads, and not to meddle with the affairs of those men, nor to be uneasy because Onnontio has begun to chastise them as they are Rebels to their lawful King who is protected by the Great Onnontio (that is, the King). That this war does not concern them, which they may perfectly understand because the French, in sacking Corlard, did no harm to those of their Nation, all of whom they sent back without wishing even to bring any of them away prisoners.

The 8th and last Belt is to say, that the Orehaoué is brother of all the French, but particularly of Collin, who had great care of them during their voyage from France and since their return to this Country, and that they both form but one body; and that being unwilling though anxious to go and see them until they came in quest of him, he divides himself in two and sends one-half of himself, to invite them to come and get him in all safety, inasmuch as they will be as free as he; that he does not wish to quit his father to whom he desires to be always united. Let them take courage, then, and come to Montreal where they will find him with Onnontio, who always entertains for him and the entire Nation, the same friendship that he has given them so many proofs of, during ten years.

Gagniegoton was not among the number of those Indians who returned to their country. Chevalier d'Eau was accompanied by four Frenchmen and by Colin, of whom Orehaoué speaks in those Belts, who always acted as Interpreter to the Count in the voyage from France and since his arrival here. He was not entrusted with any message for the Iroquois. He was only to be present at the resolutions to be adopted on Orehaoué's message, to support the negotiation of those people, without being a party to it himself, and be a witness of all in order to make a faithful report of it.

No reliable news have been received from him since he left. We have only learned from the English who came this fall to attack Quebec, that the Iroquois, as a proof that they desired no arrangement with us, had conducted him to New-York, and that he was a prisoner there without any harm being done him.

M. de Louvigny, a half pay captain, whom the Count sent to Missilimakinak to relieve Sieur de la Durantaye, also a reduced captain who commanded there, left Montreal at this time with Sieur Nicolas Perrot who was entrusted with presents and messages which the Count sent to all the Upper Nations. He was to dissuade them from the alliance they were negotiating with the Iroquois and English and which was nigh concluded. I send you copy of these messages.

He was accompanied by one hundred and forty-three French Voyageurs and six Indians. The French were going in search of peltries belonging to them, and which they could not bring down here in former years in consequence of the war, Captain d'Hosta and Lieutenant de la Gayeraye, both reduced officers, were likewise ordered to accompany them with thirty men, only as far as the Calumets, sixty leagues from Montreal, to bring back news of their passing that place, beyond which there was no longer any danger.

On the twenty-second of May, they left the head of the Island of Montreal; having halted on the second of June, three leagues above the place called Les Chats, under shelter of a point that shot out quite far into the River, they discovered two Iroquois canoes which appeared at the end of the Point.

Mess^{rs} de Louvigny and d'Hosta resolved to send thither three canoes of ten men each, and sixty men by land to surround them on all sides. Sieurs d'Hosta and De la Gayeraye