

ceived at a glance the whole importance of this affair, at once started for Montreal, where, as he had learned, Indians from all the nations, Iroquois even, and Mohegans had just arrived.

1670.

He assembled them as soon as he landed, and told them by the mouth of Father Chaumonot, who spoke Huron and Algonquin with equal facility,¹ such plain truths, to convince them that it was their common interest to remain united with the French, that they were influenced. He then had the three soldiers brought in, who had assassinated the Iroquois chief, and had them tomahawked² before their eyes. This prompt justice disarmed the Iroquois, who could not, it is said, withhold their tears at the sad end of these wretches. The Governor-General said that he would neglect no means to secure the arrest of the murderers of the Mohegans, and that he would treat them as he had just treated the others. In conclusion, he made compensation to the two nations for what had been taken, and the assembly broke up well satisfied.

Justice done
and the
Indians ap-
peased.

This affair thus happily terminated, there remained another, not less important or less delicate. The Ottawas and Iroquois began once more to send war parties against each other, and there was reason to fear that these sparks would produce a general conflagration. Mr. de Courcelles, who always assumed a very high tone with the Indians, and who had in this way taught them to respect him, told both parties that he would no longer permit them to disturb the peace of the nations, and that he would punish with the same severity that he had just exercised before their eyes on Frenchmen, all who refused to agree to reasonable conditions. Both were accordingly to send him

Mr. de
Courcelles
obliges all
the nations
to remain in
peace.

¹ It is nowhere stated that he understood Algonquin, not even in his Life.

² Mother Mary of the Incarnation. Lettres, p. 645; Relation, 1670, p. 4.

Charlevoix says, "fit casser la tête." They were apparently shot: Dollier de Casson, Histoire de Montreal. They were executed, July 6, 1669: Faillon, iii., p. 324.