

The success on either side had long been about equal; but at last these two nations were almost entirely exterminated, and the victors incorporated into their cantons, especially that of Seneca,¹ a great number of captives taken from both tribes. This has always been their policy, to repair at the expense of their enemies the ravages caused in their nation by war.

1672.

Then Mr. de Courcelles, convinced more than ever of the necessity of opposing a barrier to a restless people, which had no longer any thing to occupy it abroad, and whose power and renown were daily increasing, sent word to the principal chiefs of the cantons, that he had an important affair to communicate to them, and that he would forthwith proceed to Cataracouy to await them. They came to the spot in great numbers, and the general after lavishing great marks of friendship, and very fine presents, told them that he designed building a fort at that point, where they might come to trade more conveniently with the French.

They did not at first perceive that under pretext of seeking their advantage, the governor had in view solely to hold them in check, and secure a depository for his provisions and military stores, in case they forced him to take up arms again. They accordingly replied that this project seemed to them well devised, and measures were at once taken for its execution.² Mr. de Courcelles, however, had

Mr. de Courcelles returns to France; his successor builds Fort Cataracouy.

Boys in 1763: Historical Magazine, ii., pp. 294-7; Parkman's Pontiac, pp. 414, 417; Jesuits in North America, xlv. See Alsop's Maryland.

The Shawnees are the only tribe I have met, whose name was the same among all tribes, Choctaw, Huron, Iroquois, or Algonquin (Chaouanonronon). The history of their roving bands is very vague and obscure. D. G. Brinton, Hist. Magazine, x., p. 1, has done most to trace their history. The History of the

Shawnees, by Harvey, Cincinnati, 1855, is useless as to their early history.

¹ Perrot, Mœurs et Coustumes, p. 129.

² Perrot, Mœurs et Coust., p. 129. This voyage is simply the one already mentioned, ante, p. 124. But Dollier de Casson in his account of the voyage, does not mention the invitation to the chiefs, nor the address to them: N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 75.