

1684. scarcity which his army had endured for a fortnight, gave the name of *La Famine*.<sup>1</sup>

Garakonthié and Oureouati, the two leading chiefs of the deputation,<sup>2</sup> spoke quite well,<sup>3</sup> and had they been alone all would have gone off to the satisfaction of the French general; but the Seneca deputy made an address full of arrogance, and on the proposition made him to leave the Illinois quiet, he replied that he would not let them go till one of the two sides had entirely destroyed the other.<sup>4</sup> This insolence shocked the whole army extremely; but they were still more surprised to see Mr. de la Barre content himself with replying that they must at least beware lest, in endeavoring to strike the Illinois, their hatchet should fall on the French who dwelt among them. This he promised, and peace was concluded on this single condition. The deputies from Onondaga made themselves security that the Senecas should repair the injury which their warriors had done the French, whom they had plundered while on their way to attack the Illinois; but they exacted from the general that his army should decamp the next day; and he himself immediately set out, after giving his orders to carry out this last article.<sup>5</sup>

The king  
sends troops  
to Canada.

The court had not anticipated such a speedy conclusion to the war, still less one so dishonorable to the nation. Mr. de la Barre had scarcely reached Quebec when he received a reinforcement of troops which would have put him

<sup>1</sup> The name seems to have been previously given: N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 242. Colden, Five Nations (ed. 1728), p. 79, says that Kaihohage, as he calls it, was ten leagues from Onondaga. La Hontan, i., p. 46, says eighteen leagues. It is said to be Salmon River, Oswego County.

<sup>2</sup> There were nine Onondagas, three Oneidas, two Cayugas. Teganneout, the Seneca, was present.

<sup>3</sup> Oureouati, called by the French Grande Gueule, or Big Throat, was the only speaker mentioned. See

his address, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 246. La Hontan, finding Grande Gueule not high-sounding, made it into an Indian name, Grangula, and dressed up his discourse accordingly: Voyages, i., p. 51. Colden, History Five Nations (1727), p. 85, and Smith, History of New York (1757), p. 46, adopt his version, giving the name as Garangula, or Garrangula.

<sup>4</sup> Teganneout does not appear to have spoken.

<sup>5</sup> De la Barre's Mem., N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 243; N. Y. Doc. Hist., i., p. 76.