

Gradually, nevertheless, the missionary induced him to explain his demands more fully, and Dongan at last declared plainly that the French must expect peace from the Iroquois only on these four conditions: 1st, that the Indians sent to France to serve in the galleys should be brought back; 2d, that the Christian Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and the Mountain should be obliged to return to their cantons; 3d, that Forts Catarocouy and Niagara should be razed; 4th, that every thing taken from the Seneca villages should be restored to them. He then dismissed the missionary without allowing him to see the Mohawks.¹

He immediately summoned to Albany the principal sachems of the five cantons,² to whom he stated that the governor-general of the French had sent to beg him to effect a peace between them and him; that he had not deemed it proper to refuse to enter into negotiation, and that he had submitted to the French conditions, with which they would have every reason to be satisfied. He explained these conditions to them, and then added: "I desire you to lay down the hatchet, but I do not wish you to bury it: content yourselves with merely hiding it under the grass, so that you may take it up again easily when there is need. The king, my master, has forbidden me to furnish you with arms and ammunition in case you continue to make war on the French; but do not allow this prohibition to alarm you. If the French reject these conditions which I have proposed to them, you shall want nothing necessary to do justice to you. I will sooner furnish it to you at my own expense than forsake you in so just a cause. My advice to you now is, to keep well on

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The English governor explains his demands to the missionary.

His message to the Iroquois.

¹ N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 389. Father Vaillant was accompanied by Elambert Dumont. They were taken by the Mohegans, and ill treated. The correspondence between them and Dongan, in February, 1688, is in N. Y. Colonial

Documents, iii., pp. 520-532.

² N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 389. Dongan's Address to the Five Nations is dated February 8 (ib., iii., p. 533), earlier than the last paper in the negotiation with Vaillant.