

like him, than the care that he would give this country, there being none in America that could become more useful to the kingdom. 1665.

"But," he continues, "if his majesty wishes to make any thing out of Canada, it seems to me that he will not succeed, except by taking it out of the hands of the West India Company, and by granting the settlers great liberty of trade, excluding only foreigners. If, on the contrary, his majesty considers this country only as a place adapted for trade in furs and the sale of some products from his kingdom, the emolument that can result from it is not worth his application, and very little deserves yours. In that case, it would be more advantageous to leave the whole direction to the company, in the same manner that it has that of the West Indies. The king, adopting this course, may depend on ruining the colony; for on the first declaration that the company made, that it will suffer no freedom of trade, nor permit the settlers to import goods from France on their own account, all revolted. The company by this conduct will profit greatly by impoverishing the country; and will not only deprive it of means of subsistence, but will prove a serious obstacle to its settlement."¹

At the close of December, Mr. de Tracy having returned to Quebec, Garakonthié arrived there with deputies from his own canton, as well as from Cayuga and Seneca. He made that general some fine presents, and assured him of the perfect submission of the three Cantons. He spoke with modesty, yet with dignity, of the services which he had rendered to the French; then, in the manner of the country, he bewailed the death of Father le Moyne, recently deceased, and for whom the Iroquois nation has preserved a high esteem. On this topic Garakonthié made such touching and intelligent remarks, as to surprise extremely the Viceroy and all present. He concluded

Garakon-
thié at
Quebec.

¹ See Talon's Report, N. Y. Col. 47. The part quoted is not an exact transcript.