

New York—the Dutch, who had a powerful party in that province, no longer opposing the peace—but from New England. Yet, come whence they would, there was not a soul in New France but felt convinced of the urgent necessity of carrying out the threat so often made to these perfidious Indians. The king's council had long entertained the same opinion, for thus wrote Mr. de Pontchartrain to Frontenac, April 16th, 1695.

1695.

“I am very glad to inform you in advance, of his Majesty's view in regard to the war, and the negotiation you have kept up with the Iroquois, from the autumn of 1693 to the sailing of the vessels, and to tell you that this negotiation seems to have been conducted¹ by them in concert with the English. Both seem to have had more especially in view to suspend and avert the expeditions that you were to undertake against them, in order to be better able to pursue their hunting and trade, and then be better able to resist your designs, and even carry the war into Canada. You cannot have more positive proofs of their insincerity, than in what you have discovered, that at the very time when they were sending you ambassadors after ambassadors, they were tampering with the upper nations, our allies, to make peace with them, independent of you. You have at least derived from this knavery, the advantage of having exposed them in presence of the deputies of these nations, and in letting the latter know from the Iroquois themselves, that the Iroquois had no idea of including them in the pretended treaty, and you are more certainly assured of their fidelity, and the confidence they should feel, that the king will not abandon them. This being so, every means must be adopted to wage war vigorously on the Iroquois. His Majesty will make an effort to put you in a condition to do so.”²

The king
thinks they
should be
hard
pushed.

¹ *Traité* should perhaps be *trainé*, 16, 1695. N. Y. Col. Doc. ix., p. 588
procrastinated, prolonged. Canada Doc., I. v., p. 228.

² Pontchartrain to Frontenac, Apr.