

1710. the loss of Acadia. This induced de Vaudreuil and Raudot to summon down to Montreal the greatest number possible of Upper Indians, both to reassure the colony, and to hold the Iroquois in respect.

They accordingly dispatched to Michilimackinac persons of influence among our allies to exhort them to come at once to give their Father proofs of their fidelity and attachment. This General then proceeded in person over the ice to Montreal, where he was informed that his presence was necessary to rouse the domiciliated Indians from the consternation, caused, it was said, by the menaces of the English; but he found that it was a false alarm, these Indians being in the best possible disposition.

De
Longueuil
and
Joncaire
sent to the
Iroquois.

It only remained to take measures of security in regard to the cantons, and the Baron de Longueuil, King's-Lieutenant at Montreal, having volunteered to treat with them, his offer was accepted: the Governor-General sent with him, Joncaire and la Chauvignerie,¹ and charged them to assure the cantons, that so long as they observed the neutrality, they had nothing to fear from the other nations; that in inviting several to meet him, it was solely that they might witness the way in which he would receive the English, in case they thought of paying Quebec another visit; but that if, in spite of their oaths, so frequently and solemnly renewed, that they would be mere spectators of the war, they should be so ill advised as to join the enemies of the French, they must expect at once to have all the tribes of the North and West dash down upon them and show no quarter.

Their
success.

De Longueuil was very well received at Onondaga, as Joncaire was at Seneca, and they brought deputies of those two cantons to Montreal. These Indians admitted to de Vaudreuil that they were strongly urged by the Governor of New York to break with the French; they added that he might count on the fidelity of many; but that the majority inclined to the English side, won by the presents lavished on them, and convinced that the French

¹ Charlevoix found him in 1721 at interpreter. Journal, p. 223.
Niagara, ensign and King's Iroquois