

joined the English, and some established themselves in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. Not only the country of the Hurons, but the whole borders of the Ottawas, were abandoned; and three hundred Hurons, accompanied by their missionary, Father Ragueneau, were, in 1650, led back by him from the mission of St. Joseph to the very walls of Quebec, where, under the guns of the fort, and the protection of their "great father Ononthio," they were induced to believe they could find safety from the exterminating enemies of their tribe and kindred, the fierce and bloody Iroquois. The entire destruction in 1655, by the Iroquois, of the "Nation du Chat, ou, Heries," who inhabited the southern borders of Lake Erie, and whose very existence as a nation is known at the present day only by the name given by them to the lake (Erie) on which they dwelt, is a sad memorial of what would have been the fate of the Huron, had he not deserted his hunting grounds and the graves of his ancestors, and sought protection from his more warlike neighbors. But even there he was not safe. Many a Huron scalp has been carried as a trophy to his tribe by the fearless Onondaga, who has sought his victim under the bastions of Fort Levi on the plains of "Sylleri."

In the years 1687-89, Father Maret and another Jesuit established a mission among the Sioux. In 1663, the Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant-General in the French armies, was named Viceroy of "la Nouvelle France," M. de Courcelles, Governor, and the celebrated Talon, Intendant. Affairs then presented a new aspect. The "regiment de Carignan," (in which Francois Morgan Vincennes, the founder of Vincennes, on the Wabash, was an officer,) arrived in the colony in 1665, accompanied by M. de Tracy. An expedition was undertaken against the Iroquois, many of their settlements destroyed, and this formidable enemy of New France humiliated. It was a primary object with the Viceroy to endeavor, if possible, to induce the Red Men to adopt the language, hab-