

Iroquois were killed after a fight on the water of more than two hours' duration. Our allies lost four men on that occasion.

This defeat is the more important as it broke up the measures the Baron had adopted with these same Iroquois for the utter destruction of the Miamis, under cover of negotiating peace with them. After the engagement, the Huron chief, the Rat,¹ who commanded on the occasion, notified the Miamis to be on their guard, and not to trust the Baron.

The following are the speeches of the Outaouacs and other Indians whom we have named. Longuant,² Chief of the Kiskakons, the first Tribe, spoke for all. "Father! We are come to pay you a visit. We are rejoiced to see you in good health at your time of life. What did the inland Nations (*Gens des Terres*) pretend to do when they killed us? They were mistaken in attacking us. I am selected by our four Tribes to represent the matter to you. Father! I pass over this affair in silence, in order to tell you that the Miami hath robbed Perrot, and hath despised you. I participate in the resentment you may feel on the subject, and, as the Miami behaves insolently, our Village will possibly embroil the earth. As for the Fox, he acted well toward him. Children present themselves before their father, to learn his will. We are today apprehensive that the Miamis, who boast that they know how to manufacture powder and arms, will come to throw down our cabins by introducing

¹ A French appellation, conferred upon two Huron chiefs in the upper country, whence has arisen a confusion of their identity by some historical writers. One of these chiefs was Souoias, who in 1682 was an envoy from his tribe (the Tionnontates; see p. 77, *ante*) to Count Frontenac; he was then their orator (see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, p. 178). The other was Kondiaronk, one of the most able and influential savages of his time. In 1688 he treacherously slew certain Iroquois envoys who were going to Quebec, and thus was rekindled the war between that tribe and the French. But he was afterward converted to the Christian faith by the Jesuit de Carheil, and during his last years was a friend of the French. In July, 1701, he died at Montreal, while negotiating for a peace between the upper tribes and the Iroquois, and was buried with much ceremony by the French. See Charlevoix's *Nouv. France*, ii, 214, 215, 273-279; and Parkman's *Frontenac*.—Ed.

²This name is given as Longecamp by La Potherie.—Ed.