

visions to Monsieur de St. Denis, commandant at the fort of Mississipy; they found there Monsieur d'Eraque, with the twelve Frenchmen who had remained with him at Fort L'Huillier. He came a few days later in the transport to Mobile, where was Monsieur d'Iberville; having saluted him, Monsieur d'Eraque reported that Monsieur Le Sueur, having left him at Fort L'Huillier, had when leaving promised him to send them from the Illinois ammunition and provisions; that, having waited a long time without receiving any news from him, he had been attacked by the Mascoustin and Renard tribes. They had slain three of our Frenchmen, who were at work in the woods, at two gunshots' distance from the fort; and after these Savages withdrew he had been compelled, since he had no lead and powder, to abandon the fort, after burying the goods that still remained to him, in order to go down with his men to the sea.

1700: TREATY WITH INDIAN TRIBES; ILLICIT TRADING.

[Extract from letter of Governor Callières to Count de Pontchartrain, Oct. 16, 1700.]

To the joint letter of the Intendant and myself,¹ I annex, My Lord, the words of the Iroquois and my answers to them; you will be informed by that, of the manner I have concluded the Peace, which I made them sign according to their custom, together with the Deputies of our Indian allies, whom I invited to attend on that occasion.²

I afterwards sent Father Anjalran and Sieur de Courte-

¹The governor of New France at that time was Louis Hector de Callières (from Frontenac's death, December, 1698, until his own death, May 26, 1703). Frontenac's intendant, Jean Bochart de Champigny, held that office until August, 1702.—Ed.

²For detailed account of this treaty of peace between the French and their allies and the Iroquois (ratified in September, 1701), see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, 708-711, 715-720, 722-732.—Ed.