

300 Minots, which were carried to Michilimakina by the Soldiers of that garrison, by the French settlers whom we allowed to go up there to Serve in this Expedition, and by the resident Savages who accompanied them. Sieur Dupuy conveyed from the miamis to Detroit 130 minots—which, added to the quantity which the hurons at Detroit have promised to furnish, and the supply which Sieur de Lignery writes that he will get from the Baye des Puans, will suffice for this Expedition.

These measures and the good-will of the officers and of all those who have gone up to Michilimakina for this war give us grounds for expecting a successful issue, of which we impatiently await news, that we may have the honor of reporting the same to you.

Sieur de Ramezay, in conformity with the orders of Monsieur the marquis de Vaudreuil, at the end of last May sent Monsieur de Longueuil with Sieur de Joncaire to three Iroquois villages, viz.: the Sonontouans, Goyogouans, and Nontaés,¹ having been Invited to do so last year by the five Iroquois villages. He reported on His return that he had never found them so haughty. They had been joined by savages coming from Carolina, with whom they amount to about 3000 men bearing arms. One of their party returning from the têtes plattes killed, near the Islinois village of Rouensac,² one Islinois, wounded another, and brought to the Sonontouans eight women or girls of this nation as prisoners. Monsieur de Longueuil represented to them that the Islinois were the children of onontio, and did all he could to induce them to turn over to him those eight women, to send them home; but he could only

¹ Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas.—Ed.

² The tribe thus joining the Iroquois was the Tuscaroras, racially allied to the former, from whom they separated probably late in the sixteenth century; the Tuscaroras pushed farther southward, finally reaching North Carolina, where they dwelt until the time referred to in our text. For account of Iroquois origin and migrations, see W. M. Beauchamp's *Origin of N. Y. Iroquois* (Oneida, 1889). The Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some other Southern tribes were called *Têtes plattes* ("Flat-heads") by the Iroquois.

Rouensac was the name of an influential Illinois chief; the village here mentioned was that known later as Kaskaskia.—Ed.