

obtain one, the eldest, whom he sent to detroit with orders to Sieur de Sabrevois to send her back to Her village. The Iroquois gave her a collar to invite, in their name, the chiefs of that village to come to get the Seven others, whom they have dispersed in their five villages. Their refusal to give up to Monsieur de Longueuil those seven women, and the Collar which they have sent to the Islinois, give ground for fearing that the English may have acted in concert with them, and may obtain the seven women from those Savages, to restore them to the Islinois; and may profit by this opportunity to gain over the Islinois, in making them believe that they have more influence than we among the Iroquois. Monsieur de Longueuil believes that the latter have done this act with the purpose of bringing on a war with our allies, which is still more plausible.

While he was among the Nontaés [Onondagas], an Envoy from Mr. hunter, governor of New york,¹ arrived to declare to them in his name that a large number of English would shortly arrive in their village to build a fort and establish a garrison, with an envov. Sieur de Longueuil thereupon told them that it was hardl, probable that the English had come to this decision without being first assured of the consent of the principal chiefs of their village. They denied this, but he does not doubt that they are acting in concert with the English in this matter, because, after he had done every thing possible to dissuade them, they answered that they would hold a council and decide what must be done.

It can not be doubted that the English are going to build this fort with a view to extending their commerce in the upper country, which is all the more objectionable as it seems that, by the fifteenth article of the treaty of peace, these five villages are adjudged English territory—although the three villages of the Sonontouans, goyogouans, and Nontaés, which are situated on Rivers running into Lake ontario, and consequently into the river St. Lawrence, ought for this reason to be considered as being in territory under French domination, if the boundaries of the upper country were determined by the height of Lands

¹ Gen. Robert Hunter, governor of the colony from 1710 to 1719.—Ed.