

them—for I fully believed that if I did not Expressly forbid them, they would Carry out their design. This they did on their arrival at their village, as you will See, Monseigneur, by the Extract from the report on the matter sent me by Monsieur de Boishebert which I have the honor to append.

I have the honor to be with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient Servant

BEAUHARNOIS

MONTREAL, May 23rd, 1732.

[The following document, containing additional details, is endorsed: "Appendix to the Relation of the defeat of the Renards, Respecting what gave the advantage to the Hurons and Iroquois." Source, same as preceding document, but fol. 320.]

The Snow being very deep at the Spot where the hurons and Iroquois attacked the Renards and put them to flight, it was Easier to destroy them, because the latter are not in the habit of wearing snow-shoes and are not as skillful in their Use as the hurons and Iroquois. This gave our warriors a great advantage Over them, and greatly contributed to the success of the Expedition.

It has already been stated in the relation that there were 45 Cabins of Renards Together, which our savages attacked, but it would be Surprising that there should have been so many after the blow inflicted by Monsieur de Villiers, and the others that had previously been struck at them, were not this Explained by the fact that they had found the secret of withdrawing their Slaves from all the other Nations Except the Illinois who have given no quarter to any who were among Them.

We must relate here a circumstance which is as singular to some as it is a matter of faith to others and especially to the Savages. Shortly before the action, the hurons made medicine.¹ This was disapproved of by the Iroquois, who added that they

¹Marginal note on MS.: "The warriors are in the habit of rubbing themselves with a kind of grease which they claim, preserves them from the Effects of Bullets and of Arrows."