

ascending this river, they reach (September 13) the Miami village on Loramie Creek. This place is under the sway of a chief to whom the French have given the curious sobriquet of *La Demoiselle*. He refuses to accede to Céloron's demand that he remove his village to a place near the French. After a week spent here, Céloron — having burned his battered canoes and other impedimenta — travels by land (a five days' journey) to the Maumee River, where a French post has stood for many years. Here he procures boats and provisions, and, on the 27th, sets out for Detroit. While at the fort, Bonnécamps learns, to his great chagrin, that he had, without knowing it, passed near some salt-springs where had been found the skeletons of immense animals.

On October 6, the expedition reaches Detroit; Bonnécamps praises the beauty and fertility of that region, "the Touraine and Beauce of Canada," and regards Detroit as a post of the utmost importance; he advises that more attention be paid to its colonization. Leaving Detroit on October 9, they reach Niagara in ten days, Cataracoui on November 4, and Montreal on the tenth of that month. Halting, en route, at La Présentation, Picquet's fort there is found to have been partly destroyed by fire during his absence. Bonnécamps concludes by offering to the governor his chart of the regions which he has explored, and explaining the difficulties under which he made his observations.

CCXXII. Vivier writes (November 17, 1750) to a friend an account of the Illinois tribes and their country, similar to that given in Doc. CXIX., but containing more information about the missions of Illinois. That among those savages numbers over six hundred