

pose. I remember hearing some of the aged Menomonees speak of having gone on expeditions against the Pawnees and Osages, but I know of no particulars; and from the fact that the Menomonees had no Pawnee slaves, within my remembrance, but a few purchased ones, I concluded they could not have carried on any lengthy or persistent warfare against the western tribes. We have seen the readiness of the Menomonees to join the standard of Charles De Langlade in the old French and Indian war, and the services of Old Carron and his son Glode and others, on the Plains of Abraham and elsewhere. My grandfather remarked, that he regarded the Menomonees as the most peaceful, brave, and faithful of all the tribes who ever served under him. This was a high compliment, but in my opinion richly merited. They have ever proved, as a nation, friendly to the whites; and in the general Indian plot of Pontiac, in 1763, the Menomonees alone kept aloof, and rendered signal services to Lieut. Gorrell and party at Green Bay.

I have already said of Old Carron what I know of him. After his death, about 1780, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Glode—a French name, but without signification, and which the Indians pronounced Con-note. Besides being in the great battle at Quebec, when Wolfe and Montcalm fell, and which in effect decided the fate of Canada, I have no doubt he was much in service during that war under my grandfather. De Peyster, the British Commandant at Mackinaw until 1779, speaks of Glode in such a way as to convey the idea, that he took an active part in the war of the American Revolution. About the fall of 1803, Glode went on a winter's hunt, taking his two wives and five or six children with him, and somewhere on or near the Menomonee river of Chippewa, the chief and all his family, save two children by another marriage, sickened and died during the ensuing winter. Glode was then not very far from sixty-four years of age. He was a tall and well-proportioned man, of great per-