

It is due to Sieur Moran to say, that he did all he might to mitigate the fate of his victims. But his voice was exerted in vain. Victorious troops are seldom merciful in the field, and the Monomonees would not be restrained. There was no room for rapine, for there was nothing to take; but lust, and red-handed murder, stalked openly over the Butte Des Morts on that day. From this carnage of the Saques, it derived its name.

That evening, Aus-kin-naw-waw-witsh appeared before the Sieur Moran, and demanded the promised recompense. "Let what you have seen be a warning to you," said the leader; "If your people, now masters of the soil, offend in the same sort, be assured they shall drink of the same cup that the Saques have drained."

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ed that a long time ago a battle was fought, first upon the spot which is Le Petit Butte Des Morts and the grounds adjacent, and continued upon that and the surrounding country, upon which is found Le Grand Butte Des Morts, between the Iroquois and Fox Indians, in which the Iroquois were victorious, killing an immense number of the Foxes at Le Petit Butte des Morts; when, being beaten, the Foxes retreated, but rallied at Le Grand Butte Des Morts, and fought until they were nearly all slain. Those who survived fled to the Mississippi."

For the sake of preserving the fact in this connection, we may cite from a speech made by Pontiac, the great Ottawa chief, in 1763: "Remember the war with the Foxes, and the part which I took in it. It is now seventeen years since the Ojibwas of Michillimackinac, combined with the Sacs and Foxes, came down to destroy you. Who then defended you? Was it not I and my young men? Mickinac, a great chief of all these nations said in council, that he would carry to his village the head of your commandant [at Detroit]—that he would eat his heart, and drink his blood. Did I not take your part? Did I not go to his camp, and say to him, that if he wished to kill the French, he must first kill me and my warriors? Did I not assist you in routing them, and driving them away?"

This reference of Pontiac's would point to the year 1746 as a period of a war on the part of the Foxes and Chippewas against the French, apparently in the Detroit region. If such a war occurred at that period, we have no particulars of it. It is possible that Pontiac may have erred as to the date, and may have personated himself, as Indians frequently do, as simply representing his nation. But it is quite probable, however, that he referred to a real outbreak at the time he mentioned. Hon. M. L. Martin, in his Address delivered before the Wis. Hist. Society in 1851, alludes generally to "the engagements in which the Foxes were defeated at Butte Des Morts, and on the Wisconsin river, and finally driven beyond the Mississippi, leaving the entire country in 1746 in the possession of the French and their allies, the Chippewas, Monomonees, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies." And Gen. Smith (Hist. Wis., 1, 343) alludes vaguely to "a war, under 'Mackinac the Turtle' against the French, in 1746." Yet these references, it must be confessed, are obscure and uncertain. L. C. D.