

their not delivering Mr. Chandonnet's letters until threatened.

25. Their forcibly seizing our traders and carrying them to Detroit.

26. Their denying Mat-tat-tass having gone to see the Main Poque at Detroit.

27. Their having made peace with the Americans, and agreeing to take up the hatchet against all Indians attached to the English, and their giving hostages in consequence.

28. The Elourneau¹ informed me that four of their chiefs, during the course of last Summer, gave information to the enemy of all our motions, and for this service were loaded with presents.

29. When the late Mr. La Saussaye arrived last Spring on the south side of Lake Michigan, the Main Poque had just come from the Americans, and was seen with four horses which he had received from them, by the Little Forgeron and his party. The Little Forgeron mentioned this circumstance to the Grand Soldat, and was desired by him to conceal it.

30. When the Little Forgeron and his party went to war from Detroit, after their having passed the river Raisin, discovered two tracks, which they took for Americans, but afterwards found them to be Pottawatomies, who gave information to the Fort, on which a body of cavalry sallied out, and in consequence a Folle Avoine, or Menomonee, was killed. He again informed the Grand Soldat of this circumstance, and was again desired by him to conceal it.

31. The Main Poque informed the Folles Avoines of that party, that he would go to the English; but would keep behind, and see what was going on; that it was his determination not to fight.

¹ This refers to Leturneau—the l in Elourneau having, doubtless, been intended for a t, the crossing of which was neglected. He was an Ottawa, whose wife was a Pottawatomie, and he was chosen a chief in this latter tribe. He resided somewhere south-west of Chicago. His name was Siggenauk, or Blackbird; but better known among the early settlers of Illinois as Leturneau.