

the Village from the river la Roche who came to speak to all the Villages of Siskoinsin with a so-called belt of the Bostonniens<sup>1</sup> who had surrendered in the course of the Winter; they were at one end of the lodge when I began to talk at the other end, without knowing that there were some strangers in this lodge, afterwards I was warned not to go to the river la Roche as I had premeditated, by a good old woman (such is not often found) as I and my men would be killed; The Indians that I knew hesitated to lead me There and some others were inclined to it with all their heart, all this took place in the council of war and a great many weak voices talked war.

All these contradictions did not coöperate for my undertaking, on the contrary the death of these two men was revived and the first more than the second. They had only this to reproach me with without wishing to tell me that these three deputies came to speak to them, but I knew through the faithful ones that they had a belt from the Bostonniens who promised them to keep quiet unless they should do to them as they had done to others, which kept the latter balanced.

Sieur Janisse took the Tomahawk and danced which excited the whole nation as he was the great comrade of the son of the dead Sirchihome and at the end of his dance presented him with the Tomahawk, this young man was in conversation with these three strangers over the so-called Bostonnien belt (I was not able to see it) this news was made known secretly and I found myself in a very short moment chief of a very small [band] of Royalists while the son of the deceased seated in both councils took the Tomahawk and made a speech in which he demanded my skin in order to level me, and to appease him I was forced to give him my regimentals, he conducted things very well, afterwards S<sup>r</sup> Calvé [took] the Tomahawk, danced and sang war, which had a very good effect.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Americans.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Calvé was a trader, employed by the British as military agent among the Sacs and Foxes. As late as June, 1780, De Peyster considered him an "honest and inoffensive man" and praised him for valuable services. But