

and that he believed himself in safety, on account of the number of allies and relatives whom he had there. The Reverend Father Albanel sent me word that the French, of whom there were twelve at the Sault, had not judged it advisable to arrest him, believing themselves too weak; the Sauteurs, besides, had as much as declared that they would not suffer their lands to be reddened with their blood. I informed the Reverend Father Enialran that I intended to embark at daybreak with six Frenchmen, to join those who were at Sainte Marie du Sault and make myself master there. He was of my opinion; and, as he had some matters to arrange with the Reverend Father Albanel, he got into my canoe.

Arrived at a league's distance from the village the Reverend Father, Messieurs the Chevalier de Fourcille and La Chardonniere, and myself disembarked; and I sent away the canoe, in which were Baribaud, Le Mire, La Fortune, and Macons, while we went through the woods to reach the house of the Reverend Fathers,¹ for fear that the savages might discover me and take offense at my coming, and enable the Folvavoine to escape. Finally, to be brief, I arrested him, and had him guarded day and night by six Frenchmen. Afterward I held a council, to which I desired that all the savages who were present should come, and in which I repeated to them what I had said to the Hurons and Oatouats at the time of the departure of Sieur Péré²—namely, that you had given me orders, in case there

also called Têtes de Boule ("Round Heads"). The remnant of this tribe migrated, in the 19th century, to the St. Maurice river, in the Province of Quebec. Up to the present time they retain their nomadic habits, and are "the only tribe in Eastern Canada which persistently refuse to adopt agriculture, either partially or entirely." See James Bain's note on p. 62 of Alexander Henry's *Travels and Adventures* (new ed., Boston, 1901).—Ed.

¹The Jesuit mission at Sault de Ste. Marie was established in 1669. Its buildings had been destroyed by fire twice before 1684; see pp. 92, 93, *ante*.—Ed.

²Jean Péré was a noted *coureur de bois*, and made explorations in the Northwest, especially in the Lake Superior region, whither he was sent by Talon (1669) to search for copper mines—one of which was discovered by him three years later. In 1684, he was captured by the