

and share with them that iron, which they regarded as a divinity. The Outaouas, seeing these people weeping over all who approached them, began to feel contempt for them, and regarded them as people far inferior to themselves, and as incapable even of waging war. They gave to the envoys a few trifles, such as knives and awls; the Scioux declared that they placed great value on these, lifting their eyes to the sky,<sup>1</sup> and blessing it for having guided to their country these tribes, who were able to furnish them so powerful aid in ameliorating their wretched condition. The Outaouas fired some guns which they had; and the report of these weapons so terrified the Scioux that they imagined it was the thunder and lightning, of which the Outaouas had made themselves masters in order to exterminate whomsoever they would. The Scioux, whenever they encountered the Hurons and Outaouas, loaded them with endearing terms, and showed the utmost submissiveness, in order to touch them with compassion and obtain from them some benefits; but the Outaouas had even less esteem for them when they persisted in maintaining before them this humiliating attitude.

The Outaouas finally decided to select the island called Pelée as the place of their settlement; and they spent several years there in peace, often receiving visits from the Scioux.<sup>2</sup> But on one occasion it happened that a hunting-party of Hurons encountered and slew some Scioux. The Scioux, missing their people, did not know what had become of them; but after a few days they found their corpses, from which the heads had been severed. Hastily returning to their village, to carry this sad news, they met on the way some Hurons, whom they made pris-

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<sup>1</sup> Among most of the Indian tribes, the sky was revered, not only as the residence of a deity, but (by a sort of personification) as the deity himself, and was often invoked, especially at councils; the sun also was regarded as a deity. See *Jes. Relations*, x, pp. 159, 161-165, 195, 273; xviii, 211; xxiii, 55; xxxiii, 225; xxxix, 15; xlvi, 43; lxviii, 155.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Situated at the upper end of Lake Pepin, opposite Red Wing, Minn.; see Charlevoix's *Journal Historique*, p. 398. It was thus named, as he tells us, "because it had not a single tree;" he adds: "The French of Canada have often made it the center of their trade in those Western Regions."—Ed.