

to turn my tomahawk against him. I have not yet heard you. I complain that the Miamis of the river Saint Joseph rescue by force from us, and spare the lives of, the Iroquois prisoners we are bringing home. I am come here to ascertain whether it be by your order that these sorts of violences are committed, as I have not heretofore understood your thoughts, except by Perrot, in whom we hesitate to place confidence, the French and the Indians saying that he is but a pitiful fellow. I come here to hearken to you, and to offer you, as I did last year, my body, covering up your dead who were killed by the Iroquois, and to tell you that you are Master of my Tribe, which is that of the Crane." He then presented a Beaver robe, and added: "I have not yet been able to learn your thought from your own lips, and have heard your word only as Perrot repeated it to me from you. This has brought me down here."

Onanguissé demanded if it were true that Onontio had permitted Nassawakwet, as he had told him, and Sieur de Tonty,<sup>1</sup> to go to war against the Kansas and other Mississippi tribes.

Sieur Perrot presented a robe on the part of the Pepicoquis, who also are Miamis of Maramek, whereby they said that they covered the French dead, and the Miamis slain in the Iroquois country. This robe was stained red, to show that they remembered the French who died for them, and whom they were desirous of revenging.

Onanguissé told Onontio, individually and in private, that it was not he but Perrot that had brought the Outagami or the Fox—whose heart he believed was false; who despised not only the French, but all other Nations also; the Outagami, however, was not the only one that had conceived bad thoughts, inasmuch as the Mascoutin had a still worse heart than he.—*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, pp. 619–621.

<sup>1</sup>Henri de Tonty, a young French officer, came to Canada in 1678 with La Salle, and shared his fortunes until the latter's death. Tonty remained at his fort on the Illinois river until 1700—striving, against many hindrances, to maintain the fidelity of the Western tribes to the French, and to secure the ascendancy of France in the Mississippi region. Deprived, by a royal decree, of Fort St. Louis, Tonty went in 1700 to join Iberville's colony at Biloxi, Miss.; four years later, he died at Mobile from yellow fever. See Legler's "Henry de Tonty," in *Parkman Club Publications*, No 3, (Milwaukee, 1896).—Ed.