

assed by the Scioux. An Irroquois band came, on one occasion, to the Sault Sainte Marie, in order to find some village to eat [1662]; they were confident that, since they had spread terror among all the other savages, whom they had driven away from their homes, they had caused themselves to be feared as soon as they should appear. The hundred men who composed the Irroquois party ascended the Sault Sainte Marie, and proceeded to encamp at the entrance to Lake Superior, about five leagues from the Sault; there they perceived fires burning along the hills to the north, not very far from them. They then sent out scouts toward those hills, to ascertain who might be there. Some Saulteurs, Outaouas, Nepissings, and Amikouets had gone from their settlement to hunt elk in the vicinity of the Sault, and to carry on the fishery of the great white fish, or salmon—which they capture there in great abundance, amid the foaming waters of those rapids. There is hardly any place where that fish is found as large and as fat as are those at the Sault. These people were scattered about, hunting, when one of them saw the smoke from the Irroquois camp. The warning was sent to all their men, and they rallied together, to the number of one hundred warriors. They elected as chief of the party a Saulteur, who well deserved the honor, because he had a thorough acquaintance with the country where they were, having lived there before the Irroquois war. * * * After the defeat of the Irroquois, the Saulteurs and their companions returned in triumph to Kionconan and Chagouamikon, where they long dwelt in peace, until some Hurons, who went to hunt on the borders of the Scioux country (for Chagouamikon is distant from it, in a straight line, only fifty or sixty leagues), took some Scioux prisoners. They carried these people to their village, and alive, for they did not feel inclined to kill them; the captives were very kindly received there, especially by the Outaouas, who loaded them with presents. Although they did not show much appreciation of this welcome, it is certain that they would have been thrown into the kettle if it had not been for the Outaouas. When the Scioux were ready to return home, they were accompanied [1665-66] by Sinagos, chief of the Outaouas, with his men and four Frenchmen. They were treated with great kind-