

and Collars; but on returning, they met some Chicacha Hunters of whom they killed more than twenty. The Chicachas did not fail to seize upon the first occasion that offered, which was a large Boat going up the river, which they destroyed, killing or capturing the whole party. There were some Negroes among them, of whom one escaped to the Ouiatanons, where he is staying with a Frenchman.

In the fall the Chicachas came to the Charakis River¹ in a great body. They saw six canoes coming up from the Illinois in order to return to the post of Vincennes. They killed 19 men, one woman, her daughter and a small Boy. Only four escaped unwounded, and four with dangerous wounds.

Since that time parties of savages have been continually in the Field against the Chicachas; but the war of the Scioux and Renards against the Illinois prevents them from accomplishing much.

Monsieur de la Veramdière [Vérendrye] wrote me on August 7, 1741, that his children had written him that all was quiet in the posts.

Monsieur Marin wrote me August 6, that all was quiet at la Baye when he left for Michilimakina, whither he went at the request of the Sakis and Renards to ask Monsieur de Blainville to get a promise from the Outaovas and the Sauteurs not to pass by way of La Baye, if they wish to go against the Scioux, as they fear there may occur some mischief on one side or the other.

On April 26, eight Cabins of Mascoutins arrived among the Ouiatanons to settle down with a Chief who was already there. They are in fear of the Renards who are with the Scioux on the Ouisconsin.

A party of 100 Scioux and Renards went to pimateoui to surprise the people of the place; but they had been warned by the Sakis to be on their guard. The Sakis did this out of gratitude, because these people of pimateoui had restored to Them

¹ Cherokee River was the early name of the Tennessee, from the large villages of that tribe settled upon it.—Ed.