

Courier went to warn the Sakis, whom he told that they had been attacked without knowing by whom, that the latter immediately departed in great numbers and surrounded the Illinois, who were coming down the Mississippi in Canoes; that when they disembarked they killed nine on the spot, and took five prisoners. The Illinois told who they were and the Sakis in surprise said to them: "My brothers, we are sorry for what has happened. If you had named yourselves, we would not have attacked you. We believed you were Missouriis." Finally, they sent them back their prisoners with collars, excusing themselves for their mistake. He says that the truth of this has been corroborated by another Savage, who told him that nearly all the Sakis were to go to le Rocher, and to send to Pimitéouy to parley, and to say to the Illinois that they had no share in the affair which had occurred, and that they wished to live in peace with them. The Sieur Coulon fears that this may lead to open war between the two Nations, and he adds that all this happened since the departure of the Sieur Marin.

And, in his last letter, he informs me that the Poutouatamis and Outaouacs returned from the Chicachas with three prisoners and four scalps, which the Peanguichias had given them as they passed them; that the Poutouatamis alone had made an attack; and that they had presented two slaves to the Outaouacs.

I am with the greatest respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient servant,

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, September 26, 1741.