

advis'd us of it before they arriv'd, but they [knew] nothing of it till they were gone.

That the Delawares & Shawanys had sent Belts during the Winter towards St. Joseph & La Bay to invite the Nations thereabout to take up Arms against us in the Spring.

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July 1, This Evening about ten o'Clock one Reaume, a Frenchman,⁵⁸ ariv'd from Michilimackinac with 18 Cannoes of Savages who came from the Bay the 3d June to go to Montreal, but when they ariv'd at Michilimackinac they were inform'd that ten Cannoes that were going there and [met] an Express with a Belt informing them that they shou'd go to Niagara where they wou'd meet a great English Chief, upon which they took their Route this way, & several Cannoes from the Nations thereabouts went across Lake Huron by way of Lake Ontario.⁵⁹ They brought four Englishmen with them with all their Packs, who had been amongst them since last Spring was a Year.⁶⁰

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July 4. This morning the above Indians came in to the Amount of fifty & told the Commandant that they, the Renards, the Sieus [Sioux], the Saky's, Puants & Pians, were one Body & one Heart, and that that Heart was as well intentioned as it had always been; that he knew himself from their Behavior last Year that theirs & ours cou'd be but one; that they were invited by the General last Year to come to Montreal this

⁵⁸The family of Reaume was one of the earliest stationed at La Baye, where Pierre was official interpreter as early as 1728. See Mackinac Register, *post*. They were probably but distantly connected with the Detroit family of the same name.—Ed.

⁵⁹They went by way of Matchedash Bay and Toronto portage. Alexander Henry was among those who proceeded by this route. See account in his journals, pp. 156-174. The great English chief was Sir William Johnson, who arrived at Niagara on July 8, and remained for over a month, holding councils.—Ed.

⁶⁰For these four traders, see the succeeding document.—Ed.