

these Inhabitants were very bad subjects, except one Ducharm, a Montreal merchant, who had come there last Fall,⁶⁵ and who treated him very well, and to his knowledge had often endeavored to persuade the Indians, not to believe all that was told them—that it was all a lye. Mr. Tuenis Fisher, being in Compy with the aforesaid Deponant at La Bay, declares that the Deposition above consists literally, with his knowledge, therefore confirms the Truth thereof; Mr. Cummin Shields declares that he, being at La Bay all last winter, frequently heard (understanding the French language) the Lyes propogated to disturb the Indians, as already declared by Roseboom and Fisher, and further that he heard Young Langlad say before him and Ducharm, that there were 1,000 English killed at the Portage of Niagara, 500 Inhabitants on the back Settlements killed,⁶⁶ and that some Governor, he does not remember who, had been so hard pushed by the Savages that he had got shipping ready to carry him and his People away, and abandon his province; that the Dauphin of France being displeased with the Peace concluded by his Father, had arrived in the Mississippi with a large Fleet, and that the Indians would be supplied from that quarter with all necessaries that they would want: All this he declared to have read in a newspaper which came up to the Priest. That a Frenchman called Knash Bray,⁶⁷ who lived with Ducharm told him, the Deponant, that he heard Sourini say to Ducharm he would give 20 packs if there never should another Englishman come there. William Bruce de-

⁶⁵ For Ducharme see *ante*, p. 161, note 4.—Ed.

⁶⁶ Langlade's figures were exaggerated. His first statement refers to the massacre of Devil's Hole, on Niagara portage, Sept. 30, 1763, where a pack-train, with its military escort, coming back from Fort Schlosser, was utterly overwhelmed. A force of soldiers sallying to their assistance, was cut to pieces. The British loss was about one hundred. As for the frontiers, George Croghan estimated in January, 1764, that two thousand persons had been killed or captured from the back settlements. See Parkman, *Pontiac*, ii, p. 115.—Ed.

⁶⁷ In 1821 there was at Green Bay a settler named Louis Brasipré—it is possible that this may have been a similar name.—Ed.