

erected a log house for winter quarters, and passed the cold months quietly, his chief food supply being fish, and his one amusement spearing them through the ice. The bay was frozen over by December 15, and not freed from ice until the twentieth of April. The principal excitement of the winter was the turbulent behavior of a band of Indians returning from their hunt. Having secured rum, they had a drunken frolic, in which a general pillage was threatened. Henry's firm attitude abashed the revellers, and he afterwards buried his entire store of liquor. A characteristic incident was a bear-hunt, followed by an eat-all feast that was in the nature of a religious ceremony. May 15, the chief body of Indians returned to this their metropolis, bringing trophies of their hunting and of a war expedition they had undertaken against the Sioux. After purchasing their furs, Henry returned to Mackinac, pausing en route to examine more carefully the copper deposits on the Ontonagon.]

1766: ROGERS TO LANGLADE

[Letter from Maj. Robert Rogers to Langlade. Original MS. in Wisconsin Historical Library.]

MICHILIMAKANA Oct^r 15th 1766

SIR—This Letter will be delivered to you by Ruenabemonse (?) Chief of the Ottawas, and if it can be conveniently be done I should be exceeding glad you would send the enclosed Letter to Capt.ⁿ Tute by some Indian that may be going to the Mississippi.⁸⁹

⁸⁹ Capt. James Tute was one of the officers of the rangers under Rogers, and was captured while on a scout from Fort Edward in 1760. He was one of Rogers's agents in his conspiracy, and is credited with carrying matters with a high hand on the Mississippi, giving gorgets to the Indians inscribed with fleurs-de-lis, and making numerous chiefs—letter in Johnson MSS., xv, p. 125, in New York State Library, furnished by the courtesy of A. J. F. van Laer, archivist. See reference