

"Towards the end of the month of September following, *Sieur de la Véranderie* received two delegates coming from the *Cris* and *Assiniboels*, who asked him on the part of their nations, to send canoes to their tribes in order to supply their needs. This officer granted to the delegates a canoe manned by six men and under the command of one of his children, who was escorted by the Indians as far as *Fort Maurepas*, and he gave his son instructions for his guidance that he might acquire knowledge during his voyage.

"One of the principal things which he recommended to him was to explore the *Ouachipouannes*, otherwise called the *Kouiatheattes*, a white and civilized people who cultivate the land and live in forts and houses, and who, according to the knowledge of the Indians, lived at a distance of not more than one hundred and fifty leagues from *Fort Maurepas*; to induce these people to send to *Fort Maurepas* delegates of their nation, in order to form an alliance with the French; and to tell them that, when one of their number had come the winter before, the commandant had only been informed of the fact after his departure, which had been for him a cause of sorrow as well as for the other French.

"*Sieur de la Véranderie* added to these instructions to notify the *Assiniboels* and *Cris* to be at their fort during the month of January following, and that he would explain to them there the instructions of the Great Chief of all the French.

"During the month of October following, a great number of Indians, *Cris*, *Monsonis* and *Assiniboels*, came to *Monsieur de la Véranderie*, and the chief of the *Cris*, who was the spokesman of these nations, after having shown how their tribes were sensible of the accident that had occurred to the French, proposed to him again to come at their head to avenge the dead. They represented that they were very sorry that their death had retarded the establishment of a fort which they had promised to them at the far end of *Lake Ouinipigon*, where they could have found the subsistence of their families.

"The chief asked, lastly, that he would leave with them to spend the winter at *Fort Maurepas* one of his children, and to allow them to adopt his son the *Chevalier* as their chief, in the place of his brother whom they had lost." . . .

In the *Collection Moreau St. Mery*, of the French Colonial Archives, there is a memoir of *Lavérendrye*, addressed to *M. De Beauharnois*, and dated at *Fort St. Charles*, in 1737, which seems to cover generally the same ground and the same period of time as the extract from *Lavérendrye's* journal forwarded to Paris by *Beauharnois*, under date of the 14th October, 1737, quoted above. At the same