in the sand, and this left no doubt that the Sioux had also lost some of their number.

"The news of this adventure having got abroad, Sieur de la Véranderie was visited by delegates from the Cris and Monsonis, who informed him that during the following autumn the chiefs of their nations would come to him in order that, with him at their head, the blood of his son and that of the other French that the Sioux had killed, might be avenged; to which Monsieur de la Véranderie replied, thanking them and telling them that it would be necessary to await the orders of their father as to what course should be followed, and that after these had been received, he would inform them of it.

"A few days afterwards the Cris and Assiniboels assembled at Fort Maurepas, and sent twelve of their number to Sieur de la Véranderie, to ascertain if it was his intention to go and avenge the death of the French, and especially of his own son, whom their nation had adopted as their chief; that they were still mourning his death: that a portion of their warriors would proceed to the point below the fort which is their common meeting place; and that they had the hope of seeing him himself or one of his children at their head to march against the Sioux, or that at least he would send them a canoe with powder, bullets and tobacco.

"Sieur de la Véranderie having held counsel with the great chiefs of the Monsonis and Cris, they commenced by bewailing the death (of the French), and the Indian chiefs proposed to Sieur de la Véranderie to send expeditions against the Sioux, but upon considering that this would interfere with the autumn hunting, and also with the harvesting of the wild oats, and upon the representations of Sieur de la Véranderie, that owing to the limited number of canoes provisions were scarce, it was decided not to undertake the expedition. But this officer proposed at the same time to the chiefs of the two nations, to send word to the Monsonis of Lake Tekamamiouen to the effect that after having met together, they should go every year to meet the convoy of the French and escort it with fifty men, which they would furnish, in order that they might not be exposed to the insults of the Sioux. This was unanimously accepted and was carried out during the autumn of last year.

"Monsieur de la Véranderie, as a mark of gratitude, gave to the chiefs of these two tribes a collar to be kept by them, the one given to the Monsonis, at Fort St. Pierre, and the one given to the Cris, at Fort St. Charles, Lake of the Woods.

"This officer, moreover, promised to the Indians some tobacco, powder and also bullets, which would be delivered to them in the spring and autumn of each year.