

fort at nine o'clock at night. He bore the first tidings of the massacre of his companions, and this convinced the Sieur Jérémie that it was impossible to guard two posts with his nine remaining men. He accordingly resolved to occupy Fort Bourbon. The Indians did not even allow him time to transfer his powder to it from the other fort; they seized it' without resistance, and thus reduced the French to the last extremity. Under these circumstances, when the commandant in the ensuing year received orders to deliver Fort Bourbon to the English, he had no great reason to regret a post where he was so ill at ease.²

New France might console itself for these losses by the calm its inhabitants enjoyed. However, the Outagamis, (Foxes,) incensed rather than weakened by the severe loss sustained at Detroit in 1712, infested with their robberies and filled with murders not only the neighborhood of the Bay, their natural territory, but almost all the routes communicating with the remote colonial posts, as well as those leading from Canada to Louisiana. Except the Sioux, who often joined them, and the Iroquois, with whom they had formed an alliance, but who did not seem to help them, at least openly, all the nations in commerce with us suffered greatly from these hostilities, and there was reason to fear that unless a remedy was promptly applied, most of them would make terms with these Indians to our detriment.

This induced the Marquis de Vaudreuil to propose to them to join him in exterminating the common enemy. All consented, and the General raised a party of Frenchmen, assigning the command to de Louvigny, who was then King's Lieutenant at Quebec.³ Many Indians joined this

1714.

Fruitless
expedition
against the
Foxes.

¹ Eleven hundred pounds. Jérémie.

² Jérémie, Relation de la Baye de Hudson. (Voyages au Nord, iii., pp. 334, 346-350.) This affair occurred in 1712; a ship arrived with supplies in 1713, and he surrendered the fort in 1714.

³ De Louvigny started from Quebec March 14, 1716, and returned to that place Oct. 13, 1716. See his letter, Wisconsin Hist. Coll., v., p. 78-80. Canada Doc., III. vi., p. 261. Vaudreuil to the minister, Oct. 30, 1716. *Ib.* p. 265. Charlevoix's marginal date is therefore deceptive.