

from the Governor-General, and still more the recompense he received the year following from the court, showed that, as he himself declared, he had done nothing except by order. The sequel shows that this order had not been given with a full knowledge of the case. On granting peace to the Foxes, de Louvigny had received from them six hostages, all chiefs or sons of chiefs, as security for their promise to send deputies to Montreal, in order to ratify the treaty there with the Governor-General; and this treaty, which they handed to de Louvigny in writing, expressly included a cession of their country to the French.

Unfortunately the smallpox, which made terrible ravages in the colony the following winter, as well as among the neighboring tribes, carried off three of these hostages, who died at Montreal, and among them the famous war-chief Pemoussa, who had been spared at the Detroit massacre, and on whom de Vaudreuil mainly depended. The Governor-General's fear that this untoward event would break up the treaty, compelled him to go up to Montreal on the ice, and as soon as navigation was free, he sent off de Louvigny to Michilimackinac, with orders to enforce the conditions accepted by the Foxes, to bring the chiefs of that nation to Montreal, with the chiefs of all the other tribes, and at the same time to compel all the coureurs de bois to come down into the colony, the King having granted them an amnesty.¹

¹ On the 11 Sept. 1715, Louis XIV. died, and was succeeded by his infant great-grandson, Louis XV., under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. The Count de Toulouse, Admiral of France, as head of the Navy Department, directed the affairs of the colonies. In 1715 Father Lafitau discovered ginseng, and published a memoir on it. In 1716 Vaudreuil returned to Canada. About this time Ramesay, Longueuil and thirty men, were killed by the Cherokees, near Cap St. Antoine, above mouth of Ohio. Charlevoix, Journal, p. 406. (Caokias, in N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., 875, is wrong.) With this year ends Mother Juchereau's *Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu de Quebec*, though not printed till 1751. 1716 to 1720, Chaussegros de Lery fortified Quebec. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 872: Daniel, ii., pp. 68-76, 98; Smith, i., 184. In 1717 the Iroquois sent to Louis XV. a wampum belt, which was not well received. The Miamis, after Vincennes' death, resolved to go to St. Joseph's River. Vaudreuil to Minister, Letter, Oct. 28, 1719.