

they did, and I took them with me to Quebec. Besides I have re-united the other nations, at variance among themselves, and have left that country enjoying universal peace."

The scene of De Louvigny's engagement was at the Little Butte des Morts, some thirty-seven miles above Green Bay.

The Foxes—whom Baneroft characterizes as "a nation passionate and untamable, springing up into new life from every defeat, and though reduced in the number of their warriors, yet present everywhere, by their ferocious enterprise and savage daring"—failed to send deputies to the governor general. He flattered himself for a long time that they would keep their plighted faith; but he was only taught by the renewal of hostilities that an enemy driven to a certain point is always irreconcilable. During the twelve years that followed De Louvigny's expedition, all the peaceable efforts of the French to restrain the hostile conduct of the Foxes were unavailing.

In 1728, the governor of Canada sent a force of four hundred French troops, and eight or nine hundred Indians, principally Iroquois, Hurons, Nepissings, and Ottawas, under the command of *Sieur Marchand De Lignery*, who it is probable had served under De Louvigny in his expedition against the Foxes in 1716, and who was now commissioned to go and destroy the Fox nation.

De Lignery had previously, on the 7th June, 1726, held a council at Green Bay, with the Foxes, Sauks, and Winnebagoes in presence of *Monsieurs D'Amariton, Cligancourt, and Rev. Father Chardon*, in which the chiefs of the three nations all gave their words that they would maintain peace. But these treacherous and lying savages paid no regard to their plighted faith, and continued their robberies and butcheries as they had done before.

The troops commanded by De Lignery commenced their march on the 5th of June, 1728; and taking the route of the Ottawa River and Lakes Nipissing and Huron, arrived at the fort at the mouth of Fox River on the night of the 17th August. Father Crespel, who accompanied the expedition as almoner of the four hundred Frenchmen, and who wrote an account of it, says: "Notwithstanding the precautions that had been taken to conceal our arrival, the savages had received information of it, and all