

the going and coming to and from the Nadouesioux by any other route than that via Lake Superior—by which Monsieur the Count de Frontenac can send to get the beaver-skins, under the power that he possesses to grant permits. But if they go by Ouisconsin, where buffaloes are hunted in the summer and where I have begun an establishment, they will ruin the trade—on which alone I rely, owing to the great number of buffaloes killed every year, which is greater than one can believe.

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## 1683: AFFAIRS AT MICHILLIMACKINAC.

[Letter from Father Enjalran to Lefevre de la Barre, governor of New France. From Margry's *Découv. et étab.*, v, pp. 3-7.]

MISSILIMAKINAK, 26th August, 1683.

My previous letters will have informed you that the Gentlemen charged with carrying out your orders—and who are really desirous of imitating your vigorous conduct regarding the protection of those who are faithful to you, and the punishment of those who are rebellious—had already partly forestalled your commands with respect to the Pouteatamis, who assuredly will have to be humbled sooner or later. Immediately after his arrival, Monsieur de la Durantaye<sup>1</sup> sent with despatch to la Baye, that he might afterward take measures according to the information that might be obtained as to the state of affairs there, and what we might have to dread from the mutinous spirit and the insolence of those peoples. Had the canoes that Monsieur Duluth was expected to send been here, perhaps something more effective would have been done than could be accomplished by Monsieur de la Durantaye, going there alone

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<sup>1</sup> Oliver Morel de la Durantaye was an officer in the famous Carignan regiment, which came to Canada in 1655. He was commandant at Michillimackinac, from 1683 to 1685, and was then made commander-in-chief of the Northwest. In 1690, he was recalled to the St. Lawrence; nine years later, he resigned his commission; and his death occurred in 1727.—Ed.