

them arms and munitions—which he did for the sole purpose of trading more advantageously. And from the moment that those Scioux savages and other far distant nations shall obtain what they need from the Outaouacs, or shall be obliged to go among them to get these articles in the colony, they will take care not to wage war against them.

1700: LE SUEUR'S VOYAGE UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Bénard de la Harpe, an officer in Iberville's expedition to Louisiana (1698-99) left a MS. work entitled, *Journal historique de l'établissement des Français a la Louisiane*; this was published at New Orleans and Paris in 1831. La Harpe compiled therein (pp. 22-25, 38-70), from Le Sueur's journal, an account of the latter's voyage. The concluding portion is given by Pénicaut in his *Relation*; see Margry's *Découv. et établ.*, v, pp. 416-420. The portion given by La Harpe is translated by J. G. Shea, in his *Early Mississippi Voyages*; we reprint this, adding our own translation of Pénicaut's account.]

Mr. Le Sueur arrived,¹ with thirty workmen, in the *Renommée* and *Gironde*, Dec^r. 7, 1699. He had acquired renown by his voyages in Canada; he was sent on behalf of Mr. L'Huillier, Farmer-general,² to form an establishment at the source of the Mississippi. The object of this enterprise was to work a mine of green earth that Mr. Le Sueur had discovered. What gave rise to this enterprise so far back as the year 1695, was this. Mr. Le Sueur by order of the Count de Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, built a fort on an island in the Mississippi,

¹ He came to Iberville's recently-formed colony at Biloxi (now in the state of Mississippi)—because, as preceding documents show, the Canadian officials were opposed to his plans for exploring the upper Mississippi region; also because Iberville was his friend, and even a relative by marriage.—Ed.

² Reference is here made to the officials known as "farmers" (or collectors) of the revenues of France. Sometimes they were private persons, sometimes organized corporations like that of the "Company of the Indies," to whom the privilege of collecting the revenues was let ("farmed").—Ed.