It is to be remarked that to render these licenses valuable, a large number of canoes ought to be prevented going up to Detroit; for, being unable to trade off within its limits the great quantity of goods with which they would be loaded, in the time ordinarily employed in bartering, those who would find their stock too large, would not fail to go further off to sell them. Finally, My Lord, the value of these licenses will depend on the proportion of the number of canoes which will go up to Detroit, which ought to be fixed at 8 or 10 at most.—N. Y. Colon. Docs., ix, pp. 852, 853.

[Endorsed: "Mr de Frulain, in answer, show Father de Lamberville¹ what he says about the licenses: moreover, censure M. de Ramesay, who abuses the protection he thinks he possesses."]

1712: SIEGE OF DETROIT BY WISCONSIN INDIANS.

[Official Report, made by the commanding officer, Mr. Dubuisson, to the Governor General of Canada, of the war which took place at Detroit, in 1712, between the French and their allies, and the Ottagamie and Mascoutins Indians.²]

Sir.—As I have thought it was of great consequence to inform you of the state of this post, by an express canoe, I have requested Mr. De Vincennes to make the voyage, having assured him that this arrangement would be pleasing to you, per-

¹Jean de Lamberville, who had labored in the Jesuit missions (mainly among the Iroquois) from 1669 to 1692; returning then to France, he acted as business agent for those missions during nearly twenty years: he died in 1614.—Ed.

²This document is reprinted from a rare pamphlet with the foregoing title, published in 1845 at Detroit (printed by Harsha & Willcox, but copyrighted by A. McFarren). The preface mentions the copies made by Gen. Lewis Cass of documents in the archives of Paris, and states that he "furnished the publisher with a translation of one of the most interesting of these papers," Dubuisson's report of the Indian attack on Detroit in 1712. We find it necessary to correct a few obvious typographical errors in the document; otherwise, it is produced verbatim et literatim. It was also published by William R. Smith, in his History of Wisconsin (Madison, 1854), vol. iii, pp. 315-336.—Ed.