

meet the allies, in an instant his people were surrounded; and all the Renards were cut in pieces before they could regain their weapons. The women and children were made slaves, and most of them were sold to the French.

Thus perished the Renards whom Monsieur de Lamotte had brought to Detroit. As soon as the Maskoutins and Quiyquapous of the large villages learned of this deed, they sent many war-parties into the field—some to La Baye, others to Detroit, and to all the routes of travel. They caused all the other nations to take to flight, as the latter did not dare to remain at the enemy's approach; this went on until Monsieur de Louvigny besieged them in their fort, where they were well entrenched; but they were compelled, by the bombs fired at them, to surrender, their lives being spared; this was granted them by Monsieur de Louvigny despite the wishes and advice of the other nations, who wished to exterminate them.

1713: REËSTABLISHMENT OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

[Memorial written by the Intendant of Canada;¹ dated at Quebec, Sept. 20, 1713.]

It appears from the letter of Father Marest, missionary of the Society of Jesus, dated July 19th, 1712, that the post at Michilimackinac had been abandoned since the establishment of Detroit, but its reëstablishment would be useful to the colony; and that M. Louvigny is expected there to gather the savages together, which will be easily accomplished, as they have great confidence in him. M. Lignery, in his letter of the 20th of July last, also states that it is necessary that Michilimackinac should be reinforced with a garrison of trained soldiers, without which no commandant could succeed. There are at present at that post about forty deserters, who, in all their conduct, only consult their own interest. He expresses great impatience for

¹This was Claude Michel Bégon; his term of office was from August, 1712, to August, 1726.—Ed.