

dians of the place are every year so very short of food that they are obliged to scatter themselves along the Lakes, where they live partly on fish, and on small berries called *bluets*,¹ which are very common in that country.

But if the free trade of licences be established, exclusive trade can no longer exist at Detroit either for the King or the Commandant; and in that case his Majesty will not be subject to any extraordinary expense for the Officer and the twenty soldiers who will be in that fort, because the officer will be satisfied with his allowances, and the soldiers with their pay, in consequence of the privilege of trading which they will enjoy.

Done at Quebec, the first of October, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen.—*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, pp. 866, 867.

1714-15: INTRIGUES OF ENGLISH AND IROQUOIS AMONG
WESTERN TRIBES; FOXES SLAY FRENCHMEN.

[Extracts from letters of Ramezay and Bégon to French Minister; dated Oct. 23 and Nov. 12, 1714. Original MSS. are in archives of Ministère des Colonies; press-mark, "Canada, Corresp. gén., vol. 34, c. 11, fol. 362, 364."]

The Reynards, Ouyatanons, mascoutins, and Kinapoux have recently gone to Invite the Iroquois to join with them against us and the Outaoua nations. Those who are settled at detroit, having been informed of this embassy, went to ask them for an explanation of it. Their policy, or the fear they have that this might make an impression on my mind, has led them to send a representative here with three Collars. I send herewith a report of their speeches and of the reply made to them in my name by Monsieur de Longueuil, whereby you will recognize that, as far as appearances go, they do not wish to make any decision for the present. However, there is no ground for doubting that they are ill-disposed toward us, but will not let this appear until they find a favorable occasion.

QUEBEKIE

Oct. 23, 1714.

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¹The common blueberry (*Vaccinium Canadense*).—Ed.