

and thus make it known that they have more influence with the savages than we do. They have also maltreated a savage of the mission at the sault au récollet by making him a Eunuch. Moreover, an Englishman came to the nontaés, while Monsieur de Longoeul was there, to announce to the five yrokois Nations, in the name of the governor of manaht [Manhattan, or New York], that he would soon arrive with a large number of men, to build a fort at that place and establish a garrison. We can but conclude from this that they are employing every means, in every direction, to encroach on this colony and to come to carry on the fur trade with the savages, to the exclusion of the merchants of this country. There is even reason to Fear that at the first rupture with the English these yrokois savages may make war on us.

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1715: EPIDEMIC AMONG WEAS PREVENTS THEM FROM AID-  
ING DE LIGNERY; SHOULD BE REMOVED TO CHICAGO.

[Letter from Ramezay to the French Minister; dated Nov. 3, 1715.  
Source, same as preceding documents, but fol. 101.]

MONSEIGNEUR—I had the honor of informing you, on Aug. 16th last, that Sieur dupuy had gone among the ouyatanons, at the beginning of this year, to get corn and to conciliate that nation, whose minds were somewhat alienated from us, and also to cement the newly-made peace between them and the illinois. He brought with him two principal chiefs of that nation, and three of the miamis of the ouabeche, for the purpose of bringing about an interview with Monsieur de louvigny.

I also had the honor, monseigneur, of informing you that I had sent M. dudoncour de Longueuil and my eldest son to act with those nations of the south, in accordance with the plans deliberated in the council held at destroit, the result of which has been made known to Sieur de lignery at Michilimakinac, who was to conform thereto.

One of the principal chiefs of the ouyatanons has died at destroit; all the military Ceremonies usual on such occasions