

and who must be considerately treated, so as to prevent them from attaching themselves to the English, who give them to understand that we are no longer in a condition to give them anything.

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We Had the honor of Informing you, Monseigneur, by our joint letter of August 16, that Sieur Dupuy, at the Beginning of this year, had visited the Ouatanons, and had rendered very useful service to His Majesty in that nation, which was somewhat alienated from us. He also aided in cementing the peace newly made between them and the Illinois; and brought to detroit with him two of the principal miami and Ouatanon chiefs and three of the miamis of the Ouabeche, to interview Monsieur de Louvigny—whom they hoped to find there, in accordance with the plans formed last Year for taking the necessary measures for the expedition against the Renards.

We had the honor of informing you, in the same letter that we had despatched Sieurs de Maunoir Ramesay and Dadencour Longeuil to act with the nations of the south, in accordance with the decisions of a Council held at Detroit, of which the result has been made known to Monsieur de Lignery at Michilimakinak, who was to act in conformity thereto. One of the principal chiefs of the Ouatanons died of the measles at detroit. We performed for him all the military ceremonies in use on such occasions, which flatters the Savages.

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1716: PLANS FOR SETTLING DIFFICULTIES WITH FOX INDIANS; LAWLESSNESS OF COUREURS DE BOIS.

[Proceedings in French Council of Marine, March 28, 1716. Translated from a copy of document in Paris archives, made for archives of the Province of Quebec.]

The Renard savages live about 60 leagues from Michilimakinac, a post where dwell the Outaouois savages, and situated between the lake of the Illinois and lake huron. They are located on a river which empties into the Bay des Puants, and