

obedience, which can not be checked when men of character themselves do thus.

He says that the French, who went up for this war, set out laden with merchandise, although none is needed for carrying on the war;¹ and that they have carried thither more than 40 casks of brandy. The result is, that wherever French and savages come together there is an open hell; and Monsieur de Louvigny states that some Frenchmen have gone to trade with the Renard savages, of which all our allies complain.

Their² consider that, to make peace, it is necessary to begin by restoring to the Renards all the slaves of their nation³ whom the French hold; and that it is not in nature to think that peace can be made with people whose children we are withholding. That, in order to carry on war, it is necessary to begin by arranging for peace between the Sakis, the Puants and the Sauteurs,⁴ because we can not undertake any war unless these savages remain at peace; and to send 500 or 600 Frenchmen, equipped for war only, and without any merchandise.⁵

Done and decreed by the Council of Marine held at the Louvre on March 28, 1716.

(Signed) L. A. DE BOURBON, Maréchal d'Estrées.⁶

By the Council:

(Signed) LA CHAPELLE.

¹Marginal note on the MS.: "If they had not been allowed to carry merchandise, it would have cost large sums to equip them."

²Probably a reference to advice or suggestions given to the Council by the Canadian governor and intendant.—Ed.

³Marginal note: "These slaves are the captives taken in the attack made upon those savages by the French of Detroit." [See p. 295, *ante*.—Ed.]

⁴Marginal note: "These two nations dwell near the Renards. The Sauteurs live 30 leagues from Michilimakinac, on Lake Superior."

⁵Marginal note: "The council approves in full the observations in this memoir."

⁶Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, count de Toulouse, was the third legitimate son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan.—Ed.