

that we can Count assuredly upon all the Nations of Canada to oblige That of the Renards to live in peace.

That nation has not made any Attack on The French since The peace concluded with Monsieur de Louvigny in 1716; and it engaged in the war of the Quiquapous and Mascoutins against the Illinois only after having been attacked by the latter, who in various encounters had killed or taken prisoners many Renard savages from 1718 Up to 1719—while that nation was laboring to Persuade the Kicapous and Mascoutins to cease making Attacks Upon the Illinois; and notwithstanding the fact that on eight different occasions the Renards had Sent back to them several Slaves of their nation, whom the Quiquapous had presented to them, and they had charged These Slaves to tell the Illinois chiefs that, if they desired to make peace, they had only to Come to the village of the Renards, where they could negotiate it in all safety. If these advances on the part of the Renards had been favorably received, and if Monsieur De Boisbriant<sup>1</sup> who must have been Informed by Sieur De Liette, had urged the Illinois to respond by some Concession on their side, I am convinced that the War between Those Nations would long since have been ended.

The Renards last year besieged The Illinois of Le Rocher. They reduced them to such extremities that they were Obligated to Sue for their lives, which the Renards granted; and, raising the siege, retired to their village. As soon as they had returned, they sent Deputies to Sieur de Montigny, Commandant at the post of la Baye, to excuse themselves for having engaged in That enterprise against his wishes; and to assure him at the same time, in the name of all the chiefs, that the War was entirely at an end, and that they no longer wanted to go to war with any nation unless they were first attacked. I thought, Monseigneur, that you would not be averse to seeing their speeches On this occasion which I therefore enclose.

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<sup>1</sup>Pierre Dugué, sieur de Boisbriant, was born in 1675, and died in 1740. His name is prominent in the early history of Canada and Illinois, and he was commandant in the latter region during 1718-24. In 1720, he built Fort Chartres, at a spot about sixteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia, and a mile from the Mississippi.—Ed.