satisfaction to the renards with regard to their prisoners, although the latter had sent theirs back to the Illinois. I think you feel with me that it is Important to induce that tribe to send back in good faith the prisoners of the others.

You have no less interest than we in keeping those nations At peace; and you should desire this all the more since the Consequences of their quarrels might fall upon our French.

There is no other way to restore Calm and tranquillity to the country than by working Efficaciously for peace and I urge you to do so; on my part I shall omit nothing that may tend to its attainment.

I am ordered by the Court to inform the syoux of its intention to succor them in their needs. For that purpose I shall employ father charndon, a Jesuit who is at La baye. He is greatly esteemed by the renards, who are friends of the syoux. He will urge the latter to go and meet the Commandant and the missionaries whom we are to give them. It is to be presumed that this project will place those people, who are more than 800 Leagues from the lower Mississipy, whither they cannot go to procure what they need. They are only two hundred Leagues from la baye. That Establishment, and the friendly relations between those tribes, will also be very useful in regard to Commerce and to the Intercourse that this Colony will have with the mississipy.

1724: INTERTRIBAL WARS; IMPORTANCE OF POST OUIATANON.

[Letter from Vaudreuil to Boisbriant; dated Aug. 17, 1724. Source, same as that of preceding document, but fol. 256.]

I have received, Monsieur, The letter that you did me the honor of Writing to me on the 19th of last October.

I am not surprised that the quikapoux, sakis, Mascoutins, and other nations should go on Forays against the Illinois; the consequences of that strife sometimes react upon our French. Those tribes are allies of the renards, who claim to have Grievances against the Illinois, because the latter detain their prisoners. I am convinced that, if they were to give satisfaction