country,[1] writes that, in order to compel the Nation of the Renards to keep quiet and in awe of us, it would be advisable: first, to deprive them of the refuge they have secured amongst the Scioux, and, to that end, prevent their being given any of the goods they procure in the upper country, especially at the posts established at la Baye des Puans and at the River St. Joseph, and, to do this effectively, it would be necessary to suppress those two posts where trade both in Brandy and in merchandise is notorious, as the Commandants have bought those posts. Secondly, to bar their passage to the Iroquois. Thirdly, to let loose all the Savages that may wish to wage war upon them; this will exhaust them to such an extent that, having nothing wherewith to defend themselves, they will be compelled to submit to everything, and when we shall have an establishment amongst the Scioux the Renard will be obliged in spite of himself to keep quiet. Thereby, we shall be spared the expense of a costly War, whose success is very uncertain, inasmuch as the Renards have an assured refuge amongst the Scioux.[2]

1727:   POST TO BE ESTABLISHED AMONG SIOUX

[Memorandum about the Sioux, dated April 29, 1727, based on reports from Canada. The original MS. of this document is in the archives of the Ministère des Colonies, Paris, where it was transcribed for the Society, in whose collection the transcript is preserved. Pressmark, "Canada, Corresp. gén., vol. 49, c. 11, fol. 576."]

It was recommended to Messieurs de Beauharnois and Dupuis[3] by the King's Memorial that they should do all in their

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[1] For sketch of Father Chardon, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 206.—ED.

[2] Marginal note on MS.: "Approved, what is proposed to secure peace and render it stable."

[3] Charles de la Boische, Marquis de Beauharnois, was governor of New France from August, 1726, to Sept. 19, 1747. He was reputed to be a natural son of Louis XIV, was born about 1670, and trained for the French navy. After his service as governor of New France,