

gaché, oïataouaségo and Ouéfigué, who kept the Renards in sight all summer Without abandoning them, with the quikapoux and mascoutins.

The sieur de Villiers, the younger, adds¹ that the nations returned home well pleased with the compliments they had received from Monsieur His father, each one in particular and all in general, so that it was impossible to say who had done best on that occasion, all having displayed uncommon ardor and courage.

That in order to thank Monsieur The commandant and the officers, all the chiefs of the nations, at the head of their troops, had sworn and protested that if ever any Nation were rash enough to attack the French, they would shed the last drop of their blood to avenge them; that they came to give them a tangible proof of their friendship and attachment for Them, after destroying their enemies; That this memory would never be Effaced from their hearts And that they would Carefully impress it upon Their descendants.

1730: FOXES SEEK ALLIES AMONG THE IROQUOIS AND LOUP

[Letter from Beauharnois to the French Minister, dated Nov. 9, 1730. MS. in archives of Ministère des Colonies, Paris; press-mark, "Canada, Corresp. gén., vol. 52, c. 11, fol. 226."]

MONSEIGNEUR—I received yesterday a Letter dated the fourth of October from the Sieur de Joncaire, whom I sent to pass the winter among the souontouans,² to watch their Actions and to tell them my Opinion respecting the rumors in circulation

¹ What follows is an addendum to the letter of De Villiers, set down from the oral account of his son, the messenger.—Ed.

² For biographical sketch of Joncaire, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 228. In 1736 he was thus characterized: "Aged 60. A braggart, but rendered good service in treating with the Iroquois by whom he is adopted." The Souantouans are the Seneca Indians, most westerly of the five nations of the Iroquois.—Ed.