

that they were to give an asylum to the Renards, and that if they did so they would expose themselves to see The storm burst on their heads. They have Sent me, in this connection, two hatchets that were addressed to them by the Renards to request them to go and meet the latter, and to strike everywhere.

The Sieur De Joncaire writes me that the Renards had Sent presents to the Loups, who are Settled within the Governments of manhate¹ and of Carolina to Induce the latter to join them. This confirms me in the opinion that they did not wish for Peace and that they sought only to divert us until such time as they could strike their blow. They are now well punished for their treachery.

I Remain with very profound Respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient Servant,

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, November 9th, 1730.

1730: DE VILLIERS DEFEATS THE FOXES

[Letter of Hocquart to the French Minister, dated, Nov. 14, 1730. Source, same as preceding document, but vol. 53, c. 11, fol. 207.]

MONSEIGNEUR—Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois has the honor to inform you of the defeat of the Renard Savages, whereof The Sieur De Villiers, the Commandant at river St Joseph, has given Him The particulars in the letters that he has written to Him, extracts from which he sends you, Monseigneur. That officer has sent his son here with the Sieur Réaume, his interpreter, to bring us The news and from The notes of the latter whom I have questioned On all the facts, I

¹The Loup (Wolf) Indians were an Algonquian tribe, branch of the Mahican, who lived originally in the valleys of the Connecticut and Hudson. By the 18th century they had moved to the West, and were wanderers on the frontier of the English settlements in New York (Manhate) and southward.—Ed.