

On this Information which is more than mere conjecture, Monsieur De la Ronde proposes, in the memorial which we have The honor to annex hereto; to build two barks at his own expense: one on Lake Superior and the other on Lake Huron or Michigan; in order that, by means of these barks, he may discover the islands in question, load them with copper from the mine and transport the same to Niagara, whence it can easily be taken to Quebec.

We consider The Sieur La Ronde's project a bona fide one, all the more so that if he does not set to work The same year to build a bark on Lake Superior, he will be deprived of the Command and trade of the post of Chagoumigan, which he asks for 9 years to indemnify Him for the expense of his undertaking in which he associates with himself The sieur De St Pierre an equally prudent and intelligent Officer.

There is no doubt of his good faith nor of that of Monsieur De la Ronde, for they will be obliged at an early date in the Spring following the receipt of your orders, to fit out at Montreal 3 or 4 Canoes loaded with the rigging and the appliances most needed for building and navigating the vessels in ques-

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Pierre, who commanded at Chequamegon in 1718. Jacques doubtless remained as a trader in this region, and thus acquired his great familiarity with Indian languages. He became one of the most noted officers in the service of New France. He was with Lignery in his expedition of 1728, and the next year made a peace between the Sioux and the Cree; from 1734-37 he commanded at Fort Beauharnois. In 1739-40, he commanded against the Chickasaw, and built a small fort in their territory. In 1745, he was in command at Niagara, and the same year relieved the French garrison on Lake Champlain. In 1746, he campaigned in Acadia, and in 1747, was sent to command at Mackinac during an uprising of the Indians, which he skillfully allayed, and made peace in the upper country. In 1750, he was promoted to a captaincy, and being sent to continue the explorations of the Vérendryes, penetrated as far as the Saskatchewan River. He arrived in Canada late in 1753, and was at once sent to the post in Western Pennsylvania, where he was encountered by Major Washington, messenger from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia. He joined Dieskau's expedition to Lake George in 1755, and was slain in the first battle.—Ed.