

replace those who have been killed. We unite with him in asking you for their promotion which they deserve, and a pension for Madame De Villiers, to provide for her subsistence and that of her numerous family, Since she is a widow with 10 children. The Sieur De Villiers who was Wounded and the Sieur Douville, the younger, arrived this evening from Montreal. Fortunately The Vessel *Le Saint Joseph* of L'Isle Royale which sailed this morning, had been compelled to put back in consequence of a leak. It will sail tomorrow at daybreak And we have barely time to write you this Letter.

We remain with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble And very obedient servants.

BEAUHARNOIS  
HOCQUART

QUEBEC, November 11th, 1733.

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1734: THE CALUMET DANCE; FOXES INTRIGUE WITH  
ABENAKI

[Memoir by the Jesuit missionary, Le Sueur, from MS. preserved in the archives of the Mission of St. François du Lac,<sup>1</sup> translated from an apograph in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal. Published also in *Les Soirées Canadiennes* (Quebec, 1864), iv, pp. 111-135.]

*History of the Calumet and of the Dance*

While all the nations of this continent dwelt in profound peace and while the English, ever watchful of their Interests, Imperceptibly took possession of the abenakis' lands and succeeded much better by negotiations and through the medium of a very advantageous trade than they could have done by open

<sup>1</sup> Father Jacques Eustache (or François) Le Sueur came to Canada in 1716, and having studied the Abenaki language, was assigned to the mission of those Indians, called St. François de Sales, near Three Rivers, Quebec. He served there nearly all of his life, having lived in Quebec and Montreal at short periods, dying at the latter place in 1760. He left a dictionary of the Abenaki language, and a MS. volume on the savages, which contains this account of the calumet dance.—En.