

that post owing to the various occurrences that had happened there and with which he is thoroughly familiar, I will not show the same consideration in future and he will be relieved next spring. I had made arrangements for this prior to the receipt of your orders. However, his service as Town Major has not been injuriously affected thereby.

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I remain with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient Servant.

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, October 6th, 1734.

1734: PUNISHMENT PREPARED FOR THE SAUK; CONDITIONS AMONG INDIANS OF THE UPPER COUNTRY

[Extracts from the yearly report of Beauharnois and Hocquart, in reply to the King's memorial, relating to affairs in the upper country, dated Oct. 7, 1734. Source: same as preceding document, but fol. 65.]

MONSEIGNEUR—

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Since the blow Struck by the Sakis and Renards jointly at la Baye on the 16th September 1733, and their precipitate flight after evacuating their fort, pursued by the Sieur Coulons de Villiers, the Younger, Those Savages, after Wandering about for some time, asked In vain for a refuge among the sioux and ayoüais who refused it to them. The last news that the Sieur de Beauharnois has received, shows that they have Established themselves in a fort on the River Wapsipinikam,¹ two or three days' journey below the Oüisconsin in the East part of the Mississippi, near the rivière aux Bœufs where Father Guignas, a Jesuit Missionary, and the French Were stopped when they Evacuated the post among the sioux in 1728.² The same news adds that the Sakis have fortified themselves and that they have compelled the Renards to build a fort for themselves so as to be separate from them, but nevertheless in their

¹ The present Wapsipinicon River, Iowa.—ED.

² See *ante*, p. 38.—ED.