

are all disposed to do so and they would have started to go there had it not been for the affair of the Sakis.

The Sieur Dartaguet,¹ the commandant among the Illinois, informed the Sieur de Beauharnois that his savages have greatly changed in their disposition since Monsieur Bienville has sent one hundred men to Garrison that post; That those savages have become much more submissive and docile And Finally that a party of two hundred Warriors of that nation have gone down to attack the Chicachas. He adds that it is a month's journey and we do not yet know the Success of that Expedition.

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We have Notified Madame de la Chaesaigne and the widow of the Sieur de Villiers of the pensions that His Majesty has been pleased to grant them.

We Remain with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient Servants,

QUEBEC, October 7th, 1734.

BEAUHARNOIS
HOCQUART

1734: MIAMI IN THE FRENCH INTEREST

[Extract of a letter from Beauharnois to the French Minister, dated Oct. 7, 1734. Source, same as preceding document, but vol. 61, c. 11, fol. 299.]

MONSEIGNEUR—

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The Sieur Darnaud, Commandant in the Miamis country, wrote me in the month of June last that the savages had given him their word to attack the Sakis and Renards on the first order they should receive from their Father, but, as they thought such order would come only very late, All the Miamis,

¹Pierre d'Artaguet, son or younger brother of Diron d'Artaguet, was appointed commissary of Louisiana in 1708. Pierre being sent to command at Fort Chartres in 1733, perished at the hands of the Indians in 1736 while leading the ill-fated expedition against the Chickasaw.—ED.