

with the exception of six old men, had gone on the war-path against the Chicachas, and that they hoped to return soon enough to carry out their Father's Intentions. The Ouyatanons and other Nations of this continent are all disposed to march against the Chicachas, and a number of bands would have set out had not the affair that happened at la Baye kept them all in suspense owing to their uncertainty regarding the orders I shall have to give to avenge the treachery of the Sakis, whereon I have the honor to report to you in the reply to the King's memorandum.

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

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, October 10th, 1734.

1735: ORDINANCE ON FUR-TRADE

[M.S. in archives of Ministère des Colonies, Paris; "Collection Moreau-St. Méry, vol. 10, f. 12, 219."]

Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Commander of the military order of St. Louis, Governor and lieutenant-general for the King In new France and in the Province of Louisiana.

Gilles Hocquart, Chevalier, Councillor of the King in his councils, Intendant of justice, police and finance in the said countries.

With regard to the information given us that the Traders of fort Ponchartrain, of detroit and of Missilimakina, Under pretext of securing their Credits for the loans they make to the Savages, take from the said Savages as security English Brandy and goods, which tends directly to favor foreign Trade, and to ruin that of the Colony And, in particular, the trade of those two posts, contrary to the provisions contained in the declarations and ordinances of the King rendered on the Subject of foreign Trade: It Being Necessary to remedy the same. WE FORBID all private traders at detroit and at Mis-