

the Renards to despair because the Scioux intended to give them an Asylum. The unfortunate affair of Monsieur Dartaguiette, which has made All the Savages still more Insolent than they were, has contributed, in no slight degree, to induce me to take this decision.¹

The Sieur De Lusignan,² the commandant at the River St Joseph, Wrote me on the eighth of July last that the Sakis with their women and Children Had started on the first of the Same month to Come to his post to beg for their lives. By another Letter of the same Date, he informed me that he had learned from His Savages that the Renards had entered into an alliance with some of the Prairie Scioux on The other side of the Mississippi. I have Had the honor of conveying this information in the King's memorial.

I think, Monseigneur, that when they Learn the Reply that I gave to le Moyne and to onnontate they will leave the Scioux (if they Are with Them) to form villages with the Puants and the Sakis.

By a third letter of the twenty fifth of July, the Sieur De lusignan informs me that the Sakis came to the River St Joseph on the nineteenth of the same month; that they came to His

¹ Beauharnois here refers to the defeat and capture in March, 1736, of a French detachment from the posts of the Wabash and the Illinois, who were on their way to second the expedition of Bienville from Louisiana against the Chickasaw. Pierre D'Artaguiette was the leader of the northern division of the army, which having failed to make a junction with the main body, attacked the Chickasaw with disastrous results. Twenty-two French were taken prisoners, among others the commander, the Jesuit missionary Sénat, Vincennes, one of the Sieurs de St. Ange, and other officers, most of whom were tortured and burned at the stake.—Ed.

²Paul Louis Dazenard, Sieur de Lusignan, was born in 1691, and being made ensign in the colonial troops in 1724, served long and arduously, obtaining a lieutenancy in 1735, and a captaincy in 1744. After commanding at River St. Joseph, 1735-39, he was among the Sioux in 1745; in charge of Fort Frederic, 1755; and at the post of danger, Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga), 1757-58. Later (1759), he commanded at Isle aux Noix, and was at St. John in 1760.—Ed.