

of me, all the more so that it Accorded with the interests of the Service and of the Colony. And as the Renards and Sakis had done nothing wrong since the Sieur de Noyelle's affair, despair might have seized them. They are to come down next year to thank me for the pardon I have granted them, accompanied by all who craved Mercy for Them. I considered it a good stroke to have restored peace among all these Nations, who some time before Were far from being in accord. This cannot but be productive of much good in the whole country.

I Sent, Monseigneur, their Words And my Replies with the necessary Instructions to the Sieur de Vercheres, to the Sieur De La Martinière,¹ the Commandant at la Baye, and to the Sieur Du Lusignan.

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The affair of the Sauteux of the Rivière aux Sables² who killed a Maskoutin by mistake, was Patched up by the Sieur de Noyelles.

A party of hurons who went last year on the war-path Against the Chicachas, came back with four Slaves and one Scalp. They gave one of the captives to the Sieur de Noyelles to Replace the Sieur De Vincennes.³ He gave him to the Villages of his Post and they burned him, so angry Were they against that Nation.

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

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, October 16th, 1737.

¹ Claude Antoine de Berman, Sieur de la Martinière, was the son of an eminent judge, councillor, etc., of the same name, who died in 1719. The younger was born in 1710; was made lieutenant, later captain of troops; received the cross of St. Louis; and retired on half pay in 1759. He married an English girl, Catherine Parsons, by whom he had ten children, and died at Quebec in 1761.—Ed.

² Sable River, Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan.—Ed.

³ Vincennes was captured and burned by the Chickasaw in D'Artaquette's unfortunate expedition. It was an Indian custom to "replace" a victim of war by a prisoner of the same nation.—Ed.