

I have the honor to be with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient servant,

BEAUHARNOIS.

QUEBEC, August 4th, 1728.

The fact of the Scioux having been killed is an important item in this matter. This news is all the more welcome since among them was the asylum whither it was thought they would withdraw.

Monsieur Desliettes<sup>1</sup> had not Yet, on April 12, received News Of the co-operation [desired of him] but As The delay in sending my Letter was due solely to the Illness of Monsieur de Vincennes who was not among 'the Ouyatanons,<sup>2</sup> There is some appearance of his having been notified of it before the end Of the same Month; They will in any case have plenty of time to effect the Junction.

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1728: FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WEST

[Letter from the governor to the French Minister. Source, same as that of preceding document, but vol. 50, c. 11, fol. 135.]

MONSEIGNEUR—I have the honor to Send You an Extract from the News received from the upper countries. Monsieur

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<sup>1</sup> For the letter of Beauharnois requesting the co-operation of Desliettes, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 163.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> François Margaue de la Valtries, Sieur de Vincennes, was born in 1672, and in 1719 succeeded his uncle, Jean Baptiste Bissot as the seigneur of Vincennes, also in his position among the Miami Indians. For this reason the identity of the two men is often confused. The junior Vincennes founded the post on the Wabash, called by his name, probably about 1727, at the instigation of Périer, governor of Louisiana, in order to counteract English influence among the Miamis. Vincennes led the Miami contingent in the unfortunate Chickasaw expedition in 1736, being captured and burned to death at the stake. The Ouyatanon (Wea) Indians were an important tribe of the Miamis. For a description of their villages see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 376. A French commandant was sent among them between 1715 and 1718.—ED.