

selves at la Baye, because some ill-disposed French had told them that I was Sending a large body of soldiers to Eat them up. He reassured them By telling them that this Was for the purpose of destroying the Chicachas.¹ They answered that, if they did not see the war club coming down Upon Their heads, they would no longer Listen to evil speeches. The Scioux, in the name of Six villages and of all their young men, begged Him to forget the Bad Actions committed by their Warriors, assuring Him that this would not happen again, and that they wished to come down to bring their Bodies to the Father of all the Nations, and to ask his Mercy.

The Sieur Marin has, Monseigneur, restored Peace and tranquility in all those quarters, which is very favorable for the Security and re-establishment of the Posts.

I am with very great Respect, Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient Servant,

BEAUHARNOIS

MONTREAL, June 30th, 1739.

Monseigneur—I Had The honor of informing you, in a communication of June 30th last—of which I subjoin a Duplicate—of The arrival of the Sieur Marin at Montreal, on the 25th of the same month, with two scioux And a Puant. Monsieur Hocquart And myself have Had the honor of reporting to you, in the Royal memoir, various items relating to his expedition And his departure.

You will find enclosed, Monseigneur, the words of the Scioux to the Sieur Marin, at the River of the Swan on the Mississippi;

¹This was the Canadian expedition, commanded by Baron de Longueuil, which left Montreal June 30, 1739, to go to the assistance of Bienville, governor of Louisiana, in his attack upon the Chickasaw. They proceeded by way of the Ohio to Fort Assumption (Memphis, Tenn.), where they rendezvoused with the southern wing; the western, commanded by Céloron and St. Pierre; and that from Illinois, commanded by Buissonière. For a graphic account of this expedition related by a participant, see Claiborne, *Mississippi* (Jackson, 1880), pp. 64-85.—Ed.