

[Monsieur de Bauharnois to the Minister.]

[QUEBEC, 6th November, 1739.]

The Sieur Douville de la Saussaye¹ charged with my orders amongst the Chaouianons for The Execution of my Project which I Had The honor of communicating to you in my despatch of the 9th of October last, arrived here yesterday afternoon bringing the News of the Wreck of the Bark, on the 5th of October While returning from Niagara.² He Was fortunately able to assist all the ship-wrecked party whom he brought to fort Frontenac.³ It is believed that nothing will be lost. As he cannot return before next spring owing to the Season Being too far advanced, he has sent an Express to Them (the Chaouanons) to inform them of his having put back. I have, through this opportunity, received several Letters from the upper Country.

Monsieur de la Buissonnière Writes me on the 2nd of July last that he had just received the Letters I had sent him for Messieurs De Bienville And Salmon and that he had at once despatched an officer to bear my packages to New Orleans.⁴ He tells me that Monsieur De Bienville has changed the date of the Rendezvous, And that he was to start from the French river,

¹ Philippe Dagneau Douville, Sieur de la Saussaye, was born in 1700, and entered the colonial army, holding several appointments in the upper country. He was especially employed among the Shawnee until 1743, and later in the councils at Quebec. In 1759, after abandoning Toronto (Fort Rouille), where he was commandant, upon the loss of Fort Niagara, he retired from the service. One of his sons was killed on the Ohio in 1757.—Ed.

²Note on original MS.: "Extract with the King's memorial of what it states regarding the wreck of the bark."

³Fort Frontenac was built by the governor of that name in 1673, and two years later granted as a seigniority to La Salle. During King William's War (1689-97), it was abandoned and partially destroyed (1689), being restored in 1695. After this it was maintained until captured by the English in 1758. The site of the fort—sometimes called Cataragui, from its Indian name—was the present city of Kingston.—Ed.

⁴Alphonse de Buissonnière succeeded the unfortunate D'Artaguette as commandant at Fort Chartres, in Illinois, which was a dependency of the Louisiana government, where Jacques Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, was governor, and Salmon intendant.—Ed.