

away from them all inclination to Settle near them [at Sault St. Louis]. They told him to beg me to Excuse them if they did not go down to Montreal and to let their brothers in Prayer know that the Custom Amongst Savages Is not to go and beg for protection and an asylum whilst in fear; that if Compassion were felt for them, it was Their duty to come and Console them and kindled a fresh fire in a Place where they could be Deemed in safety.

The Sieur De Noyelle wrote me on the 7th of June last that he had found a sure way to Induce the Hurons to live in union with the Outaouacs and Sauteux and secure tranquillity at Detroit, but that it had been taken from him, And that the Sieur de Sabrevois,¹ who Was a Witness thereof, would Inform me of it. I asked him today what the Sieur De Noyelle had wished to give me to Understand. He told me that he had represented to the Hurons that in order to exonerate themselves in the eyes of the Outaouacs and Sauteux with respect to the treachery whereof they accused them, they had nothing else to do but make war on the Têtes-plates and bring back Slaves of that Nation to deliver over to the Outaouacs; that they would then be In Position to tell them that they had Had no share in what had occurred, since they Themselves had attacked their Enemies. The Matter was Concluded and settled and 40 Warriors were ready to start when the plan Was frustrated by an underground Collar. I beg you, Monseigneur, to excuse me from mentioning him who gave it. What is certain is that the Hurons told it to the Sieur De Noyelle In the presence of the Sieur De Sabrevois.

The Sieur De Noyan wrote me on the 19th of July that he expected to succeed in reconciling those two Nations and that he would Spare no effort to do so; that the Sieur De Noyelle

¹Either Clement Sabrevois de Bleury (1702-1781), or Christophe Sabrevois de Sermonville (born 1701), both sons of Jacques Charles Sabrevois de Bleury (see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 311). "Captain" Sabrevois was commandant at Ile Perrot (1746), succeeded Céloron at Fort St. Frédéric (1747), and took part in the siege of Fort William Henry (1757).—Ed.