

among the Scioux and with the five other Nations who came down with him this Summer, must have proved to you, Monseigneur, that the idea which I Had formed of His Talents, in the matter of negotiating with the savages, Was well founded. It is these Reasons, and also the progress which he has made, that decided me not to hesitate about Sending him back, especially as he had given His word to these savages to bring Them home in Safety, and as the good of the service Required His presence. He Wrote me from the portage of the great Calumet,¹ on the 16th of August last, that he had learned that the two war-parties, one of Outaouacs and the other of Sauteux from the Sault Ste. Marie, had killed a Scioux and a Renard. He says that he will have great Difficulty in arranging this trouble, but that he has neglected nothing to avoid any mischievous Consequences. The Sieur de Vercheres has written the same thing to me. Accordingly I flatter myself, Monseigneur, that in these circumstances you will approve my Ordering him to return as Commandant.

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

BEAUHARNOIS

QUEBEC, September 24, 1742.

MONSEIGNEUR—I have received the Letter you did me the honor of Writing me on the 20th of April last.

I have already replied in the Joint answer to your despatch to us Jointly, containing your decision with respect to the Disputes that have arisen in connection with the Trade and Voyages in the Upper country. I will comply Strictly with what you have been pleased to order. I venture to tell you, Monseigneur, that you do me justice with regard to my way

¹A well-known landmark on the upper Ottawa River, around the Calumet Falls. This was the longest carrying place on the river, and named for the pipe-stone found near by, which Champlain describes (1613) as resembling alabaster. For a good description of this portage see Bain (ed.), *Henry's Travels*, pp. 24, 25.—Ed.