

those parts, by whom [no one is] more loved and feared. He found them, nevertheless, on his arrival, so ill-disposed that he advised me not to send any Frenchmen thither until I should hear from him.

I waited, in this expectation, very impatiently throughout the entire winter, and was obliged, in this state of incertitude, to dispatch the convoy. I think it is not so strong as the one for Detroit, but that it has nothing to fear. It was commanded by Sieur de St. Vincent, who had Sieur de la Corne St. Luc as lieutenant.<sup>1</sup> At length I received advices from that post, much more favorable than I dared hope for. M<sup>r</sup> de St. Pierre detained all the voyageurs and goods at Missilimakinac, and answered the different deputations of Indians only by threatening not to send any more traders to their country, and leave them in want of everything, if they did not deliver the murderers of the Frenchmen into his hands, and restore the plunder they had got. His firmness met with every success. The Saguinam people brought in one of the murderers; those of Missilimakinac brought in another; others, belonging to Saguinan brought in two hostages in lieu of the murderers, whom they could not overtake; a portion of the plunder has been paid for, and arrangements have been made to pay for the remainder.

On receipt of these prisoners and hostages, M<sup>r</sup> de St. Pierre did not hold out any promises or hopes of life to them. Never-

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<sup>1</sup>For St. Vincent see *ante*, p. 428, note 3. Luc de la Corne, sieur de St. Luc, was born in 1711, and through two generations and three wars was a noted Canadian officer. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1750, and a captaincy in 1755. He had great influence over the Indians, a large party of whom he led to the capture of Fort William Henry (1757). After the conquest of Canada, he embarked for France (1761), when the vessel "Auguste" was wrecked, his brother and sons being drowned. He escaped by great exertions and returned to Quebec. He was accused of inciting the Indians to the Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), but later became a British partisan and was a member of the first legislative council of the colony (1775). He sided against the Americans, and hurled Indian enemies against their frontiers in the Revolution. For his abilities and characteristics see Sulte, *Les Canadiens français*, vii, p. 128.—Ed.