

Indians ought not to be pardoned so easily as they were wont to be in this country, and that there are no better means of restraining these nations than the long detention in prison of those among them who have been guilty of any act of treachery.

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My Lord, Your most humble and Most obedient servant,

LA GALISSONIERE

1748: RELATIONS BETWEEN LOUISIANA AND ILLINOIS

[Letter from Vaudreuil, governor of Louisiana,¹ to the French Minister, dated Nov. 2, 1748. MS. in archives of Ministère des Colonies, Paris; press mark, "Canada, Corresp. gén., vol. 92, c. 11, fol. 298."]

MONSIEUR—In answer to your despatch of April 25 last by which you ordered me to give my opinion with reference to the proposed union of the jllinois post with Canada, after weighing the pros and Cons with all the attention and reflection in my Power, I Think I may assert without fear of saying too much that such union with the general Government would be of no advantage to it, and that, on the Contrary, its separation from Louisiana could not be effected without inflicting a deep wound upon that Colony and without causing great inconvenience and perhaps even ruin to the jllinois settlement. This I will endeavor to show.

I Admit that inasmuch as That establishment was Begun by some Canadian Voyageurs it had been considered a Canadian Colony and Consequently was within the direct jurisdiction of the general government until 1717, when it was united to Louisiana with the view of procuring more articles of Trade for the western Company by this increase of possessions; but

¹For Pierre François Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, see *ante*, p. 31, note 2. He was appointed governor of Louisiana in 1742, but did not arrive at New Orleans until May 10, 1743. He retained his position until named governor of Canada (1752), when Louis Billouart de Kerlérec replaced him in the Louisiana government.—Ed.