

former because they had made peace with the Testes plates, without saying anything to any one. I Listened to all their reasons and when I saw that they were going too far, I made them put a stop to it, And told them to Listen to the word of their father. Everything passed off very well, and they departed good friends.¹

1729: THE FOXES SUE FOR PEACE

[Letter of Beauharnois to the French Minister, dated Aug. 17, 1729. Source, same as preceding document, but vol. 51, c. 11, fol. 131.]

MONSEIGNEUR—I have the honor of Sending you annexed to this the Extract from a letter that Monsieur de la Corne² has written to me since my arrival in Quebec, by which you will see the steps taken by the Renards to sue for peace. Though these savages have not adhered to that which was granted them in the past, and have always broken the word that they have given, It is to be presumed, Monseigneur, that in the present position of their affairs they would remain quiet If their request were granted. They formerly had resources which they no longer have and since they find Themselves abandoned by all the nations and even by their allies (as I have had the honor of writing to You) There is every reason to believe that they will keep quiet. If they come down with the Sieur de la Jes-

¹For the Huron see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, index. The *Testes plates* ("Flat-heads") was the Iroquois appella. for the Southern tribes, Cherokee, Chickasaw, etc. This arbitration of differences between neighboring tribes is a good illustration of the functions of a Canadian governor in relation to his red "children."—ED.

²Jean Louis de la Corne, Sieur de Chapt, was a noted French officer, captain, and governor of the town of Montreal. He was thus characterized in 1732: "an excellent man, active, vigilant, loving the service"—(*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, ix, p. 1033). He died in 1734, leaving several sons who were prominent officers in the colony.—ED.