Lake Ontario⁴⁵ to support that collar which he gave in 1747 to the Saulteux at the foot of the Quinibitanon rapid. He sent me also the message given by the English in the autumn of 1746 to get up that conspiracy. I have the honor to send you copies of those two messages annexed to this letter, and you will see by them to what excess the English had pushed their evil designs to destroy the French and obtain possession of our forts.

The said Sieur de Repentigny forbade the savages of his post to go and winter at Saguinau. This means not a little for those nations go from there very easily and in a short time to the English who load them with presents. Those savages have kept the promise he exacted from them. They all remained on Lake Superior notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of the English to attract them to them.

The said Sieur de Repentigny is afraid that the nations of his post may want to go to war against the Sieux, and that he will have much trouble in preventing them, because they maintain that they have nothing to do with the peace the Saulteux of Chouagamigon have made with the Sieux. I have ordered him to make every effort to stop any parties that might be formed and I trust he will succeed.

With regard to the second object of my orders, the said Sieur de Repentigny has neglected nothing in order to carry out the same.

He arrived at Sault Ste Marie too late last year to fortify himself properly. He however sheltered himself from attack in a kind of fort large enough to hold the traders of Missilimakinae.

⁴⁵ The Mississagua were an Algonquian tribe originally encountered, about 1648, north of Lake Huron. In the eighteenth century they moved southeastward, and had villages in the present peninsula of Ontario, one of these being at Toronto; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 313. The one mentioned here seems to have been near the site of Hamilton. The tribe are now on reservations in Ontario. Consult Ontario Hist. Soc. *Papers and Records*, vii. pp. 7-10.—ED.