

I remain with very profound respect, Monseigneur, Your
very humble and very obedient servant,

LAIONQUIÈRE.

1752: NEWS FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY

[Letter from Longueuil⁴⁹ to the French minister. Reprinted from
N. Y. Colon. Docs., x, pp. 245-251.]

April 21, 1752.

MY LORD—The late Marquis de la Jonquière had the honor to report to you in his letter of the 13th 7^{ber}, the ill success of the orders he had given in a secret instruction to M^r de Celoron; that the band of *La Demoiselle* and other Indians of the Beautiful river had pushed their rebellion to excess, had adopted the English and had openly declared themselves the sworn enemies of the French.

In the same letter that general had the honor to inform you that he had adopted wise measures to secure the conquest of *La Demoiselle's* fort, to expel the English from the Beautiful river,

⁴⁹ Charles le Moyne, third of the name, second Baron de Longueuil, was the officer mentioned in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii. Unfortunately, the index of that volume does not distinguish him from either his father or his brother, the latter the Chevalier de Longueuil. The officer who wrote this letter was born at Longueuil in 1687 and in due time entered military service, being lieutenant in 1713 and captain in 1719. Upon the death of his father (1729) he succeeded to the barony. In 1733 he was made town-major of Montreal, and the next year received the cross of St. Louis. His chief military expedition was the one that he led from Canada to Louisiana in 1739, to aid his uncle Sieur de Bienville against the Chickasaw. In 1748 he was made the king's lieutenant at Montreal, and the following year, its governor. Upon the demise of Marquis de la Jonquière (March 17, 1752), Baron de Longueuil became governor of the colony, serving until the arrival of the Marquis Duquesne in August of the same year. Longueuil died in January, 1755. For his portrait, see *Ibid.*, p. 292. His only son was killed on Dieskau's expedition of the same year.—Ed.