

Celoron's being able to receive his last orders, sent in his letter of the first of October, it appears that it will be out of his power to make any movement.

He observes, first, that after the arrival of the Militia men under the command of Lieutenant de Longueuil,<sup>53</sup> and twenty days' consultation among the nations, the latter had concluded, our force being insufficient to attack *La Demoiselle* and his allies, to keep the hatchet to use it when complete success would be certain, and to wait until the spring; that the delay these Indians demand, put it out of his power to execute anything with the few Frenchmen he has; that it is easy to perceive by the manœuvre of the Indians, that they cannot be induced to follow the French unless the latter are in strong force; that he has notified the Commandants of the River St. Joseph and of the Ouyatanons of the resolution these Indians had adopted, and that, should their Indians be of the same mind, nothing can probably be effected, and they must confine themselves to putting their post in a secure state.

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tion for the barbarities committed by his Indians upon the prisoners taken at Grant's defeat. Certain it is that he died of his wounds before February, 1760. His widow and daughters retired to France and were pensioned. In the sketch given in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp 113-115, father and son are confused as one officer. The former was Constant Marchand, Sieur des Ligneris (who died in 1732), and the officer commanding in the Fox wars of Wisconsin. An elder brother appears to have entered the army before François, and was ensign in 1729. Possibly, also, it was he who accompanied De Noyelles; see *Id.*, xvii, p. 226. A son of François was ensign in 1760 and retired to France.—Ed.

<sup>53</sup> This was Charles Jacques le Moyne, later third Baron de Longueuil, son of the officer sketched in *ante*, p. 104, note 49. The younger Longueuil was born at Longueuil in 1724. Early entering the colonial army, he attained the grade of lieutenant in 1748, and in 1754 that of captain. Upon his father's death (early in 1755) he succeeded to the title and estate, but was missing after a sortie upon the English on Lake George in Dieskau's expedition of 1755. For several years, his widow refused to believe him dead. A posthumous daughter was born, who later became the Baroness Grant.—Ed.