

Moreover, Monseigneur, I must inform you that I have already noticed that the regularity of the service is infinitely better observed at Three Rivers than at Montreal.

I shall congratulate myself, Monseigneur, if all the reasons I truly set forth to you, could procure for Monsieur de Rigaud the post I urgently ask of you for him. That governor reports to you on the two fires at Three Rivers.

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

DUQUESNE.

QUEBEC, August 21, 1752.

---

1752: LANGLADE CAPTURES PICKAWILLANY

[Letter from Du Quesne to the French minister, dated Oct. 25, 1752. Source, same as preceding document, but folio 23.]

MONSEIGNEUR—I have the honor to send you the Journal<sup>67</sup> of the Sieur de Langlade who has won much glory through the blow he struck the Band of la Demoiselle, and who brought me five Englishmen who were in the Miamis' fort. I am sending

---

<sup>67</sup> This journal of Langlade is not found with the letter, and appears to have been abstracted from the archives at a comparatively recent date; it is to be hoped that it will sometime be recovered. The document here given seems to be the only French account of this siege of Pickawillany. It is without doubt the authority for Parkman's account in *Montcalm and Wolfe* (Boston, 1887), i, p. 81. The English sources are more numerous. Among these, the chief is *Journal of Captain William Trent*, already alluded to (*ante*, p. 114, note 63). Trent was a trader and interpreter employed by Virginia and the Ohio Company to assist at the treaty of Logstown in June, 1752. Thence he was deputed to carry the goods intended for the Miami, who had not appeared at the conference. Leaving Logstown June 21, the very day of the attack on Pickawillany, he soon heard rumors of this conflict; and when he reached the Scioto, found Thomas Burney and Andrew McBryer, the two traders who had escaped capture. They re-