

this reason, added to the kindness with which you honor us, will lead you to grant him this.

With regard to the other posts of the upper country, I have merely been able to conform to the arrangements made by Monsieur the Marquis Duquesne. Most of them are farmed out, and I can change nothing until the leases expire.

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

VAUDREUIL.

1757: MEMOIR OF BOUGAINVILLE

[Translated from Pierre Margry, *Relations et Memoires Inédits* (Paris, 1867), pp. 39-84.]⁹

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Detroit.—Detroit is a post worthy of attention, it is the entrepôt of the southern forts which communicate with the Illinois. The lands there are rich and easy to cultivate, the sky beautiful and serene, the climate magnificent, almost no

mediate capitulation. Vaudreuil, somewhat jealous of the fame of Montcalm for this success, was inclined to magnify the share of his brother in the exploit.—Ed.

⁹ Louis Antoine Bougainville (1729-1811) was the son of a Paris notary. Educated for the bar, he began his career as a lawyer of the Parliament of Paris. He was likewise a man of letters and science, and in 1752 published a treatise on integral calculus that won the attention of the scholarly world. About the same time he decided to undertake a military career, and after visiting London (1754) as military attaché of the legation, where he was made a member of the Royal Society, he served (1755) as aide-de-camp to the Duc de Mirepois. The following year he was sent to Canada as Montcalm's first aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. From the first, he won his chief's regard and warm commendation. He accompanied him on the Oswego campaign (1756), and that of Lake George (1757), whence he was dispatched to Montreal with the news of victory. In the following year he was slightly wounded at Ticonderoga; but neverthe-