

King's orders on the subject and communicate them to both of you.¹⁸

1749: INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NEW GOVERNOR, THE MARQUIS
DE LA JONQUIÈRE

[Extracts from the memoir of the king, dated at Versailles, April 30, 1749. Translated from La Jonquière, *Le Chef d'escadre, Marquis de La Jonquière* (Paris, n. d.), pp. 253-267.]

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Of all the parts of the administration confided to the sieur de La Jonquière,¹⁹ that which demands the most exacting care on his part, is the government of the savages. He should be informed that Canada is inhabited by numerous tribes all the more difficult to restrain that their ordinary character is one of levity and inconstancy. Among these nations some are established in the neighborhood of the three towns of the Colony; others are domiciled in the posts of the upper country and Acadia; and the rest are scattered over the country.

¹⁸ See the responses of the governors of Louisiana and Canada in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 493-498, 512-518.—Ed.

¹⁹ Pierre Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de la Jonquière, was an efficient naval officer, having participated in twenty-nine cruises and nine naval battles, in which he was thrice wounded. Born at Paris in 1685, he entered the navy at the age of twelve, rising by successive grades until becoming admiral in 1746. He twice (1733, 1738) visited Quebec in command of a man-of-war, and in 1746 was chosen governor-general of Canada to succeed Beauharnois. Having been captured by the English on the way to his post of office, La Galissonnière served in his stead (1747-49). Having been released from captivity by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), La Jonquière proceeded to Canada in 1749, where he governed efficiently for two years and a half, dying in Quebec March 17, 1752, and being buried in the church of the Recollects. La Jonquière was noted for his avaricious disposition, and exploited the posts of the upper country for his own advantage and that of his satellites.—Ed.