

1757] French Regime in Wisconsin

cause all the nations that interested themselves in their fate are, at the same time, obliged to punish them if they dip their hands in French blood in future.⁵¹

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

VAUDREUIL.

1757: EXPLOITING LA BAYE

[Contract dated Sept. 30, 1757. MS. in Chicago Historical Society, O. L. Schmidt Collection, No. 261.]

We the undersigned have made The Contract of Partnership for the Space of Three years Consecutively Commencing next spring one Thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight as follows.

Be it known that Pierre Rigaut de Vaudreuil possessor of La Baye des puants, the Sioux and their dependencies Cedes for Three Consecutive years Commencing next spring one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight to S[ieur] Jacque Giasson and Ignace hubert⁵² a third interest in the Commerce of the Abovementioned post And Dependencies on the Conditions hereafter announced.

1st. That the said S^s Giasson And hubert promise and

⁵¹ In point of time between this document and the next, note the appointment of Charles Langlade as second in command at Michilimackinac—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 213. No doubt he went back with Indians returning from the siege of Fort George (William Henry).—Ed.

⁵² Two prominent traders of Montreal, allied by marriage. Jacques Giasson was born in 1709, married (1745) Marie Angélique Hubert, and was interred at Lake of Two Mountains in 1762. He left sons who continued the outfitting business in the Northwest during the British regime. Ignace Hubert *dit* La Croix was born at Montreal in 1719, and married there (1746) Angélique Porlier. Giasson went up to Mackinac the following spring—see letter to Langlade carried by him, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 213. It should, however, read, "The Sieur Giasson, Monsieur, will not leave you in ignorance," etc.—Ed.