

as much as possible all altercations that might result in unpleasant consequences, and occasion expenses which are always heavy in such cases.

1749: LICENSE SYSTEM RESTORED

[Letter from the French minister to La Jonquière and Bigot,³⁸ dated May 4, 1749. Source, same as preceding document, but folio 72.]

MARLY, May 4, 1749.

MESSEIERS—The arrangements that were made, some years ago, for the exploitation of the posts of the upper country having been frustrated in some places and upset in others in consequence of the war and of the movements of the savages, it became necessary to replace matters on a proper footing.

In a letter of October 23 last,³⁹ Monsieur the Comte de La Galissonnière proposed that the posts of Themiskamingue, Nepigon, Camanistigouya, Michipicoton, and la pointe of Chagouamigon alone be farmed out,⁴⁰ and that all the others be exploited by means of licenses.

He represented that the bad conduct of the farmers at the latter posts, and the high prices at which they were obliged to

as witness to their treaty. He received the cross of St. Louis (1749) for his services. In 1750, he was again in Acadia; and during the French and Indian War was constantly employed with large detachments of militia and Indians. In 1758, he reinforced Ticonderoga, and the same year was defeated and wounded near Oswego. During the siege of Quebec (1759), La Corne commanded the rapids of the St. Lawrence in the rear of the army, and was slightly wounded at Sillery in April, 1760. Having embarked to return to France on the ill-fated "Auguste" (1761), he was wrecked off the coast of Cape Breton, perishing in the waves. His brother St. Luc was one of the six who survived this catastrophe.—Ed.

³⁸ For this officer consult *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 499.—Ed.

³⁹ For this letter see *Ibid.*, pp. 503, 504.—Ed.

⁴⁰ Concerning these posts see *Ibid.*, pp. 63, 246, 247; also *Id.*, xiii, pp. 397-440 (in Thwaites, "Story of Chequamegon").—Ed.