

tenant Don Carlos Vallee,³¹ to whom the present was supplied entire, as well as to the other militiamen of that village, stayed in those posts.

It is well for Your Grace to supply by contract the wood needed by the Indians, although, as I have suggested, it will be advisable to economize expenses, only spending what seems absolutely indispensable. In this matter I have believed it well for Your Grace to lessen the number of employees in this service to one hundred men from November 1, last.

I do not believe it bad for Your Grace to keep Mounseur Boucher de Mombrun, with a detachment of forty militiamen, on the Misisipi among the Sac tribe forty leagues from that village,³² and Monsieur Maye with another detachment of twelve militiamen on the Ylinoa River³³ in order to observe the movements of the enemy and to win the affection of the tribes, by attracting those who are undecided about accepting our friendship, and maintaining our allies in the condition that is advisable for the conservation of those settlements.

³¹ For the Vallé family, see *Missouri Hist. Colls.*, ii, No. 7, pp. 54-82. Lieutenant Charles was apparently the son of François, first civil commandant of Ste. Geneviève under the Spanish regime. He evidently entered the Spanish military service, and is said to have reinforced St. Louis on the day of attack (May 26, 1780), acting efficiently and with energy. He married Pelagie Carpentier, and died in Louisiana at an advanced age.—Ed.

³² For Boucher de Monbruen see *ante*, p. 419, note 26. His station must have been at the great Sauk village, just above the mouth of the Des Moines River, about on the site of the town of Montrose, Iowa. This was probably the lowest Sauk town on the western side of the Mississippi, and its distance corresponds to that noted here—forty leagues. He continued in this post for several years; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 66.—Ed.

³³ Probably Jean Baptiste Mailhet, concerning whom little authentic information is now obtainable. He appears to have settled on Lake Peoria before Clark's conquest, and to have held a sort of commission from the American forces. His Spanish connections have, we believe, not been known previous to the present publication. He was one of the leaders in the attack on St. Josephs (January, 1781), and was finally killed in 1801 at his Peoria village.—Ed.