

were well established in the village, and sustained by the savages.

The Outaouas sent by Monsieur de Sabrevois came bringing letters stating that Monsieur La Naudière was mistaken concerning the disposition of the Indians at Detroit, who could not be persuaded to march. Having written to Monsieur de Sabrevois to send twenty canoes below Detroit with provisions, by October first, the messengers were dispatched homeward.—Hereafter, the full text of the Journal is followed.—Ed.]

The 26th I left Saint-Yotoc at ten o'clock in the morning. All the Savages were under arms and saluted as I passed before their village.

The 27th I arrived at White River about ten o'clock at night. I knew that three leagues in the interior there were six cabins of Miamis, which caused me to camp at this place.<sup>81</sup>

The 28th I sent Monsieur de Villiers<sup>82</sup> and my son to these

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<sup>81</sup> For this village and its location see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 475.—Ed.

<sup>82</sup> This was probably Louis Coulon de Villiers (1710-57). The several sons of Nicolas-Antoine Coulon de Villiers, who was killed at Green Bay in 1733, had much experience in the Western country. Their identity has been confused; but in the careful study of Abbé Amédée Gosselin, in *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques* (Lévis, 1906), xii, is to be found the statement of their services. By this it will be seen that the son, who carried news of the defeat of the Foxes (1730), and who commanded at La Baye upon his father's death, also at St. Josephs (1740-43), was not Louis, but Nicolas Antoine fils (1708-50). Louis, later known as "Le Grand Villiers," was with his father at Fort St. Josephs in 1729 and 1731. In 1732 he became a second ensign, and was probably at Green Bay (1733), since his father was there accompanied by his six sons. In 1739 he was with Longueuil on the Chickasaw expedition, and with his elder brother in Acadia (1746). Feb. 10, 1749, he was in Montreal, also in 1750 upon returning from this expedition with Céloron. His rank at this period was lieutenant. In 1750 he was assigned to command at Fort Miami, and after the customary three years of service returned to Montreal, where he married December, 1753. The following year, having become captain, he led a detachment to Fort Duquesne, and secured the capitulation of Washington at Fort Necessity.