

dience to my orders, he has succeeded in restoring peace and tranquility among the Savages of his post, and in preventing them from going on the war-path against the Sioux. This corresponds exactly with what the Sieur Marin has written me in connection with the matter.

The said Sieur de Beaujeu informs me at the same time that out of forty savages at the post of Michipicotton, thirty-four have died and the remaining six have gone in the direction of Hudson's bay.

Nothing of interest has occurred with regard to the post of Chouagamigon; all is very quiet there.

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

LAJONQUIÈRE.

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1751: REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN POSTS

[Letter of La Jonquière to the French minister, dated Sept. 25, 1751. Source, same as preceding document, but folio 82.]

QUEBEC, September 25, 1751.

MONSEIGNEUR—I have been informed of everything worthy of interest that has occurred in the Illinois country by the letters written to me by Monsieur de Benoist St. Clin, commandant of fort Chartres, on the 28th of May, 1750, the 4th of

ordinate at Niagara, and served in Acadia during its later campaigns. After his term of service at Kaministiquia, he was transferred to Mackinac (1753). Displaced by Herbin (1754-57) he returned to this post, where he remained until the surrender of New France (1760) to the English, when he retired via the Illinois, spending the winter of 1760-61 with the Sauk and Fox Indians at Rock River. He was reputed to have "made a rapid fortune at the Posts." Visiting France, he returned (1763) via Louisiana to Canada. There he was vigorous (1775) in opposition to the American troops. His home was a manor at Isle aux Grues, where he died June 5, 1802. His widow, a daughter of Chevalier de Longueuil, died in Montreal in 1803.—Ed.