

You will learn, Monseigneur, the death of Monsieur de la Barre, commandant in the Missouri country, who was killed by a soldier of his post.<sup>37</sup> The wretch was at once arrested. Monsieur de St. Clin had him tried by court-martial and executed at once, as he was warned that the nations were coming to ask for his pardon. This soldier was intoxicated when he committed the deed, and as two Canadian voyageurs, called Frigeon and La Combe, were the indirect cause of it by trading brandy contrary to Monsieur de St. Clin's prohibition, I had the former imprisoned, and the latter will be as soon as he arrives.

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

LAIONQUIÈRE.

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[Letter from De Raymond to the French minister, dated Oct. 1, 1751. Source, same as preceding document, but folio 389.]

*To Monseigneur Roullié Secretary and Minister of State.*

MONSEIGNEUR—de Raymond, a Captain of a Company of the Marine Detachment In Canada, has the honor to most Respectfully Represent to you that in 1722, 29 years ago, the Council of Marine gave him a commission as Second Ensign in the troops of That Colony; since that date His zeal and assiduity in the Service have earned Him the rank of Captain.

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<sup>37</sup> The Missouri River had been early occupied by a French post called Fort Orleans, but this was captured and destroyed by the Indians in 1725. About 1745 Vaudreuil, then governor of Louisiana, had posts built upon the Missouri to check lawlessness on the part of the coureurs des bois. Lewis and Clark saw the remains of one at the Kansas village near Fort Leavenworth, when they passed this site in 1804. See Thwaites, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (New York, 1904), i, p. 65; also Bougainville's *Memoir, post*.

La Barre was an ensign in the Canadian army in 1738, and in 1742 was granted permission to proceed to France en route to Louisiana.—ED.