

they have already made. Even so lately as in 1729, the French traders and settlers were totally cut off, and massacred; and the Indians infested the banks of the Mississippi so much, that the French thought, a long time after, it would be dangerous to frequent them. For these reasons they have been many years worming themselves in the good graces of these people, finding all their endeavours would prove fruitless, unless they could gain their protection. And, indeed, it must be acknowledged, they have succeeded much better here in this respect than in Canada. Have they not, since the commencement of their establishment, in the space of less than fifty years, conciliated themselves to the natives, and secured the most important passes in the country, at the distance of many hundred miles from their capital? And have they not presumed to unite Canada and Louisiana, though at the distance of between four and five thousand miles from their respective capitals? Can we suppose, the French would have attempted to put in execution this project without a proper foundation for success? Could they have such foundation, if the country was so very barren and unhealthy, or not tolerably peopled? but it is a known fact, that notwithstanding the pretended intemperature of the climate, and the difficulty of getting up the Mississippi to New Orleans, they have already near as many inhabitants in that capital, as they had in the capital of Canada.

Before the French settled themselves in Louisiana, they were contented with moderate bounds in Canada; they had enough of its bitters and sweets to cool them, from extending themselves on that side. From their settlement
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