

smuggling business, it was judged proper to seize four English traders, who continued smuggling, in defiance of the prohibition, and who besides had given strong suspicion of having laboured to bring the savages to a revolt. They were conducted to Quebec, where they were examined by the marquis de la Jonquiere himself, and from their depositions, * he had reason to be convinced of the certainty of his advices. It was proved, that the governor of Pennsylvania had caused the Savages to be supplied with arms, ammunition, and other presents, in order to their declaring war. The marquis de la Jonquiere hesitated no longer sending these four Englishmen to France. They remained for some time prisoners at Rochelle. The lord Albemarle, then ambassador from England, whose protection they claimed, sued for their liberty, without the least complaint of the cause for which they were deprived thereof. The king ordered them to be enlarged, and even that they should have some money. Lord Albemarle, returned his thanks to the minister of the marine, as for a favour that had been conferred on him personally.

The moderation which the French laid themselves down as an invariable rule for their conduct, served to render the Savages of the Ohio more audacious. In a little time there

* See original Papers No. 5.