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rections to use no violence towards these foreign traders; but to content himself with summoning them to withdraw, and to seize their goods, in case they persisted in staying.

This summons, which was the only step that was taken, was attended with all the effect which could have been expected from it. The English traders were obliged to sheer off, and duly cautioned against returning any more.

Nay the sieur Celoron charged them with a letter to the governor of Pennsylvania, whose licences were shewn by some of these traders. He informed him by this letter of what had passed, and desired, not only that he would grant no such permission for the future, but that he would also take care that none of the English of his government should continue to carry on this contraband trade on the king's territories,

The sieur Celoron had no sooner left the Ohio, than the English traders returned in shoals: They had orders from the government to prevail on the Savages, to take up arms against France. They brought them even arms, and ammunition. In 1750, the marquis de la Jonquiere was under a necessity of sending a second time several detachments, still with orders to use no violence towards the English, and to awe the rebel-Savages. Even these were dealt with tenderly; however, in order to prevent the progress of the smuggling,