

abandoned, some implements wherewith to remove the earth. This work advanced with such rapidity, that the enemy demanded a parley in the course of the night of the twenty-eighth. They were required to surrender their fort, stores and provisions, and quarter was promised their garrison. They asked, on their side, six days to consider these proposals. They were allowed only the night to make up their minds, and the work continued. Their fire redoubled on the next morning — they threw a quantity of grenades without much effect. On arriving by trenches at the pallisades, preparations were made to set these on fire by means of a barrel of tar that had also been discovered, and some combustibles. Seeing this machine approaching very near them, and not being able to prevent it, those who pushed it along being sheltered in the trench, they hoisted a white flag in order to capitulate. The commander surrendered himself shortly after to *Sieur de Portneuf*, and the entire garrison and those in the fort marched out to the number of seventy men, exclusive of women and children. They were all conducted to the camp. A moment afterwards four vessels, crowded with people, made their appearance but seeing no English flag flying they retired. The fort was fired, the guns spiked, the stores burnt and all the inmates made prisoners. The Indians retained the majority of them. Captain Davys, the Commander, and the two daughters of his lieutenant<sup>1</sup> who had been killed, were brought hither with some others. Our people decamped on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June after having set fire to all the houses they found within a circle of two leagues, all of which were unoccupied. They arrived here on the 23<sup>d</sup> of the same month — Saint John's eve. One Frenchman had his arm broken in the trench by a cannon ball, and an Indian received a wound in the thigh.

There was another expedition against the English, in canoes. *Sieur de Beauvais*, son of *Sieur de Tilly*, accompanied by *Sieur de la Brosse*, a reduced Captain, and four other Frenchmen, joined the Indians of the Sault, and of the Mountain who composed the party which was led by the Great Mohawk.

They marched from the eighteenth of May to the twenty-sixth of the same month, without meeting any one. Scouts whom they sent out in the morning informed them they had heard the report of a gun, and shortly after they attacked two wigwams in which they discovered fourteen persons whom they seized.

These prisoners told them that they would find the remainder of their party, amounting to thirty men with their women and children, on the path they were pursuing towards an English fort which they were desirous of attacking. They continued in that direction and were the first to fall into an ambush those people had prepared for them. They attacked it, sword in hand, and carried every thing before them, after having killed four men and two women. They made forty-two prisoners, among whom were eight English women (*Anglaises*).

They did not think it prudent to go any farther, having learned that there were seven hundred Mohegans (*Loups*) a day and a half's journey off who were in wait for them; and they retraced their steps towards Montreal.

Being arrived at noon of the fourth of June at Salmon river which falls into Lake Champlain, they constructed some canoes there for their return, and whilst engaged at evening prayer, were discovered by a party of Algonquins and Abenakis of Three Rivers who were on a war excursion in the same direction whence they were coming, and who attacked them the next morning at sunrise and killed two of their men and wounded ten; two Frenchmen, six Indians and two of the English prisoners.

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant Clark. *Supra*, p. 11.