

embarked on board the canoes and Sieur de Louvigny was to lead the land party. The three canoes soon reached the enemy, and received a heavy point blank fire, the enemy aiming at them from the shore where they lay in ambush. Four Frenchmen were killed by this first volley. Two only remained unhurt in the canoe of Sieur de la Gerneraye who wished to be the first to land. They were therefore obliged to return to the place where they had left the other canoes. They found Sieur de Louvigny there, whom Perrot would not permit to quit him, for fear of risking the King's presents too much, and of being no longer in a condition (in case they were defeated) of continuing their voyage, and terminating the negotiation they were engaged in with the upper Nations.

The urgent prayers of Sieur d'Hosta and the despair of Sieur de Louvigny at the loss of his men, prevailed over Perrot's objections. They put themselves at the head of fifty @ sixty men and ran over land to attack the ambuscade of the enemy. Their first shock was so overwhelming that they forced the Indians to embark precipitately. They killed in all more than thirty Iroquois and many were wounded in the four canoes that escaped of the thirteen which they numbered. Four prisoners were taken; two men and two women. One of the men has been carried to Missilimakinak and eaten by the Hurons and Outawas; the other who was brought to Quebec, has been presented by the Count to Orehaoué.

Sieur d'Hosta returned to Montreal after the fight, and Sieur de Louvigny continued his journey without any mishap. You will learn, by and by, the result of this negotiation.

News was shortly after received through some volunteers who returned and the prisoners they took, of the expedition from Three Rivers commanded by Sieur d'Hertel.

He was accompanied by three of his sons, twenty-four Frenchmen, twenty Soccoquis Indians and five Algonquins, making in all fifty two men. They left Three Rivers on the twenty-eighth of January. After a long and most fatiguing journey he arrived on the twenty-seventh March near an English Village called Salmon falls,¹ which he resolved to attack after reconnoitering the place. He separated his party into three divisions in order to assault the three principal points. The first, composed of eleven men, was to attack a small stockaded fort of four bastions; the second, of fifteen, to capture a large fortified house, and himself with the balance was to attack another Fort which was supplied with a cannon. These three posts were carried without any great resistance. Those who made any resistance were killed, and the others were taken prisoners to the number of fifty-four. One Frenchman had his thigh broken in this attack and died the day following. Twenty-seven houses were burnt, and two thousand head of cattle perished in the stables. After this blow, scarcely any thing remained on the premises which were only six leagues distant from Pescadouet,² an English town, from which a considerable force could march against him. And, in fact, two Indians reported to M. d'Hertel, in the course of the night, that a body of two hundred men was coming to attack him. He made a stand on the bank of a small river³ which the enemy, in order to reach him, was obliged to cross on a very narrow bridge. He laid four of them on the ground and wounded ten others, and forced them to leave him master of the field of battle. The son of M. Crevier, Seigneur of Saint Francis, and a Soccoquis were killed there; the Commander's oldest son was wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, which has lamed him. M. d'Hertel continued his retreat as rapidly as possible and three days after, having sent out some men to see if he were not pursued, they met some English scouts and

¹ Now, Berwick, New Hampshire.

² Portsmouth, N. H.

³ Wooster river. *Belknap's New Hampshire*, I., 207.