

nor infidels who said, "Speak unto us pleasant things : 1609.  
see errors unto us." (Is. xxx. 10.)

To return to our warriors. All the country which Mr. de Champlain traversed in this expedition seemed to him very beautiful, and is really so. The islands teemed with stags, fallow-deer, and other like animals, which kept up a bountiful supply for the army. Great numbers of beavers were also seen, the proximity of the Iroquois not permitting hunters to stop long there to take them ; so that, by favor of war, these amphibious creatures enjoyed profound peace. Fish, too, swarmed, not only in the river, but also in a great lake through which it runs, and to which Mr. de Champlain gave his own name, and which still preserves it. It is more than twenty leagues long by ten or twelve wide at the middle, and in shape approaches an oval.<sup>1</sup>

Lake  
Champlain.

About the middle of this lake, very high mountains are discovered on the south and west,<sup>2</sup> the more distant of which, lying some twenty-five leagues off, seem almost perpetually covered with snow. The valleys between them are very fertile, and at the time I speak of were all inhabited by Iroquois.<sup>3</sup> Now there are none except at the south, and it was there that our warriors designed to make an irruption. On leaving Lake Champlain, another rapid must be passed ; after which you enter a second lake, which is only four or five leagues long, and is called Lake St. Sacrement.<sup>4</sup> The place to which the Indians wished to go was still further ; but the enemy spared

Lake St.  
Sacrement.

<sup>1</sup> Champlain (Voyages, ed. 1613, pp. 223-4) says, eighty or one hundred leagues in extent.

<sup>2</sup> Champlain says, east and south. What Charlevoix says, Champlain applies to those on the east (p. 226).

<sup>3</sup> The Indians told Champlain so (Voyages, ed. 1613, p. 226), but nothing seems to sustain it. Laverdière

thinks the Hurons meant the Mohawks, conquered by the Mohawks : Champlain (1613), p. 191.

<sup>4</sup> Lake George—in Mohawk, Andatarocte. Champlain gives it no name. The French term was given by the missionary, Father Isaac Jogues : Relation de la Nouvelle France (1646), p. 15.