

mies, caused fearful disorders on all sides, so that no one durst appear in the fields.¹ 1658.

Towards the end of May, Father le Moyne arrived at the same place, brought in by Mohawks, who had pledged their word to conduct him safe and sound to a French settlement. They kept their word exactly; but after that the whole nation threw off the mask, and the war became more fierce than it had ever been.²

On the 11th of July, Viscount d'Argenson landed at Quebec,³ and was received as governor-general. The next day he was surprised to hear a cry, "To arms!" and they came to tell him that some Algonquins had just been massacred under the guns of the fort. He at once detached two hundred men,⁴ French and Indians, to pursue those savages, but they did not overtake them. They found two children, whom the Indians had abandoned to move more rapidly, and three women, one dead, the other two dangerously wounded.⁵ M. d'Argenson, Governor-General

Soon after, some Mohawks approached Three Rivers with the design of surprising that post; and the better to succeed in their enterprise, they detached eight men, who, under pretence of parleying, had orders to observe carefully the condition of the place; but Mr. de la Potherie, who was in command there, put one in prison, and sent the rest to the general, who gave them a short trial.⁶

¹ They reached Montreal, April 3, 1658: *Relation de la N. F.*, 1658, p. 8. I find no authority for this alarm at Montreal.

² *Ib.*, p. 16; *Can. Doc.*, II., i., 356.

³ Pierre de Voyer, Viscount d'Argenson: *Rellaion de la N. F.*, 1658, p. 17. The Governor, in two different letters, says he arrived on the 6th and the 10th, but De Quen's *Journal* gives the 11th. He was a young man of 30 or 32, but was highly recommended by President de Lamoignon: *Ferland, Cours d'Hist.*, p. 444.

⁴ The *Relation* says 220, exclusive of Indians, but the *Emplois du Vicomte d'Argenson* says 160.

⁵ *Can. Doc.*, II., i., 265, 301, 307.

⁶ De la Potherie took ten, and sent seven to the Governor-General: *Rel.*, p. 18. Their leader was Atogskaskan (The Great Spoon). De Quen (*Journal*, Sept. 7, 1658) gives their address and the Governor's answer. They were held prisoners, but not executed. Dutch accounts show that they were sincere. They had a Dutch soldier as spokesman, and bore a letter from La Montagne to