

1660. tal nuns were forced to leave their convents by night, no longer deeming themselves secure,¹ and by the close of autumn, when those savages were supposed to have retired homeward, tidings came that they still kept the field, which spread consternation on all sides.²

A Huron, who escaped from their hands, confirmed this intelligence, and added that it had been their design to draw out a missionary to a conference, and seize him to serve as an exchange; that when they had in this way liberated all their own people who were prisoners in our hands, they would no longer observe any bounds; that they proposed especially to carry off a great number of children to repeople their country; but that an accident had befallen them, which doubtless had induced them to march back—one of the Iroquois, aiming at a stag, fired upon and killed the chief of the party.³

They did not, in fact, make their appearance again all

men. They attacked him repeatedly, but were always repulsed with loss. They then sent to another army of 500. Meanwhile the French, suffering from thirst, were deserted by the 39 Hurons, who revealed their weakness to the Iroquois. Still, Dollard held out against the two Iroquois armies, who at last attempted to storm their fort, regardless of the loss of life. To check them, Dollard made a kind of torpedo, and threw it over; but it caught on a branch and fell inside the fort, killing and wounding some of his own men. Then the place was carried, and the whole party were killed, fighting to the last. The Iroquois are said by Mr. de Belmont (*Histoire du Canada*, p. 11), on the report of one of their nation, to have lost one-third of their force. This glorious action (May 21, 1660) so disconcerted the Iroquois, that they abandoned their design of attacking Three Rivers and Quebec,

and capturing the Governor-General: M. Marie de l'Incarn., *Lettres Hist.*, p. 254; Lalemant, *Journal*, May 15, 1660; Belmont, *Hist. du Canada*, p. 11; *Hist. de la Col. Fran.*, ii., pp. 397-419; *Can. Doc.*, II., i., pp. 358, 417.

¹ Lalemant, *Journal*, May 19, 1660; M. Marie de l'Incarnation, *Lettres Historiques*, p. 256. She remained in her convent with three nuns: Les Ursulines de Quebec, i., p. 236; Juchereau, *Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu de Quebec*, i., p. 236.

² M. Marie de l'Incarnation, *Lettre Nov. 2, 1660*. They sought to deliver some Cayugas seized by Maisonneuve: *Rel.*, 1660, p. 37; Lalemant, *Journal*, Aug. 4, 1660.

³ M. Marie de l'Incarnation, *Lettre Nov. 2, 1660*. These hostile movements had prevented the people from gathering in their crops, and the Governor announced that they would need breadstuffs from France. A vessel sailed to France for flour, July 7: Lalemant *Journal*.