

Indians remaining there were made prisoners, and provisions were found in abundance. This canton was then apparently richer than it has been since. They found well-built cabins neatly adorned. Some were a hundred and twenty feet long, and wide in proportion, all covered with boards within and without.¹

1666.

The soldiers, searching on all sides, found also depositories dug in the ground in the Indian fashion, which were so stocked with grain, that it would have supported the colony for two years. The first towns were reduced to ashes. The two others were a little further off; but an Algonquin squaw, who had long been a slave in that canton, acted as guide.² The nearest was also found tenantless, and it was only in the last that the enemy was finally met. They had felt assured that the French would not venture to come thither in search of them, and the extraordinary display with which they beheld the French approach, alarmed them. Not daring to await an attack, they fled to the shelter of places where it was impossible to follow them. The French revenged themselves on the cabins, and not one was left standing in the whole canton.³

It is certain that if a panic had not seized these savages, the French army would have found itself in a very critical position; but their heads were turned, and they neither thought of profiting by the advantage which the situation

He did not
secure the
country.

¹ Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1666, p. 8; N. Y. Documentary Hist., i., p. 48; M. Marie de l'Incarnation, Lettre Nov. 12, 1666; Choix de Lettres, p. 329. They reached this town on St. Teresa's day, October 15. Its name is not given, nor that of the second and third: De la Potherie, Hist. de l'Am. Sept., ii., 84.

² Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1666, p. 9; N. Y. Documentary History, i., p. 49.

³ This fourth town had a triple palisade twenty feet high, with four bastions; was well supplied with

provisions, and water in bark tanks. They had evidently resolved to make a stand here, and had just burnt two Indian prisoners at the stake: Relation de la N. F., 1666, p. 9; M. Marie de l'Incarnation, Choix de Lettres, p. 332. At this last town Andaraque (Andasague), a formal act was made of the taking possession of five forts, dated Oct. 17, 1666. See act, N. Y. Documentary History, i., p. 53; N. Y. Colonial Doc., iii., p. 135; Juchereau, Histoire de l'Hotel-Dieu, p. 183, and the previous authorities name three villages.