

to the Indians, who were much surprised to see themselves, as they supposed, in the heart of this man, and they spared his life.¹ 1687-90.

On the other hand, the Spaniards of New Mexico, greatly alarmed by de la Sale's expedition, resolved to leave nothing undone to defeat it. They, at first, sent five hundred men, who, on arriving among the Ceniz, found Larchèveque and the Rochelle sailor, Grollet, whom they took prisoners.² It is not known whether these two men told them of de la Sale's death;³ but it is certain that some time after, another party, of two hundred Spaniards, arrived at the same place, meeting, on the way, Múnier, and Peter Talon, brother of those just mentioned, and took them to the Ceniz village, where they were tolerably

Various adventures of some Frenchmen

¹ This story looks apocryphal, and is, I think, older.

² According to Barcia, *Ensayo Cronologico para la Historia de la Florida*, p. 287, Raphael Huitz, an Englishman, and a prisoner at Havana, in 1688, assured the Governor that the French had made a settlement on the Gulf of Mexico, which he had visited, and described. On this, a frigate was sent to Vera Cruz, to inform the Viceroy, the Count de Monclova. After examining the man, he sent Don Andres de Pes in a frigate and an 18-oared felucca to explore. They left Vera Cruz, March 25, 1688, and soon reached Mobile; here the frigate was safely laid up, and the felucca, with twenty-five men and the Englishman, coasted along six days, till they reached the Palizada, or Mississippi, and seem to have run up thirty leagues. Finding nothing, the Englishman was put in irons, but subsequently tried as a pirate, and sent to the galleys. Barcia refers to the description made by John Henry Barroto, the pilot. On the 18th of September, Monclova, and Count Galves, who had come to replace him, were informed, from New VOL. IV.—15.

Leon, of the discovery of three Frenchmen, who attested La Salle's shipwreck and ruin. Don Alonso de Leon, Governor of Coahuila, was then sent (Barcia, 287-8); and, in January, 1689, set out from Coahuila, accompanied by Father Damian, says Morfi (p. 54) reached Fort St. Louis, April 25, and found three dead bodies among the ruins (Carta, in Smith, *Coleccion de Documentos*, p. 25; Barcia, pp. 294-5). They learned that the massacre took place three months before, after the French lost one hundred by small-pox. (Carta, May 18, 1669.) James Grollet, and John Larchèveque, of Bordeaux, two of five who were among the Indians, gave themselves up (*ib.*, 295), and were taken to Spain, where it was decided to fortify Pensacola. Then, in 1692, Pes, with Grollet and Larchèveque, explored the coast from Pensacola to the Mississippi, which they reached May 5. Barcia, *Ensayo Cronologico*, p. 307; see *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 208. Charlevoix follows Talon.

³ It is evident, from Talon and Barcia, that they did.