

pid; that on approaching, he saw that they were Mohawks, who seemed to him to be also on a scout; that he fired on them¹ and brought down five.² 1691.

On this report the Governor of Montreal perceived that Chambly was in danger, and he deemed it advisable to send the Sieur de Valrenes³ to the spot with two hundred men. He ordered him, if the enemy made any movement against that post, to throw himself in and defend it; if they passed on, not to allow himself to be seen but to follow their trail so as to take them in the rear, while he himself attacked them in front. Two other captains, Messrs. de Muys and d'Orvilliers, the Sieur Dupuys, lieutenant in Valrenes' company, and many subalterns, were in this party, which was followed by a number of Indians and provincials, who were to form a corps apart under the command of the Sieur le Bert du Chesne, who was already posted near Chambly.⁴

De Calliere's preparations for defence.

Among the domesticated Indians, were three chiefs of great renown; Oureouharé commanded the Hurons of Lorette; Paul, an Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, led the warriors of his town and those of the Mountain, and la Routine, a Temiskaming chief, was at the head of a large party of his nation of Algonquins. For three days those who remained at la Prairie de la Magdeleine, slept in bivouac, when, on the night of August 10th and 11th, which was extremely dark and rainy, weary with previous watches, and soaked with rain, they retired within the fort, where Mr. de Callières was confined to his bed with a violent fever, which had not left him since he started from Montreal.

¹ N. Y. Col., Doc., ix., p. 521.

² De la Potherie, iii, p. 139, adds this.

³ Clement de Vuault de Valrennes was from St. Jean de la Poterie in the diocese of Beauvais, and descended from the Clements, Marshals of France. He entered the service in 1662. He was on Denon-

ville's expedition, in 1687. Daniel, ii., p. 284. Ferland, ii., 235, N. Y. Col., Doc., ix., p. 359.

⁴ N. Y. Col., Doc., ix, p. 521, Benac, Canada Doc., II, vi., p. 77. De la Potherie, iii., p. 139. Fallon, Vie de Mlle Le Ber, p. 122, says Le Ber had 80 Canadians and 80 soldiers.