

with all possible skill. Valrenes was everywhere, bravely exposing his person, and giving his orders with as much sangfroid as if commanding a drill. The young and valiant le Bert Du Chesne distinguished himself extremely at the head of the Canadians, and was mortally wounded,<sup>1</sup> as well as another officer, named Varlet. The three Indian chiefs outdid themselves, and Paul<sup>2</sup> was killed encouraging his Iroquois by word and example to fight to the death against the enemies of the Faith. The English and Mohawks displayed a courage that at first made the victory doubtful. For a long time they fought hand to hand or so near as to blacken each other's faces with powder. The victors took flags and baggage, but de Valrenes would not pursue the fugitives, his men being so spent with fatigue that they could no longer stand or hold their arms. They had indeed been marching three days over frightful roads, unable to take a moment's rest, without provisions, and with nothing but muddy water to quench their thirst.

Valrenes thought that a fresh troop of Iroquois from

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cluding prisoners, and De la Potherie, make English loss 200: The former says that the Mohawks left 30 dead on the field, p. 523. Belmont says Schuyler had 101 killed. De la Potherie says the French lost in all, 40, and had 40 wounded. Schuyler, N. Y. Col. Doc., iii., p. 805, gives his loss, 21 Christians, 16 Mohawks, six River Indians, wounded 25, but reduces his dead by six returned. He estimates French loss in all 200. Colden, History of the Five Nations, p. 129, makes French loss 13 officers, 300 men. He does not give Schuyler's loss, merely saying the Mohawks had 17 killed, 11 wounded. Smith, History of New York, p. 78, makes the French loss 300.

<sup>1</sup> John Vincent Le Ber du Chesne, son of James Le Ber, from Pistre in the diocese of Rouen and of Jane Le

Moyné, was a brother of the famous Canadian recluse, Jane Le Ber. He was born at Montreal in 1666, and after receiving his death wound as here stated, was taken to his father's house, and died there, Aug. 13. Faillon, Vie de Mlle. le Ber, p. 125, 303-4, correcting his life of Marguerite Bourgeoys, i., p. 358. James Le Ber was surnamed La Rose and after being ennobled, assumed the name "de Saint Paul."

<sup>2</sup> Paul was a Huron by origin, but was one of the oldest, and the most eloquent of the Dogiques or chiefs of the Mission in La Prairie and the Sault. He seems to have been of the earliest settlers, and was a chief as early as 1675. See Shea's History of the Catholic Missions, pp 303, 323.

<sup>3</sup> Benac, Relation, Canada Doc., II., vi., p. 79.