

\* 1694. which he justly regarded as a master stroke. He would apparently have succeeded, but for the exertions of the *Sieur de Villieu*, who had so greatly distinguished himself at the siege of *Quebec*, and then commanded a company in these parts.

The *Sieur de Villieu* breaks off the negotiation.

At the very moment when *Phibs* felt most assured of at last freeing his colony from all anxiety as to such dangerous neighbors, *Villieu*, seconded by *Mr. Thury*, missionary at *Pentagoet*, found means to regain *Mataouando*, a *Malecite* chief, who had already declared for peace. Raising a party of two hundred and fifty Indians from the neighborhood of *Pentagoet* and *St. John's river*, and being joined by the *Abénaquis* of the elder *Father Bigot's* mission, *Villieu* put himself at the head of all these braves, having with him only a single Frenchman, and led them to the river *Pescadoué*, (*Piscataway*) in the midst of English settlements, and only twelve leagues from *Boston*.<sup>1</sup>

Bold and successful expedition of that officer.

Here there were two forts,<sup>2</sup> a short distance from each other; the *Abénaquis* undertook to attack one, *Villieu*, with the *Malecites* and *Micmacs*, marched against the other, and they were soon carried. Two hundred and thirty English perished, fifty or sixty houses were burned, a success that did not cost the victors a single man, only one being wounded.<sup>3</sup> *Mataouando* always fought beside the French commandant, and greatly distinguished himself.

<sup>1</sup> *De la Potherie*, iii., p. 228. *Relation du Voyage fait par le Sieur de Villieu. . . à la tête des. . . Kanibats et Malécizites.* *Canada Doc.*, II., vii., p. 2. *Bigot* was at *Panaouunkik*. He left *Naxoat*, May 25, with his Indians and two Frenchmen. He was at *Pentagoët* June 3. *Williamson*, *Hist. Maine*, i., p. 639, gives the substance of *Bigot's* and *Thury's* sermons, either from actually hearing them or from his own imagination.

<sup>2</sup> Fortified houses, *De la Potherie* iii., p. 229. *Villieu*, *Canada Doc.*, II., vii., p. 12, who saw them July 26, calls them "little forts."

<sup>3</sup> *Villieu*, *Relation*, *Canada Doc.* II., vii., p. 12, claims to have burned 60 houses, killed 104 men, and taken 27. *De la Potherie*, iii., p. 229, iv., p. 40, gives 140 killed. The place was *Oyster River*, now *Durham*. *N. H. Hayward's Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, p. 64. *John Pike*, in his *Journal*, (*N. H. Hist. Coll.*, iii., p. 5,) says three garrisons taken, 13 houses burnt, 94 persons killed or taken. According to *Cotton Mather*, *Magnalia*, B'k. vii., art. 20, five of the twelve garrisoned houses were taken. *Belknap*, *History of New Hampshire* (*Farmer's Ed.*) i., p. 138, estimates loss at 90 or 100 killed, and 20