

Therese, where the Troops held their rendezvous on the 30th of the same month. The army, still having, therefore, an effective strength of 500 men, arrived at length, on the 14th of February, under the same hardships and exposed to the same dangers as before, in the enemy's country, 20 leagues from the latter's villages. This remaining march [32] occupied a long time, because of the prodigious depth of the snow and the delay of the Algonquin guides,—in default of whom it became necessary to try unknown routes, and run the risk of constantly going astray.

Finally it was ascertained—from the prisoners captured in some frontier cabins which were seized, and from the Commander of a hamlet inhabited by the Dutch of new Holland—that most of the Agnieronnons and Onneiouthronnons had pushed on still farther, to make war on some other peoples, called “porcelain-makers,” and had left only the children and infirm old men in their villages. And so it was seen to be useless to proceed farther on an expedition [33] which had produced all the effect that had been expected, owing to the alarm it had spread throughout all those Nations, who were haughty and perfidious only because they believed themselves inaccessible to our troops. The latter did not return, however, until they had killed a number of Savages who appeared from time to time on the edge of the woods to skirmish with our forces. *Sieur d'Aiguemorte* and some of our soldiers were also killed in pursuing them.

In the following May, we saw at *Quebec* what effect the fear of his Majesty's arms had produced in the breasts of those Barbarians, from the arrival of