him to Boston; and, in the winter before the date of this letter, they even attempt to capture Rale himself. This undertaking he describes in full; he narrowly escapes the enemy, by taking flight into the forest. These "insults" arouse the savages to hostility; and they solicit all the neighboring tribes to aid them against the English—even sending envoys to the Hurons and Abenakis of Canada. "War is sung" among all these, and a conference is appointed at Narantsouak (Norridgewock), Rale's station, to agree on a plan of action. Accordingly, the prospect is that war will soon break out in Maine. Rale's disciples urge him to take refuge in Canada, but he refuses to leave them.

CXCV. This is a rough draft of a memorial by Father Loyard, missionary at Medoktek, New Brunswick,-apparently intended for the information of the French government in its proceedings at the Congress of Cambray (held in 1722). Loyard endeavors to impress upon his government the importance of holding to their loyalty the Abenaki tribes, as they constitute the strongest defenses of Canada. The French court should, accordingly, secure action by the Congress to stop the English encroachments in Acadia. If this be not done, the Abenakis will come to terms with the English, who will soon gain their friendship, - especially by showing them "that France has not cared for them except when it has had need of them," and is governed only by selfish motives in its dealings with them. "This reasoning is within the range of the Savages, and the proof of it would be too plain for them not to yield thereto." But if the Court "stop the usurpations of the English, the Abnaquis will become more and more