

18th Captain Vitré, of the *St. Jacques*, arrived from Bay Verte with seven militiamen, of whom two or three are sick, and eleven prisoners who were taken in the affair at Minas.¹

19th Sieur Beaujeu de Villemonde arrives from Beaubassin; he delivers us a letter from M^r de Ramezay, who writes us on the sixteenth instant, that he is at Rimousky with his entire detachment of Canadians and prisoners; that he left Bay Verte on the 5th, being unable to remain any longer without exposing his detachment to the danger of perishing of hunger, some of whom even are very sick.

We learn at the same time that Sieur de la Fontaine, who is returned from his post at the North, had seen off Manicouagan a Snow from Bourdeaux, Captain Ducasse, which had sailed on the 20th March, and told him that she was the bearer of the first despatches from Court.

21st We receive an express from Montreal. Mess^{rs} de Beaucourt and Michel inform us that the Mohawks had made another attack at the upper end of the Island of Montreal, on two or three houses beyond Fort St. Anne, from which they had taken and carried off three women; that Chevalier Lacorne had been immediately sent off with a detachment of one hundred men, and had arrived at Soulange on the morning of the sixteenth; that this officer had seized a canoe full of the enemy, to the number of six; to wit: five Indians, whereof 4 were Senecas and 1 Oneida, the sixth was a Dutchman, who speaks French and is dressed like an Indian, wearing even a scalp-lock. The three women taken on the previous night have been found in the canoe and liberated.

These prisoners have reported that they had started 35 days ago from the Mohawk village to the number of 43, in 7 canoes; had separated at Lake St. Francis. The other six canoes had gone to *Iles à la Paix*, near Chateaugué, for the purpose of crossing thence to the head of the Island of Montreal. On this intelligence Lieutenant St. Pierre was dispatched without delay with a second detachment of 150 men, and joined Chevalier de la Corne at the foot of the Cascades, where the two detachments formed a junction. Four of the enemy's canoes which had been discovered, fell on the night of the 17th and 18th, into an ambush laid by these gentlemen, who had forbidden any to fire before these canoes were pretty close; but one Canadian, who was too anxious, having fired, all our people, who were then discovered, were obliged to fire in the dark, not knowing where to aim. Sieur Le Duc, a voyageur, has been killed by one of them. Sieur Godefroy, a brave and strong young man, having thrown himself on the bow (*la pince*) of one of the enemy's canoes which was nearest the shore to stop it, received several mortal gun shot wounds from them. This canoe was the only one taken; on board it were found two men killed and nine who are prisoners; of these, three are Dutch and six Indian; the three other canoes of the enemy having put off and gone ashore in order to escape, our people pursued them, but were obliged to return to Montreal, having concluded, from the enemy's trail, that it was impossible to overtake them. Mess^{rs} de Beaucourt and Michel add, that the Indians of these three canoes went away without provisions, powder or shoes, and had left even their clothes behind. 'Tis expected that some of them will perish by the way. Mess^{rs} de la Corne and Saint Pierre give great praise to the Indians of Saut Saint Louis, who have behaved creditably on this occasion. Thus, they are determined to do what is expected of them. On the next day another canoe belonging to the enemy was discovered upset, floating on the water without any one being able to tell what became of those on board. Those prisoners, to the number of 15, have been conducted to Montreal where the Mohawks and other Indians have been imprisoned and put in irons. When the last of the enemy's

¹ Now Cornwallis, N. S. — Ed.