

(Schenectady) during the night of February 18th, and surprising the inhabitants in their sleep, ruthlessly murdered about sixty, and carrying off as many more; with the cattle and other spoil, which they hurriedly gathered together, they returned to Canada. Many stragglers were, however, cut off by the infuriated settlers, who collected and harassed the retiring party.—A second expedition started from Three Rivers under Francois Hertel, who, following the St. Francis and Connecticut rivers, arrived at Salmon Falls (Portsmouth, New Hampshire), on 27th March, where a tragedy similar to that of Corlaer was enacted; some thirty persons were murdered, and a number carried away as prisoners; the houses, cattle, and stores were destroyed by fire.—A third party under M. de Portneuf penetrated to Casco, on Casco Bay, Maine, and, after a slight resistance, captured the forts. They then burned the habitations and demolished the defences, and taking the survivors with them, retreated to Quebec. In this attack the English colonists lost about thirty men, the French two. Mr. Nelson, who had been appointed English Governor of Nova Scotia, was taken prisoner by M. Villebon and sent to Quebec. These expeditions were organized by Count Frontenac with a view to raise the character of the French in the estimation of the Iroquois, the frequent defeats sustained by the Canadians under M. de la Barre and the Marquis de Denonville having completely destroyed the prestige they had acquired during the administration of M. de Courcelle.—Sir William Phipps, governor of Massachusetts, appeared off Quebec on the 16th October with a fleet and a body of troops under Major Walley and demanded the surrender of Quebec. Count Frontenac returned an indignant refusal, and Sir William

opened fire upon the city. The troops landed on the 18th, but after two days fighting, (during which M. de Sainte Helène was mortally wounded) the English came to the conclusion to abandon the attempt; the troops were therefore re-embarked, and the fleet returned to Boston. Great rejoicing took place after the departure of the fleet, and a new church, *Notre Dame de la Victoire*, was erected in honor of the victory.* Annapolis, then called Port Royal, was captured by the English under Sir William Phipps. In May, M. de Menneval, the Governor, and the whole garrison (about 40 men) were taken prisoners, and the settlement was pillaged. The Chevalier de Villebon arrived at Port Royal on 14th June, and learning what had taken place, he withdrew to Gemisick (Jemseg) and proceeded thence to Quebec. Commissioners from the English Colonies met at New York on 1st May to concert measures for joint attack on the French possessions. A deputation was sent to London to solicit naval and military co-operation.

1691. The Indians assembled in force at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence above Montreal, and from thence threatened the settlements, treating with the greatest cruelty such of the inhabitants as fell into their hands.

1692. The Grey Nunnery at Montreal was founded this year.—Early in the spring Colonel Schuyler of New York invaded Canada at the head of a considerable body of colonial militia and Indians; he was, however, met and defeated by a force under M. de Varennes.—The defences of Quebec were greatly improved and strengthened this

* A medal was struck by the King of France, bearing the words "Francia in novo orbe victrix Kebeca liberata, A. D., M.D.C.X.C."