

vice of Connecticut, a peace was patched up with Leisler and all joined in the enterprise, Winthrop of Connecticut being agreed upon as general. New York was to furnish four hundred men; Massachusetts one hundred and sixty; Connecticut one hundred and thirty-five; Plymouth sixty; and Maryland one hundred. In thanking Connecticut, Livingston said: "I hope your honors do not look upon Albany as Albany but the frontier of your honor's Colony and of all their Majesties' countries." In the operations Schuyler undertook specially the management of the Six Nations and he visited them, and afterwards went to Wood Creek, which led northward to the foot of Lake Champlain. At the creek he made canoes and other preparations for the little army. Small-pox and a bad commissariat broke up the expedition that year—1690. But in order that an impression should not be lost, the Colonel's brother Captain John Schuyler, then aged twenty-two, volunteered to lead any who would join him, in a raid upon Canada. About forty British and one hundred Iroquois (1) volunteered, at the head of whom he penetrated the wilderness to La-prairie opposite Montreal. The place was surrounded by miles of open meadow land, and he could not get his Indians to attack in the open. They however destroyed the crops, killed six French, and carried off nineteen prisoners.

The raid very naturally appears in French annals as an Iroquois incursion. It was in reality the first

(1) Journal of John Schuyler, N. Y., Doc.