

[1690.

e were In-
and killed
he rest, to
l children,
who com-
ard, a third
joining his
asco¹.

12, and the
e coasts of
etts deter-
et of eight
n under the
pedition on
oyal, being
ith little or
of the whole
land settle-

troubles to
reduce it to
nament was
it given to
oidable acci-
fth, of Octo-
ns on shore,
atenac. The
was prevent-
hth, all the
and thirteen
es below the
rench and In-

ained above 100
Royal." Hut-

was so situated,
ich the Indians
capitulated on
men being but-
996.

thor of *Histoire*
Sir William de-
red the country
to the king of
and those, who
at a third part of
e protestants.

dians.

1690.]

AMERICAN ANNALS.

405

dians. Having remained on shore until the eleventh, and then learning by a deserter the strength of the place, they embarked with precipitation. A tempest soon after dispersed the fleet; which made the best of its way back to Boston¹.

Success had been so confidently expected, that adequate provision was not made at home for the payment of the troops. There was danger of a mutiny. In this extremity, the government of Massachusetts issued bills of credit, as a substitute for money; and these were the first, that were ever issued in the American colonies².

King William sent a large body of French refugees to Virginia; and lands were allotted to them on the bank of James river. Others of them, purchasing lands of the proprietors of Carolina, transported themselves and their families to that colony, and settled on the river Santee³.

1 Hutchinson, i. 399—401. Smith, N. York, 68, 69. Colden, 126—131. Sir William arrived at Boston on the 19th of November. Some vessels of the fleet were blown off to the West Indies; one was lost on Anticosta; and two or three were wrecked, or never heard of. About 200 men were lost by the enemy and by sickness; "not above 30 by the enemy."—A small vessel had been sent to England express, early in April, to solicit assistance for the reduction of Canada; but the English government had too much on its hands, to pay any attention to the proposal. Massachusetts however determined to proceed; and Connecticut and New York engaged to furnish a body of men. From these two colonies 2000 were expected to march by Lake Champlain, and attack Montreal, at the same time when the forces by sea should be before Quebec. The fleet, which sailed 9 August from Nantasket, contained between 30 and 40 vessels, the largest of 44 guns and 200 men. The whole number of men was about 2000. Great dependence was placed on the expected division of the French force; but the army, designed against Montreal, had unhappily retreated; and the news of its retreat had reached Montreal before the fleet arrived at Quebec. This occurrence must have dispirited the English forces, and proportionally have animated the French. Count Frontenac was now able to employ the whole strength of Canada against the little invading army. Some writers ascribe the return of the New York and Connecticut troops to a culpable cause. Charlevoix, with whose account Smith seems best satisfied, says, our army was disappointed in the intended diversion, by the small pox, which seized the camp, killed 300 men, and terrified our Indian allies.

2 Hutchinson, i. 402. Belknap, New Hampshire, i. 263.

3 Hewet, 108. Others, who were merchants and mechanics, took up their residence in Charlestown, and followed their different occupations. These new settlers were a great acquisition to Carolina. It is highly to the honour of England, that, even in the reign of king James, large collections had been made for the French refugees; and that, after king William's accession to the throne, the parliament voted 15,000*l.* sterling to be distributed among persons of quality, and all such as, through age or infirmity, were unable to support themselves or families.

Seth