

CHAPTER II.

TREATY OF UTRECHT.

17011-713.

A French colony settled at Detroit.—Four years' peace.—“War of the Succession.”—Operations in America.—Neutrality in the western region: hostilities confined to the maritime provinces.—Trinal state of Acadia.—Quarrels among the western savages.—Raids in New England by the French and the Abenakis.—Destruction of Deerfield and Haverhill (1708).—Colonel Schuyler's remonstrances on these acts, and M. de Vandreuil's defence of them.—Captain Church ravages Acadia (1704).—Colonel Marck's two sieges of Port-Royal; is repulsed in both (1707).—Notices of Newfoundland: hostilities in that island; M. de Subercase fails to take Fort St. John (1705).—M. de St. Ovide captures St. John (1709).—Further hostilities in Newfoundland.—The Anglo-American colonists call on the British government to aid them to conquer Canada: promises made in 1709, and again in 1710, to send the required aid, but none arrives.—General Nicholson besieges and takes Port-Royal.—The articles of its capitulation diversely interpreted. Resumption and termination of hostilities in Acadia.—Third attack meditated on Quebec, and double invasion of Canada; the Iroquois arm again.—Disasters of the British maritime expedition.—The Outagamis at Detroit; savages' intents against that settlement; their defeat, and destruction.—Re-establishment of Michilimackinac.—Sudden change of ministry in England, its consequences.—Treaty of Utrecht; stipulations in it regarding New France.—Reflections on the comparative strength of France at this time and at the death of Louis XIII.

M. de Callière, forecasting the advantages which would attend the possession of a fortified port on the shore of the *détroit*, or strait between the farthest great lakes, sent one of his officers, named la Mothe-Cadillac, with 100 Canadians and a jesuit missionary, to form a settlement, in June 1701, near the lower end of Lake St. Clair, where its waters pass into lake Erie. The important American city of DETROIT, which has, for part of its site, that of the post established in the first year of the 18th century, now contains at least 40,000 inhabitants, many of whom are of French descent. It was taken by the British in 1760, by the Americans