

England frontiers, in order by their conquest to crush the Iroquois. In accordance with these orders, French and Indian war-parties surprised and captured, in succession, Schenectady, Salmon Falls, and Fort Loyal (now Portland, Me.). In retaliation for these injuries, the English colonies sent two expeditions against Canada, late in the summer of 1690.—one by land, against Montreal; the other by sea, against Quebec. The latter was commanded by Sir William Phips, who had, but a few months before, conquered the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Both of these attempts were unsuccessful; and Phips's fleet, on its return voyage, was dispersed by storms—some ships being lost, and many men dying from cold and disease. A detailed account of these events, with numerous citations of authorities, is given by Parkman in *Frontenac*, pp. 187–190, 208–285. Cf. Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 242–251; also the interesting collection, by Myrand, of nineteen contemporaneous relations of the siege of Quebec—1690, *sir William Phips devant Québec* (Quebec, 1893).

The king of England, James II., had become so tyrannical that his subjects invited William, prince of Orange,—who had in 1677 married Princess Mary of England, James's daughter,—to come to England and deliver them from their ruler. Accordingly, William landed in that country Nov. 5, 1688; James fled to France; and, accepting the request of the people, William and Mary were (Feb. 13, 1689) proclaimed king and queen of England.

5 (p. 53).—Michel Germain de Couvert (Decouvert) was born in Normandy, Jan. 5, 1653. Entering the Jesuit novitiate at Paris, at the age of eighteen (according to Rochemonteix; but twenty, as given in Germain's announcement of his death), he was a student there and at Rouen, and an instructor at Bourges and Alençon, until his ordination in 1687. Three years more were spent as instructor in philosophy, at Arras; he then came (1690) to Canada. He was stationed at the Lorette mission, where he remained twenty years. Compelled by physical infirmities to relinquish this missionary work, he returned to Quebec, about 1710; he remained there until his death, which occurred in October, 1715.

Rochemonteix says (*Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 561) that St. Vallier demanded from De Couvert, superior of Lorette, that he should surrender the church and clergy-house there, built at the expense of the Jesuits, in order that the bishop "might erect it into a parish, and establish therein one of his own priests. Through his love of peace, the timid Father Bouvart, superior-general of the Canada missions, yielded and agreed to this demand; and Old Lorette was transferred to New Lorette, to the great regret of the Huron savages." This removal occurred in 1697 (vol. lviii., *note* 19).