

mander, sent a summons ashore. If it was too pompous, the answer was too insolent. The English were called heretics and traitors, and told, that if it had not been for the revolution, New-England and Canada would have been all one. The French say the Major who carried the summons was threatened with a gibbet, and had like to have swooned. No notice is taken of this in the English journals; and it is not likely to be true. An attempt was made to land the next day (the 7th) but the violence of the wind prevented. The 8th, they landed all the effective men, amounting to between twelve and thirteen hundred.^d They were fired upon from the woods by French and Indians, and marched in disorder, and did not attempt to cross Charles river, which lay between them and the town. Night overtook them. Upon examining a deserter, he gave them such an account of the strength of the French, as discouraged them from advancing any farther. The ships were drawn up the next evening before the town. They did little damage to the enemy, but were much shattered by the cannon from their batteries. The forces continued ashore until the 11th, rather

the Babamas, he gave such an account of it in England, that in 1683, he was appointed commander of one of the King's frigates, the *Algier* of 38 guns, and went in search of it, but failed. Soon after, being fitted out by the Duke of Albemarle upon a second voyage, he was more successful, and brought home a treasure of near three hundred thousand pounds, his own share being about sixteen thousand pounds only. The King knighted him. He was soon after appointed high sheriff of New-England, which he accepted with a view to serve his country, under a tyrannical government, but he could do no service, and was in England again in 1688. King James, about the time of his abdication, offered him the government of New-England. It was not a time to accept of it. Sir William had the character of an honest man. His education was very low. He was of a hasty temper, and being a stout man, he would use his cane and fist after he was governor. Some instances of this sort with a captain of a man of war and a collector occasioned complaints against him in England, which he was sent for to answer, and so far justified or excused his past conduct, that he was returning to his government, when he fell sick, and died, and was buried in St. Mary Woolnoth church, London. By a series of fortunate incidents, rather than by any uncommon talents, he rose from the lowest condition in life to be the first man in his country.

^d Le Hontan makes them three times that number, and that they left 300 dead on the spot.

upon the defensive, when they embarked with precipitation. A council of war was called the next day, and proposals were made for another attempt, after a few days refreshment for the men; but tempestuous weather came on, which drove several vessels from their anchors, and scattered the whole fleet, and they made the best of their way back to Boston, where Sir William arrived the 19th of November. Some of the fleet were blown off to the West-Indies, one was lost upon Anticosta, and two or three were wrecked or never heard of. It appears by manuscript letters, that about two hundred men were lost by the enemy and sickness.^e The small-pox, which prevailed in Boston before they sailed, had got into the army. Many died of the camp disease after their return, and spread the infection among the inhabitants of Boston. This was a humbling stroke to New-England. The return of the New-York and Connecticut forces was the most visible cause of the disappointment. Walley, who had the command of the land forces, gave in a journal of his proceedings to the General Court. His conduct was censured by particular persons, but there was no public enquiry.

Major WALLEY'S Journal of the Expedition against Canada in 1690.

A narrative of the proceedings to Canada, so far as concerned the land army.

UPON the 23d of Sept. we came to anchor at Tarrasack, a council of war was called, such orders and ordinances made as was judged necessary, and ordered to be published in every vessel, and at the head of each company, which orders are upon record, and may be seen.

Upon the 27th of Sept. being about 25 leagues from Cabeck,³ I went aboard each vessel in the fleet, that had souldiers, to take care that they might be all ready and fixt for the service, not knowing how soon there might be occasion; and whereas there had been complaints, that, aboard several of the vessels, the souldiers and others had near a third part of their allowance taken off without order, I then gave orders that their full allowance might be given them.

Upon the 5th of Oct. we came up with the Isle of Orleans.

Upon the 6th Oct. it was concluded that a summons should be sent ashore, and

^e Sir William says, in his representation to King William, that he did not lose above 30 men by the enemy.

³ Tadousack. ² Quebec.

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