

The Hochelagans, next known under the name of Carleugas, Agniers or Mohawks were driven into an alliance with the other tribes thereafter known with them under the names of the Five Nations or Iroquois, and Champlain on his arrival took up the quarrel of the Hurons and Algonkins with them thus launching the French upon their lasting feud with the Five Nations, which finally brought about the wars with the British Colonies.

One invasion stands entirely apart from the others to which this paper refers, namely that by Kertk, of 1629, the cause of which was the conflict for the control of the fisheries on the shores of the Gulf and Newfoundland.

III. THE INVASION OF 1690-1

The commencement of active trouble between the colonies arose in 1689 when Frontenac, incensed at the British for protecting the Iroquois and allowing their traders to sell them firearms and ammunition, organized three expeditions: — the first against Albany or Orange, starting from Montreal, the leaders of which were LeMoyne de Ste. Hélène and D'Ailleboust de Manteth; the second against some point between Boston and New York, and which struck a blow at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, its starting point being Three Rivers; the third against the New England coast, with Quebec for starting point. The whole idea was apparently a form of Callieres' proposal of 1689 to the king for the taking of Albany and conquest of all New York.