

year, and the St. Louis and St. John gates were built.—An edict of the king was issued in March authorizing the establishment of a general hospital at Quebec, and also confirming the establishment of the Recollets.

1692. Sir William Phipps dispatched an expedition to Nachouac (now Nashua) up the St. John river to capture Villebon, but finding the French were prepared, the attack was abandoned.—A fort was erected at Pemaquid by Sir William Phipps, under instructions from the English government.

1693. Frontenac led an attack against the Iroquois early in the season.—This year the court called *Justice Royale* was established at Montreal. It was a court having both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and was sanctioned by an edict dated March, 1693.

1694. The Indians having suffered very severely from the incursions of the French in 1693, sent emissaries to Quebec and Montreal to negotiate a treaty.

1695. Fort Frontenac was reestablished and garrisoned.

1696. M. de Frontenac having fixed upon *Isle Perrot* as the place of rendezvous, ordered all the forces of the colony to assemble there, and having collected some two thousand three hundred men, left on 7th July to attack the Indian settlements on the south side of Lake Ontario. Having destroyed the villages of the Onondagas and Oneidas, the governor suddenly decided, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his lieutenants de Callière, de Ramezay, and de Vaudreuil, to return to Montreal. It was upon this occasion that the French captured a very old man,* the only person left in the settlement, and handed him over to

their Indian allies to be tortured, a fate which he bore with the greatest fortitude.

1696. M. d'Iberville captured the English fort at Pemaquid which was demolished. The English settlements in Newfoundland were attacked by a French squadron of six men of war. The English man of war, *Sapphire*, was destroyed by her captain (Cleasby) to prevent her falling into the hands of the French, who made prisoners of the crew, and inflicted great injury on the settlements.—Major Benjamin Church, commissioned by Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton of Massachusetts, embarked at Boston, and proceeded to Beaubassin (Chignecto) which he completely destroyed. This expedition, having been joined by Colonel Haythorne, who assumed the command, then ascended the St. John river and attacked Villebon at Nachouac, but was repulsed.

1697. By the treaty of Ryswick, ratified by King William III. on 25th September, 1697, France was confirmed in the possession of Canada and Acadia.—A French fleet under the Marquis of Nesmond was sent from Brest to attack the English settlements in Newfoundland and New England, but not arriving at Placentia until 27th July, the design was abandoned.—Governor Bradstreet, of Massachusetts, died at Salem on 27th March, aged 94.—Sir John Gibson was dispatched to Newfoundland with large reinforcements.

1698. Fort William, at the harbour of St. John, Newfoundland, was built by Sir John Gibson.—In May, Lord Bellamont, then governor of New York and Massachusetts, sent Colonel Schuyler on a mission to Count Frontenac, informing the latter of the conclusion

* Stated to have been nearly 100 years of age.