

3. That one may know how fast the English colonies grew, attention has to be paid to this quarrel between the English and French Governors. When the French marched into what is now New York State, in order to punish the Iroquois, the English Governor, Colonel Dongan, protested against the invasion, because, said he, "It is British ground, and the Iroquois are the allies of the English." Denonville replied, that the French claimed it long before the English settlements were commenced, and that the sovereignty of the Indians inhabiting it, belonged to the king of France. But he did an act which turned the Iroquois forever against France. Having invited their chiefs to a council, he made prisoners of them, and sent them to France. The Indians were so enraged that although they could not resist the French in battle, they spread through their settlements, burning their houses and barns, and killing the people, so that there was no safety outside of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. Denonville was obliged to write to the king, and have the chiefs sent back to Canada.

4. Events were occurring at this time in England, which kept that country and France at enmity with each other. To prevent any more misfortunes to Canada, Frontenac was appointed Governor for the second time, in 1689. He carried on the war in such a manner, that the French again had the advantage. His troops and Indians, in the depth of winter, penetrated to the English settlements in Maine, burnt the villages, and killed the people, as the Iroquois had done in Canada.

5. This aroused the English colonies. They met in council at New York, in 1690, and, at their own expense, fitted out **two expeditions** to attack Canada, one, to go by land against Montreal, the other, by sea against Quebec, after taking Acadia. The first reached La Prairie, and