

One night in February, 1690, a band of Frenchmen and Indians rushed in upon this frontier town at an hour when everybody was asleep, and began the work of destruction. Buildings were set on fire, men were shot as they ran out of their houses, and women and children were either burned to death or were murdered as they lay in their beds. Sixty persons were killed outright, and nearly a hundred were captured and carried away.

These outrages on the part of the French of course stirred the people of New England to resistance. In 1690 Sir William Phipps of Massachusetts led a fleet of thirty vessels against Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, and captured that place. He then sailed against Quebec, but the town was so strongly fortified that he thought it wise to turn back without striking a blow. The war dragged on until it was brought to an end by a treaty of peace signed at Ryswick, in Holland, in 1697.

74. Queen Anne's War.—A second clash between the French and English colonies came in 1702, when the King of France placed his grandson on the throne of Spain and thus threatened to spread the French power over Spain. Of course this was distasteful to the English, and France and England went to war over the matter. In America the war was known as Queen Anne's War, Anne being then the Queen of England. Queen Anne's War was simply King William's War over again. The French and Indians rushed down from Canada and attacked the unprotected settlements of the English. At Deerfield, in Massachusetts, there was a frightful slaughter of the inhabitants. The people of New England attacked Nova Scotia, and in 1710 gained possession of that peninsula. Queen Anne's War was brought to a close in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht. The war had one important result: it took Nova Scotia from France and gave it to England.

75. French Colonies and Forts in the Mississippi Valley.—While these wars were in progress, the French were all the time strengthening their power in the Mississippi valley. The deeds of La Salle had caused France to take a greater interest in the affairs of America than she had ever shown before. Under the direction of the great king Louis XIV, plans were set on