

the English and the Iroquois at once, were forced to make terms with the former.¹ 1680.

The commander of Fort Pemkuit then carried his pretensions further, and found none to raise any obstacle. Mr. de Chambly had just been transferred to the governorship of Granada, and Acadia had as yet no governor nominated. It was sustained neither from Quebec nor from France, so that Pentagoët and the fort on the River St. John were invaded without resistance. The inhabitants of Port Royal, who beheld the storm ready to burst over them, resolved to treat with the English, nor could Mr. de la Valliere, who commanded them under a simple commission from the Count de Frontenac, prevent them. Thus the English for the fifth time became masters of Acadia and of all that separates it from New England.²

Hitherto the Iroquois had not openly declared against the French : they at last undertook to drive them from the River of the Illinois, and the Chevalier de Tonti, having received information that an army of those Indians was coming to invest him in his Fort Crevecoeur, did not consider it prudent to await their approach, and retired.³

The Chevalier Tonti is obliged to abandon the Illinois River

¹ For the Indian affairs see Hubbard's Indian Wars. The use of the Iroquois is mentioned in N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 148; Williamson's Maine, i., p. 575; Canada Doc., II., iv., p. 63.

² Frontenac's dispatch, November 2, 1681, notes English fishing encroachments, and speaks of la Valliere as at Port Royal, without intimating that the French posts had been taken. De Chesneau reports de la Valliere as robbing the settlers: N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 148, 159. The Chevalier de Grandfontaine, in 1680-1, appointed the Baron St. Castin his lieutenant: N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 918, 265; iii., p. 450. Palmer and West, acting under Dongan, claimed to the St. Croix, and in 1686 seized a lot of wine at Pentagoët,

and the Jane, on which they were imported, for not having paid duties at Pemaquid (N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 919; Hutchinson's Papers, p. 548), but the French government remonstrated (Mem. des Commissaires, ii., p. 328), and restitution was made. In April, 1688, however, Andros proceeded in the frigate Rose, Captain George, to Pentagoët, which he plundered, St. Castin escaping to the woods: Hutchinson's Col., pp. 562-6.

³ See ante. Tonty met them and had some parleying with them. Tonty was wounded by a young Onondaga brave: Hennepin, Description de la Louisiane, p. 305; le Clercq, Etablissement de la Foi, ii., p. 187; Tonty's Memoir, Margry, Relations, p. 9; Louisiana Hist. Col., i., p. 55; N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 163.