

## BOOK XIV.

In the position in which the Count de Frontenac found the affairs of New France on his resumption of the General Government, we have seen, at the close of Book XII, how important it was to give the English employment at home, and restore the reputation of the French arms in the minds of the Indians. It was the sole means of humbling the insolence of the Iroquois, and making them more tractable, by showing them that they must not rely so much on the assistance of the Governor of New York. In this way, our allies, seeing us change an ill-managed defensive to a vigorous offensive, could not but resume their former sentiments of esteem for our nation; or, at least, apprehend that their new alliance with our enemies would entail upon them, at our hands, the very woes that they sought to avoid by abandoning our interest, and thus bind them to us more closely than ever.

1690.

The Count de Frontenac, having formed his plan on this principle, began by notifying de la Durantaye, who still commanded at Michillimakinac, that he could assure the Hurons and Ottawas that they should shortly see a great change in affairs. He was, at the same time, preparing a large convoy to reinforce that post, and taking steps to raise three corps,<sup>1</sup> which were to enter the English territory by three different routes. The first was formed at Montreal, and was to be composed of one hundred and ten men,<sup>2</sup> French and Indians, commanded by Lieutenants d'Aille-

Frontenac's  
project  
and prepara-  
tions.

<sup>1</sup> Canada Doc. II., v., p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> De Monseignat, Relation, &c., 1689-90. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 466, says two hundred and ten, eighty

Iroquois, sixteen Algonquins, the rest French; and Le Clercq, Etablissement de la Foi, ii., pp. 387-8, also says two hundred and ten.