

between his commissioners and those of Great Britain; 1689. but that the parties, not having been able to agree as to the facts alleged by those interested, it had been agreed to postpone the negotiation till the month of January in the present year, 1689; that the revolution which had taken place in England in the mean time had broken off all these measures; and that, as it was probable that the English had not yet thought of taking their precautions on that side, his Majesty wished him to give the Northern Company all the protection it should require, to expel them from the posts which they had wrested from it.¹

Coming then to Acadian affairs, the king informed him, that in the last conferences between the commissioners of the two crowns, the irruption recently made by the Bastonnois² at Pentagoët had been discussed; that the English commissioners had conceded that this post belonged to France, and had deferred indemnifying him for the violence of which he complained till the resumption of the negotiations; that as this project was no longer possible, in consequence of the rupture of the conference, it would be necessary for him to concert with the Sieur de Menneval, governor of Acadia, measures necessary to prevent in future similar irruptions, to which the war, apparently inevitable and imminent, constantly exposed that part of New France.³

Acadia.

War was in fact declared with England on the 25th of

¹ Instructions for Count de Frontenac. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 427. Canada Doc., I, iv., p. 216.

² Bastonnois was the general name given by the Canadians to the English settlers from any of the colonies, as distinguished from Dutch, French, &c. Old Canadians still use it. From the French Canadians it passed to the Indians. The Iroquois called the English of New York Wastonronnon (Baston people)—see letter of Brant in Ulster Hist. Col-

lections—as did the Hurons (Potier, Grammaire Huronne). The French Canadians have carried it even to the Pacific, and in the Chinook Jargon Boston means American. Gibb's Chinook Jargon, p. 2.

³ Instructions for Count de Frontenac. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 428; Canada Doc., I, iv., p. 222. Robineau de Menneval was a son of the Baron de Bécancourt. Ferland, Cours d'Hist., ii., p. 176.