

had heard a great noise, he had no doubt it was entirely blown up. The vexation experienced by the new governor, on seeing his preparations frustrated, may be conceived from the reasons which, as explained, he had for interesting himself in the preservation of Fort Catarocouy, and by the vivacity which he displayed on the subject. His only consolation was the hope of restoring it, as he did soon after.¹ 1689.

The conquest of New York he had also extremely at heart, and the Chevalier de Callieres, who had succeeded in inducing the Marquis de Dénonville to favor it, wrote in these terms to the Marquis de Seignelay: "Mr. de Dénonville will tell you, Monseigneur, how important it is for the king to make himself master of New York, and anticipate the English in their project of ruining this country by means of the Iroquois, with whom he must not hope to make peace by ways of negotiation, so long as we are at war with the former. If we remain on the defensive, the ruin of this colony is inevitable; these Indians will continue their inroads, burn and pillage every thing, without our being able to oppose them, were there even twice as many more troops in the country; but by taking New York, we compel them to ask peace on such conditions as we choose to impose." New plans for the conquest of New York.

"This expedition may take place before or after harvest, and there are two ways of carrying it out. The surest is to attack Manhattan with six ships, carrying an army of 1200 men, while the Canadian troops attack Orange (Albany) by land. The other means is less expensive; it consists in sending to Canada 300 recruits, who, with a

¹ The Iroquois, according to Milet, were told by the Governor of New York, in a conference at Albany, that he abandoned Fort Frontenac to them, and that they could easily take it, as the garrison were dying of hunger. The Iroquois did not arrive, however, till after the evacuation. They found considerable provisions there. Milet, Relation, p. 45. Smith's History of New York, p. 57. By this search for any thing they could find in the ruins, "the Indians," says Smith (p. 138), "acquired a title either by conquest or dereliction."