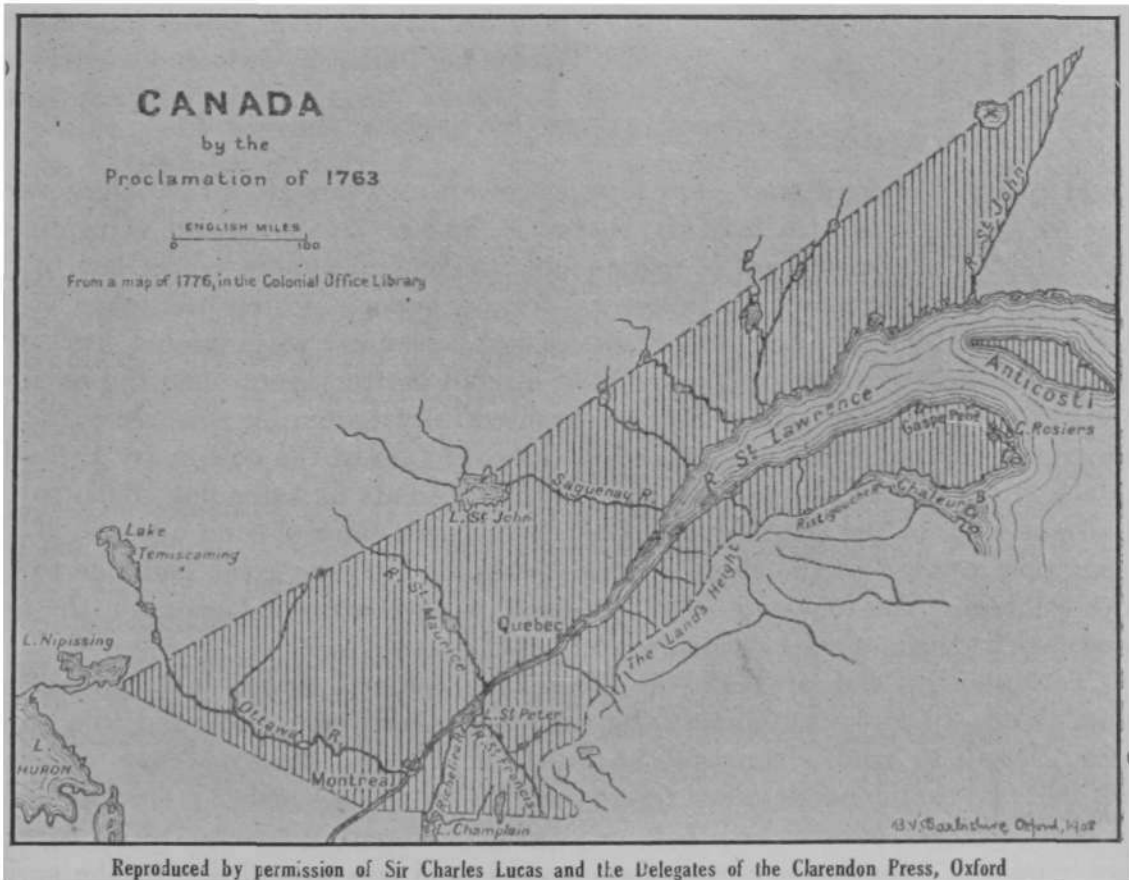


America, but the expedition proved a disastrous failure and involved the people of Boston in a very heavy financial loss.

The remaining years of Frontenac's second administration were marked by border warfare and negotiations with Indian allies and enemies, followed by a general peace which was solemnly ratified a few years later. Frontenac died on November 28, 1698.

During the remainder of the French *régime* the history of Canada was marked by no outstanding events. The war of the Spanish Succession caused a renewal of war on the Canadian frontier, two of the principal incidents being the massacres of English colonists at Deerfield and Haverhill in Massachusetts (1708). In the summer of 1711 a powerful expedition was despatched against Quebec by way of the St. Lawrence under the command of Sir Hovenden Walker. Had this force reached Quebec it was amply sufficient to overpower any opposition that could have been made to it, but the elements seemed to be arrayed against the invader. A number of transports, crowded with troops, were wrecked at Sept Îles, and the enterprise had to be abandoned. The war in Europe was, however, disastrous to France, and the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) transferred to England the French possessions of Acadia and Newfoundland. The limits of Acadia were not at the time defined with any accuracy, and the French continued to occupy the mouth of the St. John river and what is now the city of St. John. Cape Breton, or as they called it, Ile Royale, was left by the treaty in their possession, together with Ile St. Jean,



CANADA IN 1763.

now Prince Edward Island, and they perceived the importance of placing the former island in an adequate state of defence. Special attention was paid to the fortification of Louisburg. War having again broken out between England and France, an expedition was formed in New England under the command of Sir William