

1654-70. governor, whom he hoped to find entirely off his guard.¹ He had not yet reached Port Royal, when the English appeared before the fort on St. John's River and summoned Mr. de la Tour to surrender it into their hands.

Want of provisions compelled him to yield, and the enemy then proceeded to Port Royal, where they summoned the Sieur le Borgne as they had done Mr. de la Tour. He replied at first quite stoutly, and the English having landed three hundred men to attack him, he dispatched his serjeant with part of his force against him. They engaged, and the French fought quite bravely till the serjeant fell dead, when all his soldiers took to flight and reached the fort in disorder.

Le Borgne now found himself in great perplexity. He had only one hundred and fifty men, including the settlers, but there was not a single one capable of taking command: he himself knew nothing of war, having never served. Thus with a very fair garrison and abundance of ammunition and stores, in a place which the enemy was not in a condition to carry, he deemed it best to surrender on terms.

The English promised much, and then made sport of him, not deeming themselves bound, they said, to keep their word with people who had shown so little courage.²

¹ Denys, Description Géographique, etc., i., p. 7.

² *Ib.*, pp. 8-9. Port Royal surrendered Aug. 16, 1654: Capitulation in *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 507. In this document, made between Mr. de la Verdure, captain commanding for the king, and guardian of d'Aulnay's children, and Sedgwick, le Borgne is mentioned only as claiming the Chateaufort, with its cargo and some goods in the fort. F. Leonard de Chartres, Vice-Prefect and Custos of the Capuchin mission, with his fellow-religious, were to be at liberty to re-

main or return to France: *Ib.*, pp. 509, 510. This English expedition was commanded by Robert Sedgwick and Captain John Leverett, and contained a detachment of New England troops. It was raised to reduce New Netherland, but on peace being made with Holland it was turned against Acadia, although England was at peace with France: Hutchinson's *Massachusetts*, i., p. 169; Haliburton's *Nova Scotia*, i., p. 61; O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii., p. 259. As to Sedgwick and Leverett, see Palfrey's *New England*, ii., p. 284.