

him from the court a pension of twelve hundred livres, which he enjoyed till his death. The next year, 1685, he was sent with two ships to seize the fort which he had himself erected at the mouth of St. Teresa River, and where Chouart, his nephew, son of des Groseilliers, had remained with only eight men. On arriving in sight of the fort, and making the signals agreed upon between the young commander and his father and uncle, he was at once received.¹

1683.

According to another Memoir, it was the elder des Groseilliers who remained at Hudson's Bay; for the author pretends that Radisson and young Chouard negotiated with Lord Preston through one Gods.² Nevertheless, I find in a letter of the king to the Marquis de Denonville, that that general had orders to assure young Chouard that he should be rewarded, and to promise fifty pistoles to any one who should seize Radisson and deliver him to the officers of his majesty. It is, moreover, certain that Chouard died in Canada and Radisson in England. According to the Memoir just cited, it was at this time that the English gave the name of Port Nelson to the mouth of St. Teresa River.

The loss experienced by the French on this occasion forms a basis for judging of the importance of this post to trade, for it was estimated at thirty-two thousand beavers, six bales of martin, two of otter, and other inferior peltries, the whole valued at 400,000 livres.³ And yet this was the proceeds of only one year's trade, for Radisson had taken to Quebec all that was in the stores when he set out from the Bay. We shall see the measures adopted by the Northern Company to obtain redress for this perfidy, after relating what occurred in the colony during that interval.

¹ Jeremie, Relation de la Baye d'Hudson, p. 324.

² De la Potherie, Hist. de l'Am. Sept., i., p. 147, says 300,000.

³ Godet: De la Potherie, i., p. 145.