

1686. became the principal fruit of this expedition, which gave the French the mastery of all the southern part of Hudson's Bay. However, the furs found amounted to only fifty thousand crowns, which seemed to show that the Indians did not gather there in any great number, or that the English did not yet know how to treat with those tribes. The garrison of Quitchitchouen was sent to Port Nelson¹ in a vessel given to them.²

It appears from some letters written towards the close of this year, that this expedition excited great outcry at London, and it is certain that it was made a crime in the king of England, to whom his subjects then ascribed every disaster. What is still more astonishing is, that the plenipotentiaries of Queen Anne, at the Congress of Utrecht, demanded compensation on this account, laying the damage at a very large amount, as though we were not entitled to exact still heavier for the invasion of the fort on St. Teresa's River, for which the capture of the three forts at the head of the bay was only just reprisal.

A projected agreement as to Port Nelson deemed impracticable.

Some time after the expedition of the Chevalier de Troye, it was agreed between the two kings that Port Nelson should remain in common to the two nations, who might trade there in all freedom ; but this project, which required subjects as well disposed as their sovereigns to live in harmony, was deemed impracticable by all who saw matters more closely.³ The Marquis de Dénonville represented to the king his master that the propinquity of the English in

July 16, 1686. See articles granted Henry Sergent, governor for the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.*, p. 161. Father Silvy, in *St. Valier, Etat Présent*, p. 45, says it was taken on Ste. Anne's day, after being riddled with one hundred and twenty balls, in less than an hour.

¹ To the island of Charles Eston : *De la Potherie*, i., p. 162.

² The Chevalier de la Troye started for Montreal again August 10, 1686 :

Ib., p. 163. Dénonville calls him the most intelligent and efficient of his captains. "Better conduct than he exhibited is impossible." He was placed in the fort in Niagara, and died there with all his men in 1687.

³ See instructions to Frontenac, June 7, 1689, *N. Y. Col. Doc.*, ix., p. 428 ; *Canada Doc.*, I., iv., p. 198.

The Revolution in England stopped the proposed adjustment.