

arrival of the English fleet at Quebec, and had taken refuge in the Saguenay, where they remained till the English fleet passed down again and had got far enough to banish all fear of having been detected.<sup>1</sup> On the 12th of November they anchored before the capital,<sup>2</sup> where the joy they caused was heightened by the fear that had been entertained for their safety, and by the general destitution that prevailed. Yet they brought no remedy to the famine,<sup>3</sup> which soon became extreme, because, as already stated, the Iroquois incursions in the spring had very generally prevented the farmers from planting their crops.

They were accordingly obliged to quarter the soldiers on the richer farmers, who received them not only without complaint, but with cheerfulness. This good conduct, and the zeal displayed by all, in the course of a campaign in which they had scarcely had their arms out of their hands; the alacrity with which they undertook anything desired of them during the siege, and the courage of

1690.

Ships from  
France ar-  
rive at  
Quebec.

Famine  
and zeal of  
the  
Colonists.

<sup>1</sup> Mgr. de Laval, Letter, Nov. 20, 1690, says that the Francis Xavier, the Glorieux, Capt. Avismindi, and a frigate, *La Fleur de Mai*, loaded with flour and pork, ran into the Saguenay, were seen by the English, but saved by fogs and storms that came up. See De Monseignat, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 491. Mother Juchereau, *Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu*, p. 335, &c., gives many details as to the Glorieux.

<sup>2</sup> News came the 12th, the ships reached Quebec, the 15th, 16th, 17th. De Monseignat, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 401. According to Mgr. de Laval the cargoes were estimated at a million of livres and Mother Juchereau says the Glorieux had 313,000 livres in specie. Le Clercq, ii., p. 457, says 14th, missing every correct date.

<sup>3</sup> According to Mgr. de Laval, *La Fleur de Mai* brought provisions. See, too, *Les Ursulines de Quebec*, i.,

p. 475. As to the famine, see De la Potherie, iii., p. 125. Relation, &c., 1690-1. N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., p. 513. Sylvanus Davis, Declaration, Mass. Hist. Coll., III., i., p. 111-2.

Neither party gives the total loss. Phipps, in his representation to King William, says he did not lose over 30 men before the enemy. Hutchinson's Mass., i., p. 356. Hutchinson, from letters, makes his whole loss by sickness and the enemy about 200. Gov. Sloughter to Lord Nottingham, N. Y. Col. Doc., iii., p. 761, makes the loss of men 1,000 and the debt caused forty thousand pounds. The return of Phipps threw Massachusetts into consternation; it was utterly unprepared to pay the soldiers, and issued the first colonial paper money to meet the emergency. It did not recover from the blow for years. Hutchinson, i., p. 356. Felt, *History of Massachusetts Currency*, p. 49.