

That officer, seeing himself on the point of being bombarded, destitute of fire-wood, and with no hope of getting a supply, if the French persisted in wintering in their camp, and especially being inexperienced in war, replied that he consented to surrender the fort, and would send his lieutenant the next day, to arrange the capitulation. He kept his word. The lieutenant asked that all the officers should be lodged in the fort during the winter, that neither they, their property, nor their papers should be touched, and that they should be transported to France as soon as navigation opened, or be at liberty to pass over to England. All this was granted: the capitulation was signed on the 14th, and observed in good faith. The next day d'Iberville took possession of the place and named it Fort Bourbon.¹

1694.
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 The  
 governor  
 capitulates.

The booty captured was inconsiderable; but a large stock of provisions was found. As the French ships had not been very well supplied, this enabled them to pass more agreeably a winter, which proved very severe, and longer than usual. The English, informed of the French design, had sent two frigates to the bay, which re-viceualled Forts Nelson and St. Anne, in August, reinforced the garrison, and carried off all the beaver skins on hand. A little diligence would have prevented this, but while Louis XIV. surprised his enemies by celerity in taking the field, the vessels sent to America by his order, always started two or three months too late from our ports. The sequel of this history will show that this tardiness was almost the sole cause of all our losses, and want of success in our enterprises in that part of the New World.

The crown the disappointment, the scurvy broke out

<sup>1</sup> Jeremie, Relation de la Baye de Hudson, says the siege lasted from Sept. 25, to Oct. 14; and that d'Iberville entered the fort on the 15th. De la Potherie, in his brief account, vol. i., p. 166, is in error, in making this surrender Oct. 12; and Charle-

voix evidently errs in giving Nov. for Oct. Marest, Letter to de Lamberville, in the Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, x. Travels of Missioners, p. 269, says he entered with d'Iberville, St. Teresa's day, Oct. 15, and said mass.