

1689. did. He was not long in perceiving that the only object of the English was to lull his suspicions, in order to fall upon him as soon as they saw him without any misgiving, and he resolved to forestal them.¹

To do so more securely, he affected more than ever great security; but he laid several ambuscades for the enemy, into which they fell. He thus deprived them of twenty-one of their best men, including their surgeon and one of their highest officers; and after thus weakening them, he summoned them to surrender as prisoners of war. They replied that they could not do so with honor, being still forty capable of defending themselves, besides the sick.

On this reply, d'Iberville detached fourteen men under de Maricourt, his brother, with orders to harass the English, sometimes on a little island where they were encamped, and sometimes on their ships, which were locked in the ice. Two days after he followed in person, and after cannonading each other for some time, without doing any considerable damage, d'Iberville again summoned the commandant, threatening to show him no quarter, if he deferred his surrender.²

His success.

The Englishman wrote to him that there was a treaty between the two crowns,³ and that he was surprised that he showed so little regard to it. D'Iberville replied that he had not been the first to infringe; that withal he insisted on the surrender of the two ships and all their crews. They begged a day's delay, which he granted. On the expiration of the term, he sent his interpreter for the answer, which was handed to the man in writing. It contained, among other things, that he consented to surrender the two ships to the French commandant, with all on board; but that from this he should pay the wages of the officers, amounting to £2,500, and give these same officers

¹ Canada Documents, II., v., p. 61.

² The despatch says, "traité entre

³ Canada Doc., II., v., pp. 60-5.

eux"—"negotiations between them."