

1704.

Mr. de Brouillan was informed of this irruption on the 4th, and on the 5th he learned that the English had sent to summon all the inhabitants of Port Royal to surrender, threatening, in case they refused, to give no quarter, and they announced that they had thirteen hundred men, besides two hundred Indians. The Governor had no soldiers beyond what he needed to hold the fort. He first notified the settlers to do all in their power to prevent any landing, and conceal all their valuables in the woods. But when he saw that the fleet did not approach, he sent several detachments, which checked the English wherever they appeared. He then marched in person to support them, yet without getting too far from his fort, whence a watch was kept on the enemy's vessels. Several sharp actions occurred, in one of which the English lost their lieutenant-colonel, a man of capacity and action, and the only one on whom they could depend for the success of their enterprise.

At last, after several feints to deceive and surprise the settlers, and some dashes first at one side, then at another, the Admiral, seeing nothing succeed, re-embarked all his troops, and on the 21st, sailed out of the basin with his fleet.<sup>1</sup> He left one of his prisoners on shore, advising him to tell the settlers that if they chose to remain neutral he would leave them in peace. He also gave out that he was going to the Mines to complete the ruin of that district; but the Governor had sent relief there, which forced the English to carry their ravages elsewhere, and they fell on Ipiguit River. On the 22nd, sixteen more English vessels arrived at Beaubassin, under cover of a fog, but the

They retire.

July, 1704. This expedition is one of those inhuman and savage devastations of the French settlements which ended in the total destruction of the Acadians. For the French account, see *Expeditions faites par les Anglois de la Nouvelle Angleterre au Port Royal, aux Mines et à Beaubassin de l'Acadie*. Canada Doc., III. ii., pp. 648-652.

<sup>1</sup> There seems to have been no

idea of attacking Port Royal. Hutchinson, ii., p. 132. See decision of Council of War. Church, ii., p. 117. Church's Instructions did not contemplate it, although he wished it. The Deplorable State of New England, p. 33, attributes this to personal views of Governor Dudley, and charges that much of the plunder went to him instead of to the volunteers.