

fight with a bravery and intrepidity that has few examples. His crew and passengers supported him remarkably well, their musket-fire killing many of the English, and what is singular, only one man was killed on the French ship. The Chevalier de Meaupou's resistance would indeed have been much longer, had he not out of courtesy for his passengers forbore to cast overboard the baggage that blocked up his guns, only a small number of which could be employed.¹

New France long felt this loss, and Mr. de St. Valier remained eight years a prisoner in England, the Queen of Great Britain demanding, for his release, that the King of France should set at liberty the Prevôt of Liège,² then a prisoner of the Elector of Cologne, his sovereign, who had strong reasons for retaining him.³ However, the capture of the Seine brought one real benefit to Canada. No one had yet thought of making linen there; necessity opened their eyes to this negligence; hemp and flax were sowed which succeeded beyond expectation, and were used.

During this year, 1705, and the next, there was a good deal of parleying between the Marquis de Vaudreuil and Dudley, Governor-General of New England, for an exchange of prisoners. The English general made the first advances, and sent one Livingston⁴ to Quebec, who, according to the custom of his nation, began by complaining loudly of the cruelties wreaked by our Indians on the English. It was easy to answer him, and he was an-

Negotiations for an exchange of prisoners.

¹ Lediard, Naval History, II.

² The Baron de Mean, Doyen de Liège. The Chapter of Liège was composed of princes and sovereigns. The Baron was seized in his choir dress as he left the church, by Louis XIV., on a charge of correspondence with the Emperor of Germany. Juchereau, Histoire de l'Hôtel Dieu, p. 418.

³ The bishop went to France in 1700, and was captured St. Anne's day. See, as to his capture, Juchereau, pp. 414-419.

⁴ Philip Livingston, 2nd proprietor of the manor, born at Albany in 1686. His uncle, Col. Vetch, was sent with W. Dudley to Canada by the government of Massachusetts Bay, and he merely accompanied them. Hutchinson, II. p. 141. N. Y. Col. Doc., vi., p. 60, ix., pp. 770, 776. He served against Port Royal in 1710, and was then sent to Quebec. According to Dr. O'Callaghan, he died in February, 1749; though it is announced in a diary, February 19, 1720. Hist. Mag., II. iv., p. 137.