

1696.

as he had not one too many, he said, for the expeditions he had in view.¹

De Muys would not take the proffered command on that condition, and the resolution was adopted and at once carried out, to abandon the conquest after burning the forts and in general all the houses still standing. This done, de Brouillan and de Muys prepared to return to Placentia, and d'Iberville thought only of continuing the war with the gallant men who had devoted themselves to his fortunes.

Conquests
of the
Canadians
in New-
foundland.

In this he spent two months, at the end of which the English had nothing left in Newfoundland except *Boinnavista* and *Carbonniere Island*.² The former of these two posts was too well fortified to be insulted by so small a body of men, marching over the snow and almost always over roads impracticable to any one but Canadians and Indians, men who could at most carry their guns and swords, with enough provisions to prevent their starving to death.

Carbonniere Island is inapproachable in winter, how ill soever it is defended, and more than three-hundred English had taken refuge there from other places captured from them. The sea is very rough there at all seasons, and the waves then formed a rampart, that a whole army with good artillery would never have carried. Had d'Iberville been free to begin his operations there, he would have found this island almost undefended, and much more easy of approach. During the rest of the campaign six or seven hundred prisoners were taken and sent to Placentia, whence most of them escaped, that fort not affording enough closed places to secure them.³

¹ Canada Documents, II., viii., p. 63, De la Potherie, i., p. 36. De Muys, Captain in the army, served with distinction, and in 1707 was appointed Governor of Louisiana, but died on his way to that colony.

² For these operations, see De la Potherie, p. 39-42. Canada Doc., II., viii., p. 67.

³ Montigni made an attack Jan. 30, but failed; De la Potherie, i., 44.

This officer, La Marque de Montigny, was wounded at Schenectady, ante, vol. iv., p. 125, was sent to Acadia before 1695. With the Indians of Penaské he took an English fort in 1703; operated on Lake Champlain in 1710; was sent the same year to aid de Subercase, and soon after visited France with an Abénaqui chief.