

bers. But our temporary batteries and shields at the King's and Dauphin bastions were soon shattered by the cannon of the enemy, and a breach was made in the wall, and all our embrasures were dilapidated and the walls perforated through and through."

[Here follows an account of a flag sent with complaints about Indian cruelties,] "and which brought the first intelligence of the capture of the Vigilant," [which agrees with the English account of the same.]

"June 11. The battery at the light-house kept up an incessant fire upon the Island battery.

"June 14. Four large vessels joined the enemy. On the 15th, they all drew up in a line off White Point, two leagues from the port of Louisburg, and piles of brush were made on Green hill for signals.

"The fire of the enemy from cannon and mortars was without cessation from the beginning of the siege — the houses of the city were perfectly riddled with balls — the flank of the King's bastion was demolished — the wooden and turf embrasures, that have been frequently repaired were destroyed, and a breach was made in the Dauphin gate through which an entrance was now practicable, by the help of fascines, which the enemy were bringing forward for two days to the advanced battery — and all this had been done in the face of our cannon and musketry, and which were served with an activity and vigor beyond expectation. This is proved, Monsieur, by the fact that of the 67,000 kegs of powder we had at the commencement of the siege, there remained on the 17th of June but forty-seven in the city, which quantity was absolutely necessary on the eve of capitulation. We had also expended all our shells of nine and twelve inches.

"I ought in justice to all the officers and soldiers of the garrison and the inhabitants generally, to say, that they have all endured the fatigue and privation with intrepidity unequalled, — passing all their nights without undressing, and sleeping on the bare ground, and those stationed on the ramparts found no corner for repose, since the enemy's cannon balls reached every part of the city. Every one was worn down with fatigue and watching, and of the 1,300 men at the beginning of the siege, fifty were killed and ninety-five wounded, and many were sick from the hardships they endured.

"On the 16th of June, the inhabitants of the city sent me a petition, stating that as the forces of the enemy by sea and land augmented daily, without any prospect of the arrival of succors for us, nor any hope of our being able to hold out much longer, that it is better to capitulate with the English commanders, in order to preserve the few lives that remain.