"Peter Warren. William Pepperell."

e

n y

re

le

g

nc

b-

a's

or

ns

ng

to

of

the

ure

ree

the

mo-

king

with

and

The

day,

errell

day,

hore,

with

ry to

sed to

com-

k the

gen-

nusetts

Duchambon, on the 16th, made his offer of surrender, but Warren declined the terms and sent his own, which were those first demanded on May 7th, with a slight addition. While these negotiations were depending between Warren and the Governor, Pepperrell sent the latter a letter demanding the surrender to him, and asking him to fix a time for his troops to enter. The Governor, not liking its language, sent it to Warren. The latter wrote at once a friendly letter to Pepperrell, saying that the terms of capitulation should at least be agreed upon before its occupancy by the troops; and, referring to the note itself, said: "I am sorry to find a kind of jealousy which I thought you would never conceive of me. And give me leave to tell you I don't want at this time to acquire reputation, as I flatter myself mine has been pretty well established long before."

Pepperrell subsequently told Warren his reason was that he feared that if the place was not immediately occupied by his troops its garrison might destroy much of its valuable property, an intimation of which unsoldierly conduct in his note to Duchambon caused the latter to show it to Warren. Pepperrell's whole conduct before, during, and after the siege showed that he had no personal jealousy of Warrea, but he was the commander of officers and men who thought that to the army and not to the navy was due the chief credit, a very common feeling in joint operations. Both leaders assented to the French forces marching out with drums beating and colors flying. The articles of capitulation were signed on each side on June 16th, and on the 17th the ships sailed into the harbor, and the portion of the army on shore under Pepperrell marched into the city, took possession, and garrisoned the fortifications.

Thus, after a siege lasting forty-seven days, Louisbourg fell. "The mad scheme" proved a great success. The boldness and bravery of New England, and the courage and skill of Old England, united, met their just reward.

The two leaders ever remained warm friends, and Pep-