

tism in the Acadian wilderness. The new converts received the names of the Royal Family of France, but in the spring of 1607, this colony was abandoned because of the turn of affairs in France. In 1610, the French again came to Acadia, with a fresh band of colonists who prospered well in the new land, till in 1612, when the English claimed all this region by virtue of its discovery by Cabot more than one hundred years before; and Samuel Argall, a colonist from Virginia, uprooted Port Royal as a encroachment of British soil. At this date the Micmac population of Acadia numbered about five thousand. During this century the Indian tribes always had war between themselves.

Sieur Doublet received a grant of the Isle of St. John, in 1663, but it was not until the year 1701 that it was colonized by the French, who founded Port La Joie, and fortified it against the English without and the Micmacs within; in 1713, we find two French families at Three Rivers, and Indian encampments at Malepuex, Kildare and an isle in Richmond Bay.

In 1719, the first treaty between the Indians and the English was signed at Annapolis, all the chiefs of the Micmac tribe being present, but some of these same Indians in 1724, attacked Annapolis and scalped and killed two Englishmen, also in the same year a large number of braves from the Island of St. John and Shubenacdie assembled at Minas, bent on mischief, murdering three men and pillaging the village of Jedore and Liscombs Harbour. The Indians strongly believed that they had territorial rights; they claimed to "own the woods." If "love of country" incited the Micmacs to war on the English they should be called patriots, and rank with Tell, Wallace and Bruce.

About 1741, a leader. energetic, unscrupulous, and ambitious, founded a mission on the Shubenacdie, and soon had a large band of Indians around him, ready to be led into an earthly kingdom, ere they sought a heavenly. The