

was cancelled. He thereupon quitted all connection with Acadia ; but Pontrincourt was so attached to his new home, that he remained and turned his attention to Agriculture, in which noble pursuit he was eminently successful. He succeeded in raising fine wheat, specimens of which he sent to France. During De Monts' administration, he and his friend Pontrincourt had gained the confidence and affection of a celebrated Indian sachim, named Mambertou, who presided over the tribe which occupied Acadia. At this period there was a sanguinary war between Mambertou's tribe and the Arnouchequois, or natives of the country near Cape Cod. Mambertou was victorious, but when, on his return, he found his friend De Monts about to leave Acadia, he was deeply distressed. Shortly after De Monts's departure this venerable chief died, at the advanced age of 100 years, and was interred in the French burial ground with military honors, though it was with the utmost reluctance that he consented to have his remains separated from the last resting place of his forefathers.

While the French were occupying Acadia, the English succeeded in establishing a colony further south. In 1607 a settlement called James Town, was made in Virginia, and when these colonists learned that the French had settled in Acadia, considering it within the limits of their charter, they fitted out a fleet under the command of Sir Samuel Argall, Governor of Virginia, with which an attack was made upon Port Royal in 1613, and the French offering but little resistance, it was easily taken. Sir Samuel Argall having found the French king's commission, under which De Monts and Pontrincourt had settled in Acadia, concealed it, in order to gain a pretext for giving up the place to pillage, and of treating the French as pirates. Not being able to return to France for want of a vessel of sufficient size, some of the French, at the request of Sir Samuel, accompanied him to James Town, where they were thrown into prison, as corsairs, and condemned to be executed, a fate which they only escaped in consequence of Sir Samuel having confessed the unknighly act which he had committed, in concealing the French king's commission.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE GRANT OF NOVA SCOTIA, MADE BY JAMES II. IN 1601, TO
THE CESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA TO THE FRENCH, BY
THE TREATY OF ST. GERMAINS, IN 1632.

We now reach a very important period in our history. In the year