

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29b

he would give them as much pay as they had from the french saying he was forced to do this all the more that he had need of those [*of them?*] on his ships.

I sailed from the sd. Quebecq in the flyboat with the S<sup>r</sup> thomas Kearke The XXIII<sup>rd</sup> of the said month July who also took the two pataches with him after having unloaded them on the way at [a distance of] twenty and four leagues from Quebecq we met the sd. Emery de Caen who was coming up the River [and] who was attacked by the sd. thomas Kearke and his two pataches [in which attack] he defended himself very well Until the sd. sr. thomas boarded him in such fashion that they could not break loose from each other, at last the sd. S<sup>r</sup> de Caen not being able to contend against a force much greater than his own, yielded on the same terms as those of Quebecq the Which the sd. Captain thomas promised him and took possession of his ship and of all that was in it taking it to Tadoussacq.

The Sd. general Kearke being returned from Quebec to Tadoussacq told me I must give up the Receipt all the more that it was Important to his brother and himself and that I must give it up to him not being able to refuse in the Condition I was in on his ships I placed it in his hands We were a month longer at the sd. tadoussacq waiting till all the Supplies were transported to the sd. Quebecq Which being done we left the sd. port of Tadoussacq the third Day of September to return to England where we arrived the thirteenth of the month of october 1629.

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ARTICLES AGREED UPON

between Sir William Alexander, lord of Menstrie Lieutenant of Nova Scotia in America for His Majesty of Great Britain and the Chevalier Claude de Saint Estienne Seigneur de la Tour and Charles de Saint Estienne his son the Chevalier [Sir] William Alexander son of the said lord Alexander above named. The said Lord Alexander having by letters patent from the King of Great Britain under the great seal of Scotland the whole of nova Scotland and the country called by the french Acadia in America belonging to him and to his heirs in perpetual fief and heritage and having great respect for the said Chevalier de la Tour and his son as well for their personal merit as for their assistance in the better discovery of the said country, the said Lord Alexander has given and gives by these presents freely and fully and concedes to the sd. Seigneur de la Tour and his son and to their heirs or successors perpetually and always all the country and Coast from the Cape and River of Jugogon near the forked Cape in Nova Scotia known as the country and Coast of Acadia following the Coast of the Country Towards the East as far as the harbour of la Tour heretofore called Lomeron, and also beyond the said harbour always following the said Coast towards the East, as far as Mireliguesche near to la Heve drawing fifteen leagues towards the north inland.

Item the said Chevalier de la Tour and his said son and their successors shall hold and possess the whole of the aforesaid country within the limits aforesaid of the King and [his] successors to the Crown of Scotland in fief and title of honour and right of inheritance and may draw from the said countries and seas the fruits profits emoluments arising Therefrom with all the rights and privileges which any Scottish Count or Baron holds or derives from the

July 23, 1629.  
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