

OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

broken heart a few weeks later while a prisoner at Port Royal, the marriage of her bereaved husband to the widow of his relentless foe after the latter's drowning five years later, and the restoration by the Government of France of La Tour with D'Aulnay's widow as his wife to the command of the colony, constitute one of the most strangely impressive stories that history records.

With the surrender of Fort La Tour in 1654 to Major Robert Sedgewick, who came from Massachusetts with four ships of war which Oliver Cromwell had despatched from England to attack the Dutch colony at Manhattan, Acadia a second time became a British possession and remained so for thirteen years, when she was again ceded to France by the Treaty of Breda. During this interval Cromwell made a grant of the whole of Acadia to Sir Thomas Temple, William Crowne and La Tour as co-partners, La Tour having become a British subject. Temple bought out his co-partners, and in 1659 established the first trading post on the St. John River at the mouth of the Jemseg. He held on to this fort for three years after the conclusion of the Treaty of Breda, when he was commanded by Charles II. to surrender it to the *Sieur de Soulanges*, the Lieutenant of the French Governor of Acadia. The whole population of Acadia at this time numbered but 400, only a score or two of whom were inhabitants of New Brunswick. The French now retained control until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Acadia was finally ceded to England. During this latter period the Government of the country was largely directed from Quebec. Seigniorial tenure was established in Acadia, 18 seigniories having been granted on the St. John River before the close of the century. Jemseg became for a short time the capital of Acadia and later on from 1692 to 1696 Nashwaak Point, opposite the City of Fredericton, had this distinction,

then it was transferred to St. John, and finally at the close of the century back to Port Royal. The French allied themselves with the Indians in attacks upon the English settlements of Maine and Massachusetts for some years after 1686. These and counter attacks by the New Englanders upon the Acadian forts largely constitute the record of events from that time until the final cession of Acadia to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. When this treaty was concluded practically all the settlers in New Brunswick were of French origin. These contended that the treaty covered only the peninsula of Nova Scotia and shared with their fellow Acadians of that peninsula the hope to see the country again restored to France. They built Fort Beauséjour as late as 1750, the most formidable fortress built during their occupation of Acadia, and held it strongly garrisoned until it was attacked in 1755 by a force of 2,000 men and 26 vessels dispatched by Governor Shirley of New England, under command of Col. Monckton, and surrendered. The tragic expulsion of the Acadians from the peninsula of Nova Scotia followed soon afterwards. Many of them came to the river St. John, only to be driven out two or three years later by another expedition which General Monckton brought from Massachusetts. The majority of these escaped to the head waters of the river, where their descendants now form the large majority of the population of the County of Madawaska. Others of the unfortunate exiles settled on the marshes of Westmorland and on the north shore, where their descendants number considerably more than one-half of the present population of the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

First English Settlements.

Between the expulsion of the Acadians and the close of the American Revolutionary War several settle-