

up as it was with continental wars, which almost caused France to succumb beneath their burden. In vain did St. Castin's son destroy an English squadron; in vain did four hundred Acadian recruits beg an officer to command them in their audacious project of retaking Port Royal: no one complied with their request, and Port Royal remained in the power of the British garrison, never again to be freed from it. Two years later the Treaty of Utrecht was signed, by which France ceded to England Acadie, "in conformity to its ancient limits.*"

Although the rulers of Acadie changed, the inhabitants remained the same, Beaubassin, Minas, Cobeguit, remained Acadian. Even the village on the River Dauphin, a few miles from the fort, was almost intact. Four hundred and eighty inhabitants of Port Royal alone, including the garrison were sent to France. Some of those who remained, according to all appearances, sought refuge at Cape Breton, where they united with the founders of Louisbourg, and the others probably went to Placentia, Newfoundland.†

Among Nicholson's prisoners must have been a certain Pierre Martin, who, it will be remembered, was married to Anne Oxihnoroudh in 1671. This Martin was the only Frenchman until then married to an Indian woman whose children remained with the Acadians. No other family, excepting his, in Nova Scotia had Indian blood in their veins. Whether he was carried away with his family to la Rochelle in 1710, or sought refuge at Louisbourg, the same result is finally reached, for in 1758 all the inhabitants of Louisbourg were taken to Brest, and the garrison to England. Thus falls, forced to its last entrenchment, the last argument of M. Rameau and of those who believe in the fusion of the two races. Of the five marriages contracted from 1604 to 1686, no trace remains in Acadie after 1710. Those who still wish to find "some drops of Indian blood" in the veins of the Acadians of Nova Scotia, or Acadie properly so-called, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island must seek for new intermarriages.‡

* Nova Scotia proper. The expression "ancient limits," further on became the subject of fruitless negotiations between England and France.

† Article seventh of the Treaty says: "All those who desire to go to Placentia, in the Island of Newfoundland may do so by the first transport."

‡ Not having at my disposition the nominal census of 1693-98, 1703-7-14, I cannot nominally prove that Pierre Martin and his children were expatriated from Acadie in 1710. However, by the census of 1686, I know that none of his children were