

## HISTORY, RESOURCES AND FUTURE

her sons to volunteer for service in the Riel Rebellion, her proud record in the South African War, and the wild abandon which has characterized so many of her demonstrations over the success of British arms attest the strength and fervor of her patriotism and of the attachment which binds her to the land from which her fathers sprang.

### The Struggle to Found a New France.

What of the early history of this Province, so intensely British, before her foundation as a Province in 1784? It is inscribed for the most part in the varying fortunes and vicissitudes of Acadia, of which the territory comprised within her present boundaries formed a part. From the time Jacques Cartier in his first exploration of the Gulf of St. Lawrence camped on the north shore of the Province near the entrance to Miramichi Bay in 1534, and a few days later discovered and named the beautiful Bay Chaleur, until De Monts and Champlain in 1604 explored the Bay of Fundy, discovered the River St. John and founded the first Acadian settlement on a small island near the mouth of the River St. Croix, no known European had set foot on the soil of New Brunswick. A few bands of Indians, the Micicetes in the St. John River district, and the Micmacs on the North Shore, held full and undisputed sway. The little Acadian colony having been transferred in 1605 from the St. Croix to the Annapolis, where Port Royal was founded as the head-quarters of the French, the struggle to found a new France in the Atlantic Provinces was stubbornly maintained for a century and a half amidst many difficulties. The French occupation of the country was first challenged by Sir Thos. Dale, Governor of the English colony of Virginia, who in 1613 sent Captain Samuel Argall to destroy Port Royal, which at that time contained practically the whole settlement of Acadia, numbering a little more than a score.

Argall quickly executed this commission, and thereby signalized the commencement of hostilities between the English and French in America. For 19 years the country remained in the nominal possession of the English until it was restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain in 1632. In the meantime in 1621 King James I. of England had granted all the territory of Acadia under the name of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, afterwards the Earl of Stirling. Sir William resolved to make the country a new Scotland in fact as well as in name. He founded an order of Scottish baronets to which he made over 100 appointments, each carrying with it a grant of 18 square miles of land. That portion of his domain which forms the present Province of New Brunswick he called Alexanderia, while to the St. John and the St. Croix rivers he gave the respective names of the Clyde and the Tweed. Thirty-two of the baronies which he granted were on the St. John River. This Scottish nobleman's attempt at colonization, however, resulted only in the planting of a small Scottish colony near Port Royal in 1628, the settling of a few additional scattered colonists in 1630 and the retention of the name of Nova Scotia.

From 1632 until 1654, while Acadia was again under French control, her history for the most part consists of the struggle for supremacy between the two rivals, Charles de La Tour and the Chevalier D'Aulnay. The heroic defence of Fort de La Tour on the west side of St. John harbor by Madame La Tour against D'Aulnay's attack during her husband's absence in Massachusetts, its capture by means of the treachery of a Swiss guard, and of the offer of generous terms of surrender which D'Aulnay immediately and brutally violated by compelling its brave defender, with a rope around her neck, to witness the execution of all her devoted followers save one, her death from a