

as enemies. Ties of blood and patriotism combined were not so powerful as the sentiment of religion, and thus it is always.

The plucky little outfit got away in the year 1627 and had a good run of luck, capturing several vessels but doing nothing at colonizing, unless it was to clear the adjacent seas of the enemy. Annapolis was taken as a matter of course, and in all Nova Scotia there was no other settlement worthy of attention. The next summer David Kirke was before the little Fort of Quebec summoning the great Champlain to surrender. But that he did not do—such conduct was not in his line. Doubtless there would have been no other course, had it not been to the interest of Kirke to be elsewhere to intercept the enemy's unarmed vessels of which he had gained some tidings. The next summer the three captains sailed up the St. Lawrence. David, who was in command of the armament, tarried at Tadoussac, a busy fishing station, and sent forward his brothers to Quebec to demand its surrender. Sickness and hunger had made resistance useless, and Champlain offered no resistance. It was a bitter reward for the dangers and indescribable hardships of nearly a quarter of a century. His country had shown but little appreciation of his heroic and patriotic services. This surrender was one hundred and thirty years before it was taken by Wolfe. The French had been dislodged everywhere by the Kirke captains, and when all was done King Charles, by the Treaty of Saint Germain, 1632, returns it to France. It will be of interest to know how much had been accomplished toward the settling up of Acadie and Canada in the twenty-eight years since de Monts had made the beginning. Charlevoix, writing a little more than a hundred years later, says: "Cape Breton at that date, 1632, was of but little importance—the fort at Quebec, surrounded by some inferior buildings, and some sheds, two or three cabins in the Island of Montreal, perhaps as many more at Tadoussac and other places on the River St. Lawrence, the beginning of a settlement at Three Rivers, and the ruins of Port Royal—in these consist New France, and all the fruits of the discoveries of Verazoni, Jacques Cartier, Roberval and Champlain, of the great expense of the Marquis de la Roche and M. de Monts, and of the industry of a great number of Frenchmen, which might have made there a great establishment, if they had been well conducted." This was a poor showing indeed. It had not been due to anything so much as bad management. Commercial greed and religious strife had been active factors from the day of de Mont's arrival. At any