

homes there, preferred to stay there, thinking that the place would again revert to the French rule, for at this period there was no war between France and England. In 1655, a treaty was made between the Powers, but Acadia was not restored, the question being one of boundary and referred to a commission. By the treaty of Breda, twelve years later, restitution was to be made as far as Acadia was concerned, and although the Colonies claimed that Acadia and Nova Scotia were distinct places, still, in 1670, by order of Charles II., the whole country was handed over. In 1671, the census of Port Royal gives it 66 families, with 361 souls; horned cattle, 580; sheep, 406; arpents of land cultivated 364½. In 1686, another census gives to Port Royal 95 families = 622 persons; and to the Bay of Mines, 57 souls.

In 1687, the instructions sent out are that Menneval the Governor is to reside at Port Royal, which is to be rebuilt; the fort to be an earthwork, soldiers and inhabitants to be employed to build it.

As hinted above, severe fighting often took place in America between the French and English, while in Europe there was peace between the two crowns. The Indians were in a peculiar position; and we must take a short glance at their relations with the rival nations. The original owners of the soil, seeing themselves gradually but surely pressed back by both races, were driven to war, now with one, again with the other, of the contending powers, but they were generally friendly to the French. As Duquesne said to them in Council: 'The English clear away the forests, they then deprive you of your subsistence, that is, by destroying the objects of your chase. The French, however, leave the woods untouched, except in the immediate neighbourhood of their posts.' Again, the French had a spirit of adventure which led them to consort much with the Indians. French

officers from Canada used to put on the Indian dress and fight with them, and even in Champlain's own history we find that he took part for a whole season in a war between two powerful tribes. He passed a winter with the Hurons, in the district now known as the County of Simcoe, whence he and his Indian allies descended the Trent, crossed from Kingston to Oswego, and attacked another nation at or near Syracuse. Nor were the Indians of those days such as are now seen about our cities, or on their Canadian reservations. They were numbered by the hundred thousand; war was their passion, cruelty their delight. They were apt scholars in the art of using the new weapons which the Europeans introduced, and to procure them and other articles of foreign manufacture they pursued the chase with avidity, and would bring furs for hundreds of miles to the established markets. The policy of the French was to conciliate these people, to excite them against the British, and it was too often the case, when some Indian outrage was committed on the confines of a British settlement, to find a French Canadian, pure or half-breed, connected with the affair. Thus the animosity between the Atlantic colonies of Britain and the Acadian and Canadian colonies of France was nourished, until it reached a point of mutual bitterness, hard for us to fathom.

In 1690, Count Frontenac sent three expeditions against the English settlements. One from Montreal attacked and surprised Schenectady; another from Three Rivers burned Berwick on the Maine and New Hampshire border; a third from Quebec destroyed Falmouth in Casco Bay. In all these expeditions the Indians were made to play a principal part. As reprisals for these attacks, in which hundreds of lives and much valuable property were destroyed, Sir William Phips was sent to attack Port Royal, which surrendered to his fleet; he then assembled the inhabitants and made