

But it is known that civility and politeness, qualities formerly rare among seafaring people, are now united to the most perfect acquaintance with navigation among all our naval officers.

"They brave all perils on the deep,
When glory leads the way,
So should they act for our Great King
Who live beneath his sway.
Proud to be chosen, in his plans
A foremost part to bear.
Thus proved to be of worth possessed,
His service all their care."

From a small book called 'An Account of the Customs and Manners of the Micmahis and Marichetts, &c.' London: 1758.

P. 82. (From letter of M. de la Varenne, Louisbourg, 8 May, 1756.) "They are extremely vindictive, of which I shall give you one example: Monsieur D'aunay, a French captain, with a servant, being overset in a canoe, within sight of some savages, they threw themselves into the water to save them, and the servant was actually saved. But the savage who had pitched upon mons. D'aunay, seeing who it was, and remembering some blows with a cane he had a few days before received from him, took care to souse him so often in the water, that he drowned him before he got ashore."

Ibidem. P. 105. Three families among the Acadian French are named, of a British origin. Roger John Baptist Carty, an Irish Catholic, was the progenitor of the Cartys. Peters, an iron smith from England, and Granger, both married in Acadie, and became naturalized Frenchmen. Granger abjured before M. Petit, secular priest of the seminary of Paris, then missionary at Port Royal. Most of the French Acadians were originally from Rochelle, Xaintonge and Poitou.

Daudin, in 1754, stated that the parish of Annapolis Royal alone contained 300 habitations, or about 2000 communicants.

P. 129. The island of St. John is stated to be visited every seven years by swarms either of locusts or of field mice, alternately, never together. After they ravage the land, they 'precipitate themselves into the sea.'