

the grave of the missionary, Thury, who had recently died, and which they had covered with pebbles, smoothed to a level surface.

Villebon writing in 1699 says that "Mandoux takes this mission, but does not know the Indian language. Besides they cannot be induced to give up their lands and settle in one spot. The work they do on the land would not support them, it would be so little. It is their maxim to feast when they have food, and when without, they suffer much."

Governor Villebon died in 1700, and M. de Brouillan, then Governor of Placentia, was appointed his successor. The new governor made a tour of inspection in 1701 and put into Chibouctou on account of contrary winds. He describes the inlet as "one of the finest that nature could form. It is true that to make it secure would cost rather dear because its entrance is wide and very easy of approach. I found there two or three hundred savages who represented to me the grief they felt in having received the knowledge of the true religion without having the means of cultivating it bestowed on them. I gave them to understand that they should receive satisfaction on this subject bye-and-bye."—A marginal note directs a missionary to be sent to them.

The next mention of the settlement is in 1702, soon after the accession of Queen Anne when war was declared by England, Holland and Prussia against France and Spain. Plans were set on foot by the English for the siege of Quebec and Port Royal, and by the French for the destruction of Boston. A fleet was to be sent from France and it is recorded that the Governor stationed look-out parties at Chibouctou and La Have that they might speak the French men-of-war in the spring and give him news.

The next mention made of the settlement seems to be 1705 when it was visited by the missionary,