

did the Abbé Maurault find authority for stating "that a great number of French remained in Acadie in 1607, and mingled with the Indians?" It is certain that, to prove what he here advances, he cannot cite any other writers except Lescarbot and the Jesuits. They are far from making any such statement. On the contrary, Lescarbot, who was then at Port Royal, positively affirms that when De Monts' letter was received announcing his misfortune, that the privilege of trading had been withdrawn from him, and that he freed the colonists from their obligations, the inhabitants, who had been assembled to hear the letter read, "unanimously decided" on returning immediately to France. In vain did Poutrincourt seek to retain them longer by promises of happier days; his courageous resolution was not shared in by his companions, nor was it understood by them; he was obliged to obey the unanimous voice of the colonists, and give orders to prepare for their departure. They set sail on the 29th and 30th July. Poutrincourt, unable to tear himself away from the spot he loved so dearly, remained some days longer at Port Royal. And when at length he took his departure, "it was pitiful to see the tears of the Indians, who had been led to hope *that some of our people would still remain among them.*" It became necessary to promise them that the following year household utensils would be sent them, as well as persons to inhabit all their lands, and teach them trades, so that they might live like ourselves.* With such testimony within his reach, Maurault tells us that many of the French remained at Port Royal after the departure of Poutrincourt, and took up their abodes in the woods!

Biencourt, having settled at Cape Sable, where we left him, soon saw his little colony rapidly increasing by the arrival of fishermen and adventurers. He had also for allies the Indians of the Cape; and together they had become so formidable that the first Scotch settlers, brought out by Sir William Alexander in 1623, judged it most prudent to quit Acadie as soon as possible. About the same time, 1623 or 1624, according to all appearances, the death of Biencourt happened. Young Latour then took possession of Fort Lamaron, and in 1631 changed the name to that of Fort Latour.

Meanwhile, new letters patent were granted Sir William Alexander, who, with a considerable convoy of his countrymen, came to settle around Port Royal in 1628. In 1627 a company called

* Lescarbot, Vol. II., p. 578, *et al.*