

Then they sailed away to St. Croix, where some of the party wintered, but many died. The next summer the survivors came back to the spot where they had first landed, and there established themselves, calling their new settlement by the familiar name Port Royal and setting the French flag flying over these western shores. Henceforth, though its progress was for a few years interrupted, Port Royal was the acknowledged fellow capital with the later founded Quebec of the great country in the western world known as New France. The first winter in Port Royal of the noble adventurers and the party they had brought with them was signalized by the now historic founding of the jovial *Ordre de Bon Temps*, which has been commemorated over and over in poems relating to the earliest settlement of this famous land. "A good and joyous company of gentlemen," says Ferland, "was united about Poutrincourt, among whom were to be remarked his son, the young Biencourt, Champlain, Louis Hébert, and probably Claude de la Tour, as well as his young son, Charles Amador de la Tour."

The event of Acadian history that is best known to the world is the expulsion of the French people at large from Nova Scotia in 1755, a tragedy which makes the historic basis of and affords the picturesque and tragical setting for the sad tale *Evangeline*, created by Longfellow, and justly considered by the world one of the finest triumphs of English narrative verse. The people who in 1755 suffered expatriation from their peaceful homes were chiefly descendants of French farmers and tradesmen, industrious colonists brought hither between 1632 and 1651, shortly after the founding of Port Royal, by Messieurs de Razilly, Charnisay, and