

timesupremacy of our Mother Land had recently been established by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and really the English of those days almost awe the modern reader by their daring exploits, their reckless bravery, their greed for honour, their contempt for death. We ought to read history more, to fully know what a grand heritage we have in the doings of our forefathers.

In 1613, when the English had been settled in Virginia for seven years, a squadron of ten or eleven fishing craft came north, as was their wont, convoyed by an armed vessel under Captain Samuel Argal. He was informed by the Indians that the 'Normans' were near Monts Deserts, with a vessel, and at once it was decided to attack them. The battle did not last long; the French surrendered; Argal took prize some vessels found fishing on the coast, where they were thought to be intruders, and returned to Virginia. Again ordered northward to destroy all the French settlements and posts in Acadie, which, to 46° north latitude, they claimed, he destroyed St. Sauveur and Ste. Croix, and going to Port Royal under Indian pilotage, he found it deserted, the French inhabitants having taken to the woods. The British and French Crowns were not at war at this time, and the Government of Virginia, supposing they had a right from prior discovery, proceeded as above. Very little is known of the doings of the next few years; the State Papers ought to be searched, in the Canadian interest; but in 1621, James I. gave all Nova Scotia (including what is now New Brunswick), to Sir William Alexander, the previous rights of the other British colonies having been retroceded or otherwise secured. It seems probable that he took possession of Port Royal. But in 1625 James I. died, and when his son, Charles I., married Henrietta of France, it was stipulated in the marriage treaty that Acadia should be ceded. In 1627,

war between England and France broke out, and at the peace of 1629, confirmed in 1632, Acadia and Canada were given back to France. By the peace of 1629, all conquests were to be held, and no restitutions made except as to places taken two months after the treaty. Port Royal was taken by Kirk in 1628; in 1629, Champlain and Du Port capitulated to him at Quebec; the peace of 1632 was made to settle disputes as to restitutions, and De Razilly was authorized by the French king to take possession of Port Royal, the 'Company of New France' organizing to hold and develop the territory.

Now the French became the assailants. At Pentagoët, or Penobscot, they pillage (1632) a trading house, set up there by the New Plymouth folks, in 1627, and during the civil war between D'Aulnay and La Tour (a most interesting episode, only terminated by a marriage between the widow of D'Aulnay and widower La Tour, at Port Royal) they took a most arrogant stand. One of D'Aulnay's acts in this civil war was to carry some of La Tour's settlers from La Hève to Port Royal, and these are perhaps justly called the founders of the Acadian race.

This conduct naturally irritated the New England people, and the cession in 1632 of what had been actually conquered was not relished by either the home country or the colonists, so in 1654, we find Oliver Cromwell putting his heavy hand down, and, as usual with him, with force and means adequate to his end. At the time of the Dutch war, Cromwell sent a fleet to take the Dutch colony of Manhattan (N.Y.), and ordered Massachusetts to furnish 500 troops to aid. Peace happening, this enterprise was abandoned, but the captains of the ships had orders, after taking New York, to attack and conquer Nova Scotia. This they did, and thoroughly. Port Royal capitulated in August. The forty or fifty families who had