

ply foreign and impracticable as if Pentagoët and Kadesquit and Mount Desert Isle had stood for regions beyond the western stars. Their anguish was unspeakable; they had not where to lay their heads; and the one preoccupation of forty-five plundered Frenchmen was to win from an enemy, of whom they expected nothing but death or servitude, some scanty furtherance to their forlorn hope of getting back to France. Happily Captain Argal showed a humanity superior to his own conduct and better than their fears. And so, through various adventures and in different groups, most of the unfortunate pioneers of Saint Sauveur lived to tell the story to their friends.

Exactly at what date the settlement at Saint Sauveur was begun, or how long, in the words of Mr. Bancroft, "matins and vespers were regularly chanted" round the cross, on Fernald's Point, we cannot say. The dates which include this period of happy seclusion were May 16, 1613, already mentioned, when the ship from Honfleur landed at Cape la Have, and November 9, 1613, when Argal left Port Royal, with Father Biard among his passengers, after he had sailed from Saint Sauveur to Virginia, remained there for some time, and then sailed back again to complete, at his leisure, not only what was lacking to the devastation of Saint Sauveur, but also the utter destruction of Saint Croix and Port Royal, by way of vindicating English pretensions. Here, then, are nearly six months distributed, we may judge in what proportions, between the voyage from la Have to Port Royal, the getting away from that place, the voyage