

While La Valliere was promised a salary of 1800 livres, none was paid him, and he was left to forage for himself and sustain the dignity of his office at his own cost. To do both, he gave permits to the merchants of Boston to fish on the coasts of Acadia for a consideration. In this he interfered with fishery rights previously granted by Louis XIV to Sieur Bergier and other merchants of Rochelle. In 1684 Bergier captured eight Boston vessels fishing on his grounds. He sent them to France. Two of them holding La Valliere's licenses were acquitted and Bergier had to return them to their owners and pay damages. In return La Valliere's cruiser confiscated the property at a fishing station of Bergier's at Cape Breton. Both Bergier and La Valliere carried their grievances to Versailles, but Bergier's Company had the direct ear of the Minister of Marine while La Valliere had only indirect communication *via* Quebec and he was bowled out. A decree was issued depriving him of his governorship. He afterwards returned to Quebec with his family, leaving his lands to be exploited by his son-in-law, La Villieu. He was granted a seigneurie at Three Rivers, which he afterwards occupied.

During the first half of the 18th century the French settlements in Nova Scotia developed greatly in wealth and population, while practically no advance was made by the English except at Port Royal until 1749 when Halifax was settled. There was no safety or security for any English settlers beyond the range of the guns of the outposts. The policy followed by Abbe La Loutre was to harry English settlements and prevent their establishment. The Society of Foreign Missions sent him to Canada in 1737, and seven years later he was found leading an attack on the English settlement at Port Royal. In 1745, the English offered a reward for his arrest. He evaded arrest until 1755, when on a passage from Quebec to France, his vessel was captured by an English cruiser and he was sent to the Island of Jersey, where he remained a prisoner of war for eight years. Capt. John Knox writes that he saw him there in 1762, where he lived most luxuriously drawing upon London for £12 per month. He