

S E C T. VII.

Concerning Nova Scotia, or L'Accadie.

THIS country was called Nova-Scotia by sir William Alexander, secretary of state for Scotland; by means of sir Ferdinando Gorge, president of the New-England or Plymouth company, he obtained a royal grant, Sept. 10, anno 1621; he was afterwards created lord Alexander, viscount of Canada, and earl of Stirling, anno 1633. The French call it L'Accadie, an abbreviation or corruption of Arcadia in the Morea of Greece, a northern hilly country of the Peloponnesus: Hitherto, it cannot be called a colony; it is only an impotent British garrison in an ill-regulated French settlement: The French settlers and the British garrison officers (with much impropriety) call the inhabitants Neutrals, though under the protection and in allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain; there are no British settlers to compose an assembly or legislature for making of laws and raising of taxes.

The French had early settlements in L'Accadie or Nova-Scotia; capt. Argol from Virginia, anno 1613, visited Port-Royal and St. Croix, and brought away two French vessels. M. Biencourt was at that time governor of Port-Royal: Argol broke up some French settlements in Sagadahock and L'Accadie, called part of New-France, or Terra Canadensis; at present the country north of St. Laurence river, only, retains this name: this expedition of Argol's made way for sir William Alexander's patent. Sir William admitted some associates, anno 1623; they sent over a ship with some settlers, but they all returned to England the same year, and the French proceeded in their settlements. K. Charles I, anno 1625, upon his marriage with Henrietta Maria, a daughter of France, quit-claim'd Nova Scotia to the French.

There have been many revolutions in the property and dominion of Nova Scotia:

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