HISTORY OF CANADA.

French as colonists. Still the court of the Escurial made complaints to that of Versailles against the colonisation of any part of what was called the "Spanish Indies"; but the family relations between the two royal families becoming closer, no further notice was taken of the alleged encroachments.

Ri

tai

of

str

to

ed

D'J

gra

ing

ous

ing

its

out

who

prop

four

and

and

with

wate

take

were

capti

the o

Mart

miso,

July

01 80

sever

Seign

extra

to Lor to lab

Unde

Tw

W

]

A great number of Huguenots (so were the French Protestants nicknamed by their eatholic fellow-countrymen) had settled in Virginia, Carolina, &o., after their expulsion or flight from France. They were received, as they deserved to be, for valuable colonists. In Massachusetts, they were allowed to send members to Assembly. They founded several cities, now flourishing. Others of them, preferring to live among their compatriots, even in enforced exile, petitioned Louis XIV to let them settle in Louisiana, intimating that they would be submissive to his will in all things else, if their religious rights were not interfered with; but His Majesty, in answer to M. de Pontchartrain, said, he "had not driven the Protestants out of his kingdom with an intent that they should form a republic in America." They renewed their request, during the Orleans regency, and the refusal was repeated.

Meanwhile, D'Iberville ascended the Mississippi as far as the Natchen' country, where he intended to build a town. While he was with the Tinssas' tribe (neighbours of the Natchen) a violent storm arose. A thunderbolt struck the idol temple of the Tinssas and set it on fire. Forthwith the savages howled dismally, tore their hair, rubbed their faces and bodies with elay, invoking the Great Spirit the while. Mothers brought their babes, strangled them, and threw the bodies into the flames. Seventeen of these innocents were thus sacrificed, despite the efforts of the French to prevent it.*

After a short stay in the country, D'Iberville returned to Biloxi, where he fixed his head-quarters. He wrote to Paris, to ask that freedom of trade should prevail in the colony. The country was roported to abound in the precious metals, which turned out to be an illusion. A vein of copper was discovered, but it was found too far off to be profitably worked. Parties ascended the Red

10

[•] Relation, ou Annale véritable, &o., 1699-1721, by Penicaut : Paris Documents, Series 2.