

a draw-bridge and with a "sally port" whose arch is made of Caen stone from France. Here it was that L'Escabot wrote, that La Tour planned his enterprises, and Denys de Bonnaventure matured his attacks on the English in 1707, which cleared them from the province and chased their war vessels back into Boston.

But a few years later was signed the peace Utrecht (1713), by which France relinquished her claims on Acadia in fact contained a battery of six cannons. The vor of England, the territory of which was to be neutral, and the inhabitants permitted to remain, on acknowledging the sovereignty of the King of England over the country and agreeing not to take arms for either the King of France or the King of Great Britain. The letter of Queen Anne of England (written afterwards) on the administration of the province, gives instruction for rulership with this understanding.

From this time on until 1719, there was not an English-speaking colony in all that country of Acadia, to-day known as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The French garrison in the "old fort" at Port Royal had given place to an English garrison, that was all, and this English garrison, surrounded by the French Acadians, was obliged to depend on this people for provisions, and the transportation of fuel. The English governor, Nicholson, was troubled to think that all these people in a country ceded to England, were allowed by the treaty to remain and yet not be forced to become English subjects. He attempted to frighten them by declaring that they must take oath of allegiance to the King of England, or else leave the country before the year was up. The leaders of the Acadians (1711) decided that they would remove into the French territory of Canada and demanded that either ships be furnished them in which to take their goods or that the French governor at Louisbourg be permitted to send ships to carry them away. But here the English governor was compelled to show his hand: he was afraid to let them go for several reasons; (1) because the exodus of several thousand people into French Canada would re-enforce the hostile French; (2) the abandonment of Acadia by the French would leave the English garrison without the means of gaining provisions and a prey to the hostile Indians; (3) moreover, the retirement of these people, who had sworn neutrality so long as they remained, would put an end to that neu-

trality so soon as they removed and the English garrison, 200 miles from the nearest English settlement, would be likely to fall a victim of some hostile French invasion; (4) in fact, the neutral ground would be abolished.

The correspondence of the English administration in Acadia with the London government shows these reasons to be forceful for preventing the Acadians to retire into French territory. But the English administration kept these reasons from being known to the Acadians. Yet it was necessary to keep up some sort of a front to the Acadians to make them think that they were greatly obliged to English clemency. May 18, 1718, Capt. Boucett, English Lieut-Governor at Annapolis, wrote to M. de Troullant, French Governor at Louisbourg, complaining of the long time the Acadians were remaining on English soil and yet refusing to take oath to the English King. M. de Troullant replied: "The delay of the departure of the Acadians, as you know, is because of the impossibility in which Nicholson and other governors (English) have put them to execute the promises which they have made, some being unwilling that they might carry off their goods and others, that we may not send material for them to equip their little vessels."

Again in 1720 the Acadians refused to take the oath of allegiance in asserting "That they had been retained in the country against their wish by Governor Nicholson, who had refused to permit them to depart in ships constructed on English soil and had refused the French Governor at Louisbourg who had offered to send ships for them." They were allowed to remain on taking the following oath (1/30): "The Acadians recognize the King of England as Sovereign Lord of Nova Scotia and agree not to take arms against him or the King of France." In this oath the original neutral ground of the Treaty of Utrecht was reaffirmed. Gov. Armstrong had labored very hard to overcome the prejudice of the Acadians against being subjects of the King of England. But he found the greatest opposition in the seigneurie of Mines to have come from the Puritan Anglo-Americans of New England, who traded there and who sowed the seeds of republican discontent thus early, even among neutrals. In his letter to England, April 30, 1727 he says: "I have the mortification to announce to Your Grace that we have been unable to obtain anything from the inhabitants of Mines and Beaubassin, which