

most of the French colonists about this time. His command extended over all the regions lying south of the St. Lawrence, which regions now first acquired the title of Acadia, having hitherto remained under the general name of Nouvelle France; and he was accompanied by a band of French adventurers of gentle birth, but apparently narrow fortunes, among whom the ablest were Messrs. de Pontgrave, Potrinecourt, Morel, &c., with Champlain as pilot. After a voyage of observation along the eastern coast of what is now Nova Scotia, they discovered St. Mary's Bay, and soon afterwards a much larger expanse, which they called *la Baie Francaise*, now the Bay of Fundy. Potrinecourt was content to settle on the river now called the Annapolis, and founded Port Royal. From the deceptive appearance of some minerals which they thought contained gold, the Cape D'Or received its name. At last striking across the Bay, they came on the 24th of June (St. John the Baptist's day), to the mouth of the river which the Indians called the Ouangoudy,\* but which they named the St. John, in honour of the day. They sailed up the stream as far as the site of Fredericton, but failing to find, as they hoped, a passage to Quebec, they returned, and coasted along S. W. to the mouth of the St. Croix, where they resolved to winter. After several ineffectual attempts to make a settlement farther south, in a more genial climate, most of them dropped off from the enterprise; Potrinecourt's at Port Royal being the only permanent settlement of any note. The fact that this enterprise was undertaken by Huguenots awoke the jealousy of the Jesuits, who attempted a rival colony at La Have in 1613. This, however, becoming known to the English colonists at Virginia, they sent Captain Argall, who ravaged their settlements, and for a time put an end to French supremacy.

41. For some time, therefore, Acadia belonged to no one, or rather was left to the Indians alone. But in 1621, the whole coast from the Penobscot to the St. Lawrence, was granted by James I. of England, to Sir W. Alexander, one of his favourites, and now received the name of Nova Scotia. The most ample powers were given to him, and on his representing to his royal master that the proposed province was already partially occupied by French squatters, Charles I. created for the purpose of attacking it by force, an order of knights called the baronets of Nova Scotia. The courtier-colonist, however, never even came to look at his vast possessions, though in 1622 he sent a vessel full of settlers, and afterwards sent his son, together with a Calvinist refugee named Sir David Kirk, at the head of an armed force. This expedition captured some small French forts at Port Royal, St. Croix, Pentagoet (Penobscot), and the Jemseg; the last of which had been held by one Claude de la Tour. La Tour was sent home to England, where he changed his allegiance, and marrying Sir W. Alexander's daughter, returned

\* This is the name of the lower part of the river—the upper part was called the Wallowstook.