

prevent the Acadians from giving scandal to the Indians by living in the woods; to prevent what it was impossible to suppress in Canada. He is not content with recommendations alone: "His Majesty is informed that there are a few individuals pretending to have received exclusive permissions over a large extent of country * * * who, until the present time, have not occupied themselves with the cultivation of the soil, the raising of cattle, etc., and that they are occupied solely in trading in the bays and leading a scandalous life, using violence against the French even under pretext of the said concessions. * * * His Majesty wishes the governor to *send back to France* those who do not wish to work without delay at the cultivation of the land and the fisheries, and those he finds living an immoral life, or in otherwise disorderly * * * and who may not be judged proper persons to contribute to the furthering of His Majesty's designs in making permanent settlements in the country * * * and to give no countenance to idle or immoral individuals."* Among these "individuals pretending to have concessions," etc., and whom the king orders the governors "to send back to France," we may, I think, without hazarding too much, include the Seigneur Enaud and another seigneur who settled near Chedabuctou.

All these reports and advices on the one side, and these orders and instructions on the other, leave no room for suspicion of immoral conduct on the part of the Acadians. The governors, armed with such strict orders and such extended authority as the king gave them, could not permit or tolerate abuses, which would have endangered the success of the entire colony.

The king advises the governor to make known any such abuses to the Bishop of Quebec, and to His Majesty. Such information was given, not only by the governors, but also by the numerous missionaries whom the Bishop of Quebec, by means of a fixed sum from the public treasure, supported at Pentagoët, Ste. Croix, St. John river, Port Royal and Minas, with the missions surrounding these centres, which embraced all the French settlements of less importance, and all the encampments and habitations of the Indians. In these different reports, we find details concerning all that passed in the Colony, and nowhere do we discover that any Acadian, except those mentioned in the census, was united to the

* Instructions of Louis XIV. to M. de Maneval, April 5th, 1687.—3rd Series, Vol. I., pp. 146-7-8, et seq.