

BOOK V.

By one of the articles of the treaty of St. Germain, 1632-3, which replaced France in possession of Canada, all the effects found at Quebec—and of which, as we have seen, an inventory had been drawn up¹—were to be restored, as well as the vessels taken on both sides, with their cargoes, or an equivalent; and as the Sieurs de Caen were chiefly interested in this restitution, Emery de Caen was first sent alone to America, to bear the treaty to Louis Kertk, and require its execution. The king even deemed it proper to surrender to him all the trade in furs for one year, to compensate him for his losses during the war.² He sailed for Quebec in April of this same year (1632), and on his arrival, the English governor surrendered to him the place and all the property belonging to him.³ Nevertheless, all that year and the next, the English kept up trade with the Indians; and it cost no little trouble to stop this traffic, which was expressly forbidden the subjects of the king of Great Britain by the treaty of St. Germain.⁴

In 1633 the Company of New France resumed all its rights;⁵ and Acadia was granted to the Commander de Razilly, one of its chief members, on condition of his

¹ This inventory is given in *l'Abeille*, x., No. 4.

² *Creuxius, Historia Canadensis*, p. 104; *Mercure Français*, xviii.; *Le Jeune, Relation de la Nouv. France* (1632), p. 1; *Champlain, Voyages* (ed. 1632), p. 309.

³ July 13: *Relation du Voyage fait à Canada pour la prise de possession,*

etc., *Mercurie Français*, xviii.; *Creuxius, Historia Canadensis*, p. 105; *Le Jeune, Relation de la Nouv. France* (1632), p. 8; *Canada Documents*, II., I., p. 54.

⁴ *Acte de protestation faite par le Capitaine Emery de Caen, Canada Documents*, II., I., p. 52.

⁵ *Relation de la N. F.* (1633), p. 1.

March 29.