

The French, expelled from Acadia and all the southern part of New France in 1613, by the English, in the manner that we have seen,<sup>1</sup> made at the time no attempt to recover it. And although it was abandoned almost as soon as it was invaded, and Mr. de Poutrincourt, who made a voyage thither the next year, found no one there in a position to gainsay him, had he chosen to settle there again,—the few settlers whom he had left there being even quite unmolested,—chagrin at the sight of his ruined labors, and fear that in case he should at new expense begin to rebuild Port Royal, the English would come to dislodge him before he had time to fortify himself there, induced him to renounce it entirely.<sup>2</sup>

1613-70.

Acadian  
affairs.

At the end of a few years, they seemed to awaken in the court of London to the beauties of this country, and we have seen<sup>3</sup> that in 1621, James I., king of Great Britain, had bestowed it upon the Earl of Stirling, who nevertheless did almost nothing to avail himself of so important a grant. The French, accordingly, remained there comparatively unmolested till the war of Rochelle; but then the English seized all the posts which they occupied, except Cape Sable, which is the southern point of Acadia. There a gentleman named la Tour commanded a fort, which he held with great glory, in the manner that I am about to describe.

His father being at London during the siege of La Rochelle, I do not know on what business,<sup>4</sup> there married a lady of honor to the queen of England, and in consideration of this marriage, had been honored with the collar of

<sup>1</sup> Ante, vol. i., pp. 279-86.

<sup>2</sup> Lescarbot, *Histoire de la N. F.*, édition 1618, p. 684. His son Bien-court, afterwards called Poutrincourt, remained in Acadia, and died there in 1623 or 1624: Champlain, *Voyages*, ed. 1632, p. 281; Letter of la Tour to Louis XIII., *L'Abeille*, vii., No. 14. He left as his devisee Charles Amador de la Tour, whose Fort St. Louis, was at Cape Sable.

Denys, i., p. 68; Champlain (Ed. 1632), p. 297.

<sup>3</sup> Ante, vol. i., p. 59; *Memoires des Commissaires du Roi*, ii., p. 193.

<sup>4</sup> Claude Turgis de St. Etienne, while on his way from France to join his son, was taken in one of de Roquemont's vessels and carried a prisoner to London. In 1630, won by Sir Wm. Alexander, he sailed to induce his son to yield.