

1654-70. New France, which never had a more capable or attentive commandant.¹

All these provinces restored to France by the treaty of Breda. 1667-70.

The treaty of Breda, at last, in 1667, restored to the French all that the English had wrested from them in North America;² but this restitution was not actually made till 1670. On the 7th of July in that year, Sir (Thomas) Temple, with powers from the King of Great Britain, and Hubert d'Andigny, Chevalier de Grand-Fontaine, plenipotentiary of the Most Christian King, signed a document at Boston, which secured to France all the country extending from Pentagoët to the island of Cape Breton inclusively.

As the whole had been comprised in the treaty under the name of Acadia, under which the neighboring coasts are often confounded, Sir (Thomas) Temple, it is true, refused to give up Pentagoët, where he commanded, on the ground that that place was not in Acadia.³ He was right, but as a very good understanding then existed between the two monarchs, he was subsequently obliged⁴ to

¹ Denys, Description Géographique, etc., i., pp. 18-19.

² The treaty of Breda, July 31, 1667, restored "the country which is called Acadia, lying in North America, which the said Most Christian King did formerly enjoy:" *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 35. The act of Cession, Feb. 17, 1667-8 (*ib.*, p. 295), names "Pentagoët, St. John, Port Royal, la Héve, and Cap de Sable:" *La Conduite des Franç.*, p. 93.

³ There is strong ground to infer that the government of Pentagoët, of which Sir Thomas Temple was in possession at the Peace of Breda, comprised also Acadia and its fisheries, since it is stated that merely from the fees which he derived from the English, he made 80,000 livres annually: *Charlevoix*. See Temple's order to Walker, July 7, 1670; *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 16;

Act of Restoration, *ib.*, p. 319. Besides the fort containing guard-house, storehouse, and chapel, there was an outhouse, and a garden containing 50 or 60 fruit trees. Act of surrender of Fort Gemisick, on the St. John's, and of Port Royal, to Pierre Joybert de Soulanges, Aug. 27 and Sept. 2, 1670; *ib.*, pp. 323, 325.

⁴ His letter, Nov. 24, 1668, says that he refused to give it up in conformity with a letter of the king, dated Aug. 1. He adds: "Those parts and places named in my first orders, were part of one of the colonies of New England, Pentagoët belonging to New Plymouth: *Mem. des Commissaires*, ii., p. 299. In his letter, Nov. 6, 1616, he takes the ground that some of the places are in Nova Scotia, and that Acadia only is mentioned in the treaty of Breda: *ib.*, pp. 303, 311.