

The capitulation of Port Royal had not however been worded so as to prevent all misunderstanding. Soon after the evacuation of the place, Nicholson sent to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Major Levingston,<sup>1</sup> and de Subercase sent the Baron de St. Castin to inform him of the articles agreed upon;<sup>2</sup> but the former, understanding them in his fashion, declared to the French General, that according to the capitulation, the whole country, except what was within cannon-shot of the fort of Port Royal, and which was alone included in the capitulation, was left at his discretion, as well as the inhabitants.<sup>3</sup>

1710.

Nicholson's  
letter to  
Vaudreuil.

He added that in reprisal for the unheard-of cruelties wreaked by our Indians on the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, if after his letter received, the French and their allies continued their hostilities directly or indirectly, he would at once inflict the same military executions on the principal inhabitants of Acadia or Nova Scotia.<sup>4</sup> He finally proposed an exchange of prisoners, threatening, in case of refusal, to give up to the Indian allies of New England, as many Frenchmen as there were English prisoners in the hands of ours.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil replied that he deemed him

De Costebelle's instructions, Oct. 14. Canada Doc., III. v., p. 979. He announces her capture, June 18, 1711. Ib. p. 1023. Letter of July 23, in Walker's Journal, p. 282.

<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson had Levingston's journal and condenses, (ii., p. 168, note.) He went from Port Royal to Penobscot, where he was kindly entertained by St. Castin, at his own house, and they seem to have thence gone on together. On the way, St. Castin saved his life. Histoire de l'Hotel Dieu, p. 459.

<sup>2</sup> They reached Quebec, Dec. 20th. Smith, History of Canada, I. p. 170, citing Jesuit's Journal, since lost. Hutchinson and Penhallow citing Levingston's Journal, say Dec. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Nicholson considered the benefit of the 5th article, to extend 3 miles

from Annapolis Royal, and the persons comprehended in it, according to a list handed him by Mr. Allen, to amount to 481 persons. Memorandum in Hutchinson's Hist. of Massachusetts, ii., p. 167. They had two years to remove corn, cattle and furniture. Nova Scotia Doc., p. 12. Queen Anne extended these privileges and power to sell lands to all the Acadians. Letter, Ib. p. 15, n. Nicholson, however, refused to allow them to remove with their cattle and corn to Cape Breton, Ib. p. 4. They numbered about 2500, and had cattle worth £40,000. Ib. pp. 5-6.

<sup>4</sup> De Costebelle to Pontchartrain, July 24, 1711, in Sir H. Walker's Journal, p. 286.