

1713-24. winds prevent fishing from sloops, but it can be done with boats, as at Boston.¹

The only objection to Port St. Anne, universally admitted to be one of the finest in the New World, is its difficulty of access. This inconvenience alone, after much irresolution, and even many alternate attempts to settle either this port under the name of Port Dauphin, or Havre à l'Anglois under that of Louysbourg, and the easy entrance to the latter, won it the preference, and nothing was spared to render it commodious and impregnable. The city is built on a tongue of land which forms the entrance to the harbor.² De Costebelle, who had just lost his governorship of Placentia, was appointed to the new colony, and his lieutenant, Mr. de St. Ovide, has succeeded him.³

It was at first intended to transfer to Isle Royale all the French settled in Acadia; all the Indians comprised by us under the name of Abénaquis, had even been invited thither, and some of them had, in fact, formed a town; but the French, finding nothing there to compensate them for their property in Acadia, and the English governors, whose ill-treatment⁴ had made them long to emigrate, as proposed, having changed their policy, for fear of

¹ Jefferys, p. 122.

² The Seignelay, M. de Contre-ville, arrived at Louisbourg, Aug. 13, 1713, and took possession. Pichon, p. 4. Costebelle to the minister, Nov. 30, 1713. Canada Doc., III. v., 1171. Recensement des habitans de Plaisance, et îles St. Pierre, rendus à Louisbourg avec leur femmes et enfans. Ib. 1178. The religious concerns were confided to the Recollects, the hospital to the Brothers of Charity, and the schools to the Sisters of the Congregation. Faillon, Vie de M. Bourgeoys, ii., pp. 306-312.

³ Denis de la Ronde to the minister. Canada Doc., III. v., p. 1245; Raudot to same, Ib. pp. 1251, 1255; de Rouville to same, p. 1269.

In 1713 Costebelle wrote to Gaulin and F. Felix to press Acadians and In-

dians to remove. See F. Felix Palm's reply, Sept. 23, 1713. Canada Doc., III. v., p. 1139; Murdoch, Hist. Nova Scotia, i., p. 336 n. Catholic World, XII. p. 827: stating their reasons against it.

⁴ In 1714 L'Hermite and St. Ovide were sent to obtain leave for the Acadians to retire with their cattle and corn to Cape Breton. Nicholson refused, referring them to the Queen. The Court of France then applied to that of England. Pontchartrain to d'Iberville, Nov. 7, 1714. Towshend to Board of Trade, Nov. 15. Nova Scotia Doc., pp. 4-5. The English thus induced them to remain, unwilling to lose all the colonists. But in 1717, L't-Gov. Doucette demanded an absolute oath of allegiance. The Acadians de-