

losing colonists whose merit they saw, at last resolved to remain in their settlements.<sup>1</sup> 1713-24.

Yet they well-nigh changed their resolution in 1720. Sir Philip Richard<sup>2</sup> having been appointed Captain-General and Governor of Newfoundland and Acadia, was greatly amazed to find the French living in this latter province as subjects of the Most Christian King, and that the authorities had been satisfied with their remaining tranquil, doing nothing contrary to the service of the British Crown; enjoying the same prerogatives that they had enjoyed under the sway of their natural sovereign, having Catholic priests and the free exercise of their religion, and maintaining a kind of intercourse with Isle Royale.

He was told that the government had deemed it expedient to grant them all this, to prevent their retiring either to Canada or to Isle Royale, as they were at liberty to do by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, or even to carry off their personal property and sell their real estate; and that they thus avoided the cost of transporting a new population, whom it would be necessary to send to replace them; moreover, it would have been difficult to find settlers as laborious and industrious as these; that besides, they had

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clined, unless guaranteed against Indian attacks. Declaration sent to French Acadians and answer. N. S. Doc., pp. 14-5.

<sup>1</sup> In spite of the capitulation they were deprived of their clergy. Rev. Justinian Durand was sent to Boston in 1711, and there kept in prison for two years; F. Felix was banished in 1724, and Rev. Mr. Charlemagne imprisoned and banished in 1724-5; Rev. Mr. Gaulin imprisoned in 1726. See Early Missions in Acadia, Catholic World, XII. pp. 829-835.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Richard Phillipps, grandson of Sir John, born in 1661; joined William III. and made captain; Governor of Nova Scotia, Aug. 1, 1717; also of Placentia. He returned to England in 1731, and died in 1751, still

Governor, the colony being administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, Phillipps, a grasping, avaricious man, retaining the salary. Akins, Nova Scotia Doc., pp. 17-19. Haliburton, i., p. 93. As to the oath, see his proclamation, April 12, 1720. Canada Doc., III. vii., p. 661. Demand on people of Menis, Chignecto, Annapolis River, April 28. Ib. p. 675; N. Scotia Doc., pp. 21-23. Letter of Acadians to St. Ovide, that Phillipps would allow them to take only two sheep per family. Canada Doc., 678; N. S. Doc., p. 26; Letter of the inhabitants of Mines, p. 680. Letter to Archbishop of Cambray, p. 686. See also, N. Y. Col. Doc., ix., pp. 931-3.