

He succeeded so well that these people there agreed to never take the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and to remain faithful to the King of France, their sovereign.¹

1714 On his return from Acadia in the Month of January, he was ordered to go to France, to carry despatches from Monsieur de Costebelle to the Court. He was unfortunately wrecked on Reaching the Coast of Brittany, whence he posted to Versailles. There he found that he had been appointed Commandant of the port of Toulouse, where he arrived after encountering great difficulties, and continued to serve until 1720.

1720 He received a command from the King to go and serve in Canada. As he was about to start, he was Ordered by Monsieur de St Ovide de Brogliand to follow the sieur de Godeville, the officer Commanding the fleet of l'isle St. Jean, to help to settle that island. This resulted in his remaining there by

1721 the King's Order during 1721, to act as second in Command in the said island.²

1722 He was Ordered by the King to replace the sieur de Godeville in the Command, which he was unable to do as Monsieur de Beaucourt, the Lieutenant of L'Isle Royale, had received a similar order.

1723 Monsieur The Marquis de Vaudreuil thought proper to send him by land to Boston on the 5th of October to represent to the governor of that place the injury that he did to the

¹After the treaty of Utrecht, the French claimed that the clause ceding Acadia "with its former limits" meant only that portion of the peninsula upon which Port Royal stood. Minas and Beaubassin were by that interpretation still on French soil. For further description of this embassy, see documents cited by Richard, *Acadia* (New York 1895), i, pp. 83-87. This frank avowal by La Ronde of the purpose and success of his embassy undoubtedly lessens the weight of the contention that the British authorities treated the Acadians with undue severity, even at this early period of English sovereignty.—Ed.

²Isle St. Jean (now Prince Edward's Island) was in 1719 ceded to a French nobleman, who formed a company to settle it. After a brief trial, the enterprise proved abortive, and a permanent settlement was not made until after the fall of Louisburg.—Ed.