

patriotism which seemed to burn in his bosom when he refused to listen to the appeals of his father, or to be bought with English honours. He proceeded to London, and basing his claims upon Sir William Alexander's grant to his father, petitioned Cromwell to reinstate him in his Acadian territory. His application was successful, Sir Thomas Temple and William Crowne being associated with him in Cromwell's commission. Shortly after, La Tour sold his right to Sir Thomas Temple, reserving the fort at St. John, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Sir Thomas Temple.— Temple did not disturb the French settlers in Acadie, nor did he take much interest in bringing in English colonists. His chief concern was the fur trade, from which he expected large profits. To protect himself against intruders, he spent large sums of money in repairing the forts of the country.

The Treaty of Breda, 1667, A.D.— Temple's hopes of gain were not realised. Charles II. succeeded to the throne of England, and setting little value on Acadie, he was ready to yield to the demands of France for its restoration. The people of New England protested against the claims of France, and Sir Thomas Temple asserted his right; but the only effect of this opposition was a little delay in the transfer of the country. Acadie was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda, and Temple was compelled to hand over the forts to the French governor, the Chevalier de Grand Fontaine.

Between the French and English colonies in America there had always been the keenest rivalry; this feeling now grew into bitter hate and open hostility. The French in Canada annoyed in every