

on the consent of the two Crowns. There was ^{an} intimate understanding between the two Courts. — Alexander in 1629, made La Tour a Baronet of New-Scotland. In this he recites that La Tour had been at great expence Labour and trouble in the business of Nova-Scotia. This instrument is recorded in the County Registry in Boston, and copied into Harvards Collections. The April following the Deed was made of the estate as a Feif of the Crown of Scotland, which has been before recited. The allegiance was never put to the test, for very soon after the title was acquired, or supposed to be acquired, the whole country was ceded to France.

Surrender
at the Treaty of
St. Germaine.

§.25. By the Treaty of Saint. Germaine in 1632, Charles ceded, rendered and restored to His most Christian Majesty, all the Lands occupied in New-France,
Acadie,

Acadie, and Canada by His Subjects and the command of all the Forts in Port-Royal, and Quebec. — (a.)

§.26. Governor Hutchinson says That La Tour obtained a Grant from the King of France of the Bay and River St. Croix in 1632; and that in 1634, he obtained another of the Lands at LaHave and Port-Royal: The same author says page 128. That by the Treaty of St. Germaine in the same year, — "Acadie was re-
"linguished by the English And that La Tour became entirely dependant on the French Crown." (a.) — He had in 1637, taken a Grant of the King of France of the River St. John's, and ten leagues square on the same. The French Nation never confirmed to La Tour, the Grant of King James, or the Grant of Alexander to him: but he took new Grants for such

La. Tours
Grants from the
French King

parto

(a.) De rendre et restituer tous les lieux occupés en nouvelle France, l'Acadie et Canada par les sujets de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne &c.

Memoirs Vol 2 page 6.
(a) Hutchinson page 127. Same.