

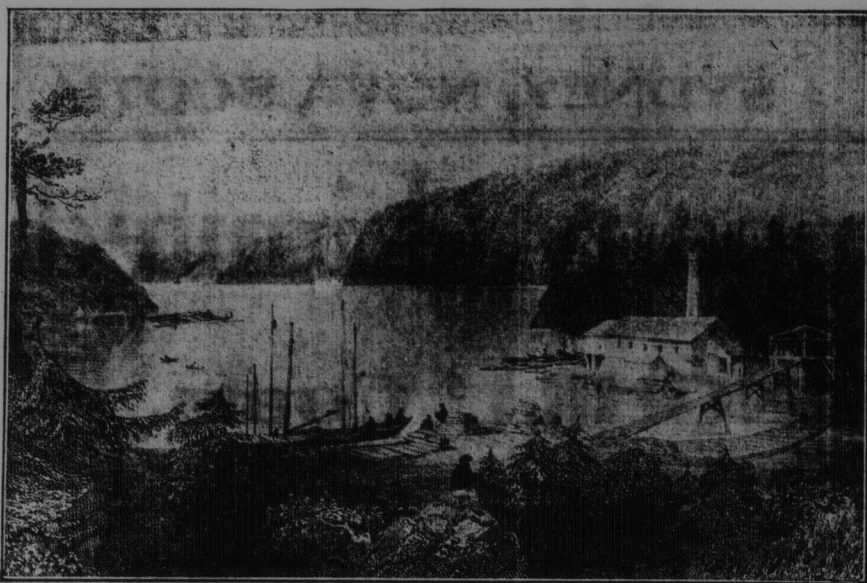
# THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

(Continued from page 2)

the attack on Charnisay's vessel with such vigor that he was obliged to warp his vessel off with a loss of twenty men killed and many wounded. Defeated, he returned to Port Royal, but in April, he returned, to renew the attack, this time from the land side. La Tour being denied all aid from Boston could not reach the fort owing to the blockade of Charnisay's cruisers.

Treachery-Captured Fort La Tour, Charnisay Hangs the Garrison. Death of Madame La Tour.

MADAME LA TOUR gave Charnisay such a hot reception that after three days fighting with considerable loss on his part, he was compelled to withdraw. There was treachery in her garrison. On the fourth day, being Easter Sunday, while the garrison were at prayers, a Swiss sentry who had been bribed by Charnisay, allowed the besiegers to approach and scale the walls, without giving warning. Madame La Tour even then resisted, but knowing that any prolonged defence was impossible and wishing to save the lives of her men, accepted the terms of capitulation proposed by Charnisay which were life and liberty to the garrison. With a hesitancy that will forever make his name odious, Charnisay gave orders to hang all the men, both English and French with the exception of one man, who was spared on the condition he would hang his comrades. He would in his insane vindictiveness, have hanged Mad. La Tour but doubtless was deterred by fear of the consequences when heard of in



INDIANTOWN AS THEY SAY IT WAS IN 1660.

France, but he compelled her to witness the execution of her men, with a rope around her neck.

THE blow was too great for this brave and heroic woman; she died in three weeks and was interred in an unknown spot beside the fort. No sculptured monument was or animated bust, covers her dust.

Memory of her tomb no trophies raise. When'er through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,

The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

HISTORY does not furnish a worthier example of womanly spirit, courage in misfortune and devotion to duty than Madame La Tour and wherever the highest virtues are cherished, her name will be revered.

La Tour's a Fugitive, Charnisay Master of Acadia.

THE booty secured by Charnisay at Fort La Tour was estimated at ten thousand pounds, but so large was his indebtedness, this was of little help to him, while these losses beggared La Tour.

THE capture of Fort La Tour, placed all Acadia with trading posts at Penobscot, Port Royal and St. John in the hands of Charnisay, except a narrow strip along the Gulf granted Denys. La Tour broken by misfortune and affliction remained for some time in Boston and then spent four years in Boston and Quebec. In Quebec he was treated with distinguished consideration, by the Government and the people though in Acadia in outlaw. Charnisay not satisfied with his success in routing La Tour, next turned his attention to Denys, who had fishing establishments at Miscou, St. Peters and Chedabucto. He captured these places, seized his goods and Denys, ruined also had to seek a refuge in Quebec.

IN 1650 Charnisay at the height of his power with all Acadia at his feet, met a tragic fate. He was drowned in the Annapolis River. Tradition says his canoe upset, and an Indian accompanying him held his head under water until life was extinct. In him, Acadian history furnishes the world a near approach to the Devil incarnate.

La Tour Restored to His Possessions. Marries Charnisay's Widow.

ON the disappearance of Charnisay, La Tour hastened from Quebec to France where in 1651 he obtained a reversal of outlawry and appointment as Lieutenant General of the King in Acadia. He quietly returned to Acadia to take over his command. He arrived in St. John and took possession of Fort La Tour. Thus while poetic justice was satisfied, the kaleidoscope changes in his career were not thus to end. The situation in Acadia was becoming dramatic. The problem was disturbed by new elements. The widow of Charnisay (1652) entered into an arrangement with the Duke of Vendôme, a reputed son of Henry IV and grand master of Navigation and Commerce of France, to administer the estate and recover the forts that La Tour and Denys had resumed possession of. The next year, La Tour and the widow of Charnisay met at Port Royal, presumably discussed their mutual affairs, became interested in each other, and decided that instead of fighting they should enter into partnership for life. Accordingly the notary was called in and a long and elaborate contract was made between them securing the peace and tranquility of the country and concord and union between the two families. The marriage was duly solemnized. Madame La Tour's marriage portion was Fort La Tour. La Tour had two sons at least by the first marriage, and one daughter, perhaps more. They were educated in France and took no part in Acadian affairs. He had five children by Madame Charnisay,

Marie born in 1654, and married to Alexander le Borgne de Bellefleur; Jacques born in 1661, Anne, born in 1664, married to Jacques Mius, Sieur de Poubomou; Marguerite born in 1665, married to Abraham Mius. Anne and Marguerite have many descendants in Acadia; the D'Entremont family is going strong in Western Nova Scotia, while many of the Girouard, Poiriers and Landry possess a strain of the lordly blood of La Tour.

IN the Suffolk, Mass. Registry of Deeds, Library 1, is recorded a mortgage from La Tour to Gibbons, dated April 30th, 1630 of Fort La Tour. This seems to have been discharged, for it became the marriage portion of the second Lady La Tour.

LA TOUR having no sooner found a happy solution of the Charnisay conflicts than he was threatened from another quarter.

LEBORGNE appeared from France on the scene with his demand for two hundred and sixty thousand livres against the possessions of the deceased Charnisay. He had obtained judgment in the French Courts and came armed with an execution inflated with the idea, he could see all Acadia. With sixty armed men, he waylaid Denys near St. Peters and captured him and his people. Denys was carried to Port Royal, put in irons and confined in a dungeon. He then turned his attention to Fort La Tour, where he went with two vessels with a corps of armed men. Before he accomplished anything news reached him that Denys who had been

released some months previously had gone to France and obtained the governorship of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence and confirming him in his land grants; that Denys' agent was then at Port Royal. Le Borgne hastily left for that place intending to seize Denys' commission and grant. The next day after his departure, La Tour was faced with a still greater enemy. An English fleet appeared in the harbor and summoned La Tour to surrender. This fleet had originally been sent (1654) by Cromwell to help the people of Massachusetts Bay subjugate the Dutch settlers of New York. Cromwell having two years before declared war against Holland and at this time was struck the first blow by Blake at the marine power of Holland. Peace had suddenly been arranged, but the fleet and five hundred men enlisted under Major Robert Sedgewick were idle. An inspiration to use this force to crush the Papal power in Acadia came to the Puritan mind, and was speedily put in force.

La Borgne Under Judgment Against Charnisay's Estates, Claims Acadia. Cromwell's Forces Take Possession of Acadia.

LA TOUR had no other resource than to surrender and the fleet followed in the wake of Le Borgne's vessel to Port Royal. The latter put up a good show of fighting but his men being put to flight, he surrendered on the 16th of August. Le Borgne endeavored to preserve his vessel, on the ground that he was merely a trader, but Sedgewick was obdurate. Sedgewick's terms were liberal. Charnisay's children were protected; the people could come or go at will and their property was not touched; the Missionary priests were permitted to remain, but not to reside near the fort.

A man less resolute and less resourceful than La Tour would have given up to despair, in being thus thrust out of his home, property and occupation at the age of sixty-two. Not so. He formed his plans at once to go to England, to revive an old claim there. His father, Claude La Tour, had received a large grant from Sir William Alexander, (the Earl of Sterling), and he was heir as well as co-grantee of it. He made out so good a case that on 9th of August, 1656, he with Thomas Temple and William Crowe, received a grant of all Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and a portion of Maine. Temple arrived the next year in Acadia and took possession of Fort La Tour where he installed a garrison.

HE, however, abandoned that post for Jemseg and Fort La Tour which had been the scene of almost constant conflicts for twenty-seven years, was abandoned ceased thereafter to have a place in colonial annals, but on the pages of history no name is more precious preserved for heroism than the name of Madame La Tour.

La Tour's Rights Recognized Under Sterling Grant.

LA TOUR sold out his interests to his partner, became a private gentleman and lived in easy circumstances, dying in 1666 at the age of 72 years and was interred in Port Royal. He was a born aristocrat, able to win and hold the confidence and respect of people with whom in his adventurous career he was associated. His qualities as a soldier and a diplomat were of a high order. If Acadia never had a more noble woman than Madame La Tour—a fitting companion was her high minded and gallant husband.

IN 1669, England having a worthless scoundrel as King, restored Acadia to France. He was deaf to the entreaties of Temple who had impoverished himself in his improvements there, having expended sixteen thousand pounds without being compensated one cent. Soulanges an officer under Grand Fontaine, commandant at Penobscot, received the sur-

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render of Jemseg and other posts came into possession he abandoned which fell into decay and became even its site is a matter of controversy. A post at Jemseg, being unfor trade and more easily defended.

THE transfer of the trading post to Jemseg, was the beginning of expeditions up the river St. John. Point, Ank Paque, St. Anne's Point, Nashuak and Meductic are among the French and English waged war for these waters.

AT Jemseg, Temple erected his bastion by palisades. His armaments were five cannon on bastions. Temple can be seen a hundred yards from the river. When Acadia was ceded back to France, Temple had to abandon the place and French officer under Grand Fontaine command. He had been installed there a couple of pirates, who had gathered a couple of strong, sailed along the Massachussetta, plundering at Machichewic and then sailed up the river to Jemseg. Soulanges and his garrison prisoners all the loose property, destroyed the camp. They sold the guns to the Boston, which were mounted to defend Frontenac sent ransoms for the officer.

SPLIT ROCK

ed a party to rescue Madame Soulanges, who were then in the care of the tenac decided to rebuild at Jemseg was established there. He appears the confidence of Frontenac, for the three grants, one, the site of the present John, the second at Jemseg and the third at Jemseg—altogether embracing over square miles. Later on, Soulanges, to be Governor of Acadia. He died was no doubt interred at Jemseg.

The Feudal Lords of Acadia

CHARLES LE MOGUE, a Quebec and known as Seigneur de Louisa, sons of whom took territory by Villebon, Menneval, Portneuf, Des Isles. Their names are all part of the history of Acadia. Another family of Mathieu D'Armours. He was a priest, and a member of the King's Council. Marie Marcelet, a girl only fourteen, she bore him fifteen children. He became Seigneur in Acadia. One of de Chauvignons became owner of the seignury at Jemseg and made his home there. Sieur de l'Enferme was given lands on the river St. John between Jemseg and Meductic. He lived on the middle island, Rene, Sieur de Clignancourt obtained Meductic to Grand Falls a distance of twenty miles. He established himself at or near Ecorse and married a granddaughter of La Tour, held extensive possessions on the coast.

IN 1693 d'Iberville led a small army of Micmacs from Cape Breton, a battle and other tribes against Fort William. It had lately been rebuilt of Massachusetts at a cost of 20,000 walls were of solid masonry, was well equipped, but was surrendered by its commander, to the intense anger of the colony.

Clignancourt was the most worthless of brothers. He was a degenerate who did not occupy his seignury but stocks and brandy and wine. His house stood at Meductic where he would dine on their return from their winter with furs and skins, a debauch would when Clignancourt would depart and skins. His residence was on the below the Keswick. In eleven years cleared fifteen acres of land there.

MARGUERITE GUYON, wife of appears as a prominent character in the period. She was a woman of spirit and resolution and withal a heart. Her husband had purchased the captive John Gyles, who had his Indian captivity is an historical fact treated with exceptional kindness by four at Jemseg and was made storehouse. He was away in France the Church-Hawthorn expedition was burning and destroying. At her husband's death she had shown kindness to English captives from the Indians, whom to Boston; they had one now, who first opportunity and asking the English to destroy their property. This annual and was respected by the British next year Clignancourt sent Gyles to