

plans of vengeance against his enemy, and while there sought to secure the arrest of Lady La Tour, whom he accused of being the cause of her husband's disobedience of the orders of the King. Fortunately she was warned in time, and was enabled to make her escape to England, where she freighted a ship from London with provisions and ammunition for Fort La Tour. She set sail in this vessel for her fort early in 1644, and it is an interesting fact that Roger Williams, the founder of the Providence plantation, was also a passenger. The charter required the captain to sail direct for Fort La Tour, but the master of the ship disregarded its terms, and lingered on the coast of Acadia trading, so that several months were lost. In the meantime Charnisay had become aware that Lady La Tour was on her way to Acadia, and had stationed ships at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy to intercept and capture her. He was fortunate enough to meet the English ship, but Lady La Tour and her people were concealed in the hold, and the master pretended that he was bound direct to Boston, so that the identity of the vessel was not discovered. But the voyage to Fort La Tour had to be abandoned, and so Lady La Tour, late in September, found herself in Boston instead of her proper destination. In this emergency she proved herself equal to the occasion, for she brought an action on the charter party against the persons who freighted the ship, and obtained a verdict of two thousand pounds damages. On this judgment she seized the cargo of the ship, which was valued at eleven hundred pounds, and, hiring three vessels in Boston to convey her home, at length arrived safely at Fort La Tour, from which she had been absent more than a year.

Early in the winter of 1644-45, La Tour found it necessary to go to Boston for supplies, leaving his wife in command of Fort La Tour. The garrison of the fort was known to be very weak, and, in February, Charnisay made an attempt to carry it by a *coup de main*. With a heavily armed ship he entered the harbor of St. John, and laid his vessel in front of Fort La Tour, in the expectation that its flag would be lowered at his summons. But Lady La Tour inspired her garrison with such courage that Charnisay was repulsed, and his vessel so much shattered by the cannon of the fort that, to prevent her from sinking, he had to run her ashore below Sand Point. Twenty of his men were killed and thirteen wounded. Two months later Charnisay made another attempt on Fort La Tour, with a much larger force, and suc-