

received the surrender of Fort Jemseg, on the St. John river, on the twenty-seventh of August, 1670, and of Fort Royal on the second of September of the same year. The old fort at the mouth of the River St. John appears, at that time, to have been in a ruinous condition, but early in 1671 Grand-fontaine placed a garrison in it and armed it with the cannon which had been in the fort at Jemseg. Soulanges was the commandant of both forts, but he took up his residence in the fort at the mouth of the river—old Fort La Tour. Here, in 1673, was born his daughter, Louise Elizabeth, who was destined to occupy so high a position in Canada. Frontenac, the governor-general, was her godfather, but he must have taken his vows by proxy, for Frontenac never was in Acadia; St. John and Quebec were then very far removed from each other, and communication between them was difficult. When Elizabeth de Joibert was an infant, but one year old, her Acadian home became the scene of a singular event. The Dutch were at war with the French, and thought that they might win some advantages in America; so, in 1674, they sent an armed ship, under the command of one Captain Arenson, to attack Fort La Tour, and he succeeded in capturing it, Soulanges being very ill-prepared to make a successful defence. The Dutch did not hold their new conquest long, and Soulanges was soon again in possession of his fort. In October, 1676, he obtained two valuable grants of territory in Acadia; one was of the fort or house of Jemseg, with a frontage of two leagues on the St. John river and two leagues in depth inland; the other grant was at the mouth of the Nashwaak, and comprised a seignory, to be named Soulanges, with two leagues front on each side of the St. John river and two leagues of depth inland. These two seignories had a combined area of more than one hundred square miles. Soulanges, however, was not destined to enjoy them long. In 1678 he became governor of Acadia, but in the same year he died, and his widow and children returned to Canada, where they had influential relations. The future marchioness was only five years old when this change in her residence took place. From that period her career was identified mainly with the province of Quebec. We have no details with regard to the life of Louise Elizabeth de Joibert from this time until the date of her marriage with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which was celebrated on the twenty-first of November, 1690, when she was only seventeen years old, the Bishop of Quebec officiating. She had been educated by the ladies of the Convent of the Ursulines. She was then a very