

France with his two brothers. With the assistance of Sir W. Alexander and others in England, he fitted out an armament with the object of driving out the French from Acadia, and other parts of the New World, where they were attempting to make a footing. He succeeded in capturing Port Royal, only defended by a handful of Frenchmen; and, it is said, he left several Scotch families at that place, as a nucleus of the colony which Sir W. Alexander proposed to establish. Kirk then sailed for Quebec, where Champlain was anxiously expecting assistance from France; and, on the way, met with the French fleet, under the command of Raguemont. A few weeks after the capture of the fleet, Kirk took the capital of Canada.

Claude de la Tour was sent to England along with the other prisoners, and as he was a Protestant he was well received. It was not long before he married one of the Queen's maids of honor, and pledged himself to the service of the king. Both he and his son were named Baronets of Nova Scotia, and the elder La Tour agreed to return to Acadia for the purpose of persuading his son to accept the honors which the King of England was desirous of conferring upon him.

In the meantime, Charles de la Tour was doing his best to strengthen himself in his little fort, and anxiously looking for assistance from across the ocean. When the news reached him of the capture of the transports which were intended to relieve him, he might well have despaired of his ability to hold the country; but he was not the man to be daunted by any difficulties however great. Suddenly, two English ships appeared off the fort, and his father presented himself as an envoy from England. Every argument that the elder La Tour could invent (the king appears to have given him *carte blanche*), was used to wile the son from his fealty to France; but no fact shows more clearly the nobility of the younger man's character than the firm resistance he made to the persuasions of one to whom he was bound by the ties of filial affection.

When Claude de la Tour returned from his fruitless mission, the British ships attempted to take the fort by force of arms; but they met with so much resistance that they abandoned the siege. Unwilling to return to England under these circumstances, the elder La Tour was forced to throw himself on his son's clemency, and was eventually allowed to live in the vicinity of the fort, where he and his wife were provided with a comfortable residence. Soon after the occurrence of these events, a vessel belonging to the new Company arrived with supplies, and a letter from a prominent associate holding out much encouragement for the future. At this time there were several Scots and other British subjects at Port Royal, who had formed the resolution of surprising and attacking Port Louis; but the design appears to have been frustrated through the elder La Tour, who was now quite desirous of keeping the English out of the country. When reinforcements had arrived from France, it was decided to build a new fort on the river St. John, which would answer the double purpose of strengthening the French in Acadia, and driving the British out of Port Royal. Whilst this work was in course of construction, another vessel arrived from France with the welcome news that the loyalty of Charles de la Tour was appreciated by the King, who had appointed him as Lieutenant-General over Acadia, Fort Louis, Port la Tour, and dependencies.

Whilst Charles de la Tour was becoming more confident that he would be able to establish himself in Acadia, matters were taking a turn somewhat adverse to the interests of the bold adventurer. By the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, signed in the month of March, 1632, the French regained their possessions in America, and were able to pay more attention to the work of colonization. Richelieu sent out an expedition to take formal possession of New France, and gave its command to Isaac de Bienville, a Knight of Malta, and a relative of his own, who had distin-