

means to bribe to their interest. But even this did not cause her noble spirit to quail. When she found herself betrayed, and that Charnise had mounted the wall, she ascended, sword in hand, at the head of her little garrison, to dispute the possession with him. Fearing that he would be a second time repulsed, and that, too, by a woman, he offered her honourable terms of capitulation, which she accepted. No sooner, however, had he gained possession of the fort, than he found a pretext for violating the terms of the treaty, hanged the survivors of the brave little garrison, and even compelled the brave woman, whom he could not subdue, to appear at the gallows with a halter around her neck, in order to give her the appearance of a reprieved criminal—acts which must cause his name to be forever held in detestation.

After the conquest of the country by Cromwell, La Tour sought to identify his interests with those of his conquerors, as his father had done, and obtained a grant of the country from Cromwell, in consideration of the transfer made to his father by Sir William Alexander. Shortly afterwards, Sir Thomas Temple purchased the right of La Tour, and expended £16,000 in repairing the fortifications. He was just beginning to reap the reward of his enterprize, by a large revenue from the fur trade, when the country was again ceded to France by the treaty of Breda in 1667.

In the mean time, the flourishing colonies, known as New England, were springing up vigorously,—that of Massachusetts being the most prominent and flourishing.

During the various times that Nova Scotia was owned by the English, it was never completely deserted by the French, who still retained possession of many obscure settlements. In the interval that now elapsed from the treaty of Breda until the country was again conquered by the English, the French colonists received but little encouragement or assistance from their government. The whole population was estimated at 900.

While France was thus neglecting her valuable possessions in America, the people of Massachusetts were making preparations to wrest Nova Scotia, at least, once more from her dominion. An expedition for this purpose, consisting of a frigate mounting 40 guns, a ship of 16 guns, and another of 8 guns, with transports for the conveyance of 700 men, were placed under the command of Sir William Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts. With this strong armament he reached Port Royal in May, 1690. The garrison being held by less than 90 troops, and the forts being dilapidated, Manival, the Governor, entered into a verbal treaty of surrender. Phipps sought and found a pretext for violating the terms of the treaty, and treated the unfortunate Manival with much severity, at