

with a band of Scottish emigrants. But his son Charles, who commanded Fort La Tour, in the South of Nova Scotia, ashamed of his father's want of principle, encountered and beat him when he summoned that fort to surrender in the name of England, and he returned to Scotland disgraced and crestfallen. He afterwards came back, however, and built a fort on Goat Island, in the Annapolis river, still called the "Old Scotch fort." At the treaty of St. Germain Charles I. gave up Acadia to France. Richelieu then organized the company of the Hundred Partners for the colonization of New France, including Canada, and sent out M. Razillai as Governor of Acadia, granting him the seigniory of St. Croix (extending around Passamaquoddy Bay, &c.) as his share. Charles de la Tour had his father's original grant on the river St. John confirmed, and most of what is now Nova Scotia added to it. M. Denys held the E. coast of what is now New Brunswick, and about the same time a Basque emigrant named Enaud settled on the site of Bathurst.

Notwithstanding the cession at the treaty of St. Germain, the English gained ground. They maintained that the Kennebec should be the furthest boundary of Acadia—the French claiming a frontier further to the S. W. Other complications arose. Razillai's successor, Charnisse, envied La Tour his well placed fort on the Jemseg, and even proceeded to violence. Louis XIII. attempted to mediate, assigning to each a definite command, but Charnisse thinking himself safe from any appeal to the Court, persisted in his endeavour. He succeeded, too, in making Louis believe charges which caused the king to send an order for the arrest of La Tour, and eagerly undertook the welcome office. Aided, however, by the New Englanders, La Tour was enabled to hold his fort against his foe, who was compelled to fall back on his own fort at Pontagoet. As cowardly as he was vindictive, he seized the opportunity of La Tour's absence to besiege his fort again (in 1644), but was beaten off by La Tour's heroic wife. Again during La Tour's absence he attacked the fort, and this time successfully—for after a brave defence, Madame La Tour capitulated. Then, in violation of his solemnly plighted word, the monster put all the little garrison to the sword, and the high spirited lady was so ignominiously treated that it broke her heart. Yet, strange to say, on Charnisse's death soon after, La Tour married his widow—perhaps with a view of uniting all claims to the sovereignty of the colony. If he thought this, however, he was mistaken, for a third La Tour, surnamed Le Borgne, claimed possession of the forts and seigniories as a creditor of the deceased Charnisse, and was preparing to make good his right to all Acadia by force of arms, when an English force sent by Cromwell appeared off the coast, under the command of Col. Sedgwick, who beat La Tour at the Jemseg, La Borgne at Port Royal, took Pentagoet, and finally subdued all Acadia, in 1654.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]