

many men, La Tour abandoned the hope of succeeding in his enterprize, and his men were again embarked. After his defeat, he chose the humiliating alternative of accepting an asylum from his son, rather than return to England in disgrace. Notwithstanding the failure of this enterprize, La Tour was not abandoned by his patron. In the succeeding year he joined a party of Scotch emigrants, who landed at Port Royal, and built a fort on the west side of the Basin, where Granville now stands, nearly opposite Goat Island. The remains of this fort are still visible, and retain the traditionary name of the Scotch Fort.

But now, just as the English were beginning to establish themselves in the country, in the year 1632, Charles I., by the treaty of St. Germain's, ceded the whole of Nova Scotia and Canada to the king of France. From this unfortunate treaty may be dated the commencement of a long train of calamities to the colonies, and to the English, the subsequent provincial disputes, and, in some measure, the success of the American Revolution.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE POSSESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA BY THE FRENCH, UNDER THE
TREATY OF ST. GERMAINS, TO ITS RE CONQUEST
BY SIR WM. PHIPPS, IN 1690.

The French having once more become masters of their beloved Acadia, Louis XIII. sent out Razillai as Commander-in-Chief, and divided the country between him and several officers who were appointed to assist him in its settlement. Razillai dying shortly afterwards, was succeeded by Charnise. Soon after these French officers commenced a petty warfare among themselves, owing to conflicting claims; but while they were quarrelling among themselves, an English fleet, fitted out by Cromwell for the recovery of Nova Scotia, effected an easy conquest over them, and brought the country again into the hands of the English.

While the French were disputing with each other, one circumstance, growing out of these disputes, deserves, at least, to be recorded. It is this:—Charles de la Tour, son of Claude de la Tour, formerly mentioned was in possession of a fort upon the river St. John. Charnise engaged in hostilities with him, and attacked the fort during his absence. His spirited lady, Madame La Tour, made a gallant resistance, heading a handful of men in person, and succeeded in repulsing the assailants, until she was betrayed by a traitorous Swiss, whom the enemy had found